The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV......NO. 7382. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE RECENT RUMORS OF CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

A POSITIVE STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT REGARDING SECRETARY DELANO—RATES FOR TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES ON PUBLIC BUSINESS — THE SUPREME COURT BAR AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL — ALABAMA CLAIMS CASES — SHAD NURSERIES IN THE POTOMAC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President stated to-day in positive terms, that Secretary Delano would not resign, nor would his resignation be asked for. The suggestions of a change in the head of the State Department are also unfounded, as it seems hardly necessary to give assurance. They originated in the desires of persons who still cling to the delusive hope of sometime selling their Cuban bonds, and their articles were not "inspired."

In reply to an inquiry of the War Department whether payment, under existing law, can be made for transmission of telegrams on public business from and to Fort Leavenworth during the past three years, the Treasury Department decides that the rates to be fixed by the Postmaster General under the act of July, 1866, apply only to those lines constructed through and over the public domain, but independent of the railroads constructed under the guarantees and conditions of that act. The rates to be paid for messages transmitted over the Western Union lines not thus constructed, but along the Kansas Pacific road, are the tariff prices, and one-half of the charges are to be withheld and applied to the payment of the bonds issued to that company under the act of July, 1864, which limits the prohibition of payment to the railroads only on account of freight and transportation, thus allowing payment of a moiety of tariff rates to the telegraph companies as heretofore.

TESTIMONIAL TO ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

The following correspondence explains itself:

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1875.

Hon. George H. Williams:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned and others, members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in this city, are desirous of expressing to you in some suitable manner their high appreciation of your character as a gentleman and a lawyer, as well as to testify to the uniform kindness and courtesy they have individually received at your hands as Attorney General. We, therefore, request that you will designate some early day when we can meet you at a dinner to be given by the Bar as a testimonial of their regard and esteem for you. Very respectfully,

J. V. Casey, George W. Paschal, R. M. Corwine, H. H. Wells, George P. Fisher, Enoch Totten, J. W. Bartley, J. W. Wilson, Samuel Shellabarger, H. E. Paine, B. F. Grafton, Thomas Wilson, W. B. Webb, George Taylor, John A. J. Creswell.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, May 11, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of yesterday, proposing for me a complimentary dinner upon my retirement from the office of Attorney General. I feel greatly obliged for this evidence of your friendly regard, as well as for your flattering expressions as to the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the office. Be pleased to allow me to accept your letter as a sufficient testimonial of your kind feelings, and with many thanks decline the dinner. Very truly yours,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

Messrs. Casey, Paschal, Corwine, and others.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, the argument in the cases of the owners and master of the Sonora was concluded by Hon H. E. Paine for claimants and case No. 101, Bingham vs. The United States, O. T. Beard for the claimant, and Hon. J. A. J. Creswell for the United States, was submitted on the testimony. Gen. Paine having closed the argument upon some of the important points that have occupied the attention of the court for several days, the second calling of the calendar was resumed, commencing with case No. 61, and the court announced the intention of strictly following the calendar in the hearing of causes, except when it is allowable to group cases belonging to the same vessel or ship wherein the proof and facts are directly applicable. Under this order, cases No. 67, J. L. Macomber vs. The United States; No. 567, William T. Smith and W. W. Craps, Administrators, vs. The United States, and No. 568, William T. Smith vs. The United States, were taken up, and pending the reading of the testimony, the court adjourned.

SHAD FOR THE WESTERN RIVERS.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, has established a shad nursery at Point Pleasant, on the Potomac River, about thirty miles from Washington, and although the season has been backward, the work thus far has been very satisfactory. It is expected that six or eight millions young shad will be hatched out by the 15th of June, at the establishment above mentioned, and they will be transported West as fast as possible for the purpose of stocking the rivers of the Mississippi Valley. Another establishment will be located at some point on the Delaware River in a week or two, though the shad hatched there will be used for restocking that river.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

John L. Tice has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Fourth District of Iowa, and John M. Smithers for the Fifth District of Massachusetts.

A FRENCH CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONER STUDYING OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

M. A. Coubert, the French Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, called upon the President this morning with a letter of introduction from Minister Washburn. M. Coubert is charged to look into the educational system of our country especially, and he is now investigating the subject, with a view to making such improvements in the French system as may be advisable.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DECISIONS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decisions: Salt, in sacks, is not considered a perishable article. Cigars brought into the United States in transit for foreign countries may be forwarded to their destination, irrespective of the quantity contained in such shipment. Vessels are not to be documented until inspection fees have been paid. Vessels licensed for the fisheries are not to pay a tax on tonnage. Cottons arriving in port March 2, 1875, and entered afterward, are entitled to ten per cent. reduction of duty. Horses exported to be trained may be returned free of duty. Marine hospital patients are not to be treated at home, except by special permission in certain cases. Deteriorated drugs, &c., shall not be allowed to pass the Custom-house, but must be either exported within six months or destroyed at the expense of the owner under the supervision of the Collector. Paper imported for printing purposes and to be exported afterwards is dutiable.

The department does not permit the reshipment of goods in bond from ports of delivery to which they have been sent in bond from ports of entry, the shipment in bonds to ports of delivery being only allowed for the purpose of withdrawal on payment of duty at such ports.

ARMY ORDERS.

The special order from the War Department of April 8 relieving Major C. J. Sprague, Chief Paymaster of the Department of California, has been revoked. The portion of that order relating to officers of the Pay Department serving in the Military Division of the Pacific, has been modified to read as follows:

The Commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific, is authorized to cause, from time to time, an interchange of stations between the Paymasters in Arizona and those in other portions of said division, the senior Paymaster in Arizona to perform the duties of Chief Paymaster of that Department." The leave of absence granted Col. De L. Floyd Jones, Third Infantry, has been extended eleven months, with permission to go beyond the sea.

THE NEW FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMP.

The Post Office Department has decided to make the new foreign stamp the same size as those now in use instead of larger, as stated yesterday. The words "foreign postage" will also be left off. The design was changed to-day, and they will be ready July 1.

AN ATTEMPT TO REVIVE LAPSED POLICE CLAIMS.

HOW JOHN KELLY AND COMPANY CONDUCT LEGISLATION—THE MEN WHO DO HIS BIDDING IN THE ASSEMBLY—A CORRUPT MEASURE DEFEATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 13, 1875.

The most impudent and barefaced job that has been attempted this session was detected, scotched, and killed in the Assembly this evening at the close of the afternoon sitting. It will be remembered that a short time since Senator Booth introduced a series of six bills in relation to the administration of Municipal affairs in the City of New-York and extending the powers of the Controller. These bills passed the Senate, and when they came to the House they were referred to the Committee on Cities, where they were duly manipulated by John Kelly and his Committee on Tammany Legislation, and all the powers conferred on the Controller were either stricken out or transferred to Mayor Wickham. Among these bills was one relating to the granting of orders of reference in suits in which the City is a party, and in this the Mayor was duly substituted for the Controller. The bill was subsequently sent to the "Grinding" Committee, who considered it last night and reported it to-day with a new section inserted, as follows:

Section 3.—In any action now pending or which may be commenced within six months after the passage of this act against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York relating to the claims of members of the Metropolitan Police force, it shall be determined whether the member or members of said force, plaintiff or plaintiffs in such action, or represented therein by his or their legal representatives or assigns, were entitled to pay as members of said force, the period for which he or they were entitled to such pay, the amount thereof, and for such sum as may be so determined the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty shall be liable.

This evening the bill came up for third reading and final passage and Mr. Hess, of New-York, in the blandest possible manner, rose and asked to have the third section read again, as he desired the House understand it. He said he did not understand it, and would move to strike it out so as to give some one else a chance to tell what they knew about it. T. J. Campbell said the bill was a good one, and Mr. Hess had better tell what he knew about it. Mr. Hess said this section concealed a little joker relating to claims dating back to 1857, known as the old Metropolitan Police claims, and involving upward of $1,000,000. That was all he knew about it, and he could not see why it should be put in this bill. Mr. McGowan, of New-York, undertook to explain and defend the section, and said it was merely to give claimants an opportunity to prove their claims. Mr. Husted, of Westchester, said he had only just seen this section, and it appeared to him to cover a great deal of ground. In fact, it was important enough to have been considered in the full Committee of the Whole instead of the sub-committee. It looked very much like the famous firemen's claims of some five years ago, in which a well-known gentleman, now residing in foreign lands, made about $500,000. Unless the friends of this bill agreed to have this section stricken out he should endeavor to kill the whole bill. Mr. McGowan again rose and tried timidly to say something in explanation. Mr. Hess asked if these Metropolitan Policemen of eighteen years ago had served as such why they had not been paid, as all other policemen have been paid. Mr. McGowan said he was not fully aware, but he believed there was a conflict among the City authorities at that time which prevented the Police receiving their full pay. Mr. Husted said this matter had been before the Legislature of this State for eighteen years, off and on, but he did not think it would be good for this Legislature to try and settle it in this way. Then Mr. Dessar, of New-York, got up and said this section was designed simply to dissipate and clear an arbitrary instruction of the law by overriding technicalities in the interpretation of the law by the courts. Mr. Gedney, of New-York, said this section looked to his view as though it was important enough to be made a whole bill by itself, and not tacked on as a tender to this bill. Mr. Husted called for the yeas and nays on the motion to strike out the section, as it would be a good case to have a record on when the vote was taken. Mr. Daly said there was no such section in the bill when it left the Committee on Cities, and, as he did not think it ought to be in it now, he would vote to strike it out. He therefore voted yea.

The section was finally stricken out by a heavy vote, and the bill was then passed by a strict party vote. The section in question was forced into the bill last night by Mr. Dessar in Subcommittee of the Whole, several of the members protesting against it, but few, if any of them, understanding at the time its real object. At the close of this evening's session nearly every member of the subcommittee disowned any interest or knowledge of it. Dessar was the victim of an immense amount of badinage and burlesque congratulation on the part of members, both Democratic and Republican. It is asserted by members of the subcommittee that the dodge was engineered by John Kelly and his Committee on Legislation, who have been here almost constantly for the past three weeks.

RESIGNATION OF PHILADELPHIA OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF "IRREGULARITIES."

PHILADELPHIA, May 12. — This afternoon Messrs. Leonard, Stokes, Franciscus, and Wilson, members of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, who are charged with irregularities in the management of the institution, which matter is now pending before the Committee of the Councils, tendered their resignation to the Council, which were accepted. They resign on account of the recent opinion of the City Solicitor, who stated that under the law that they were not entitled to their seats. This action of the managers was looked for. Their positions will probably be filled at the next meeting of the councils.

THE CAN-CANISTES EXPELLED FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 13.—A female troupe of can-can dancers belonging to Chicago were to have opened at Mechanics' Hall to-night, but the hall was refused them. Their license has been cancelled and the Police have notified them to leave the city.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE'S CONDITION.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13.—The condition of Gen. Breckinridge is unchanged. He was able to talk with his friends this evening, many of whom called upon him. His mind is perfectly clear and his appearance much the same as it has been in the past month. There is no immediate danger of his death.

THE FIGHT WITH THE RING.

EFFORTS OF THE WHISKY THIEVES TO DEFEAT THE GOVERNMENT.

THEIR AGENTS SEEKING APPOINTMENT TO THE PLACES OF DISHONEST OFFICIALS—THE GREAT CINCINNATI SEIZURE—RESIGNATION OF SUPERVISOR M'DONALD—A SUBTERRANEAN TANK DISCOVERED CONNECTED WITH A MILWAUKEE DISTILLERY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The seizure of the house of Pike, Barrett & Dole, in Cincinnati, to-day, was the most important event in the proceedings against the Whisky Ring. The investigations of the Secret Service Agents failed to discover any fraudulent practices in Cincinnati, but the records of the Revenue Bureau have furnished evidence against the establishment mentioned, and have led to obtaining other testimony. The examination of records continues to disclose the duplicate numbers of packages. The prosecutions will be vigorously undertaken as soon as Judge Pierrepont takes charge of the Department of Justice, which will be day after to-morrow. The Ring is at its old game, and there is evidence that it has put new men forward to take the places of those who are to be removed, so that the distillers can continue to have their own tools in the service of the Government. The new appointments will, therefore, need to to be made with great caution. It is known to Illinois politicians that the Chicago Supervisor, Munn, must leave the service, and there will probably be no great effort to retain him, though it is not understood there are any charges against his integrity. Supervisor McDonald, in his talk with a reporter, sparkles like one of his own great diamonds, but he has resigned, and his belligerency does not mean much. Many other officers are equally defiant, who have not advertised themselves so widely.

SIEZURE IN ST. LOUIS.

An important seizure of 850 barrels of high wines in St. Louis should be noted. The conflict is going to be bitter and persistent, and the officers of the Government, including the President, Secretary Bristow, and Judge Pierrepont, will have to be sustained by the sentiment and active support of the great mass of the people, not in rings, or dependent on rings, if the results of the first victory are to be secured.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Secretary of the Treasury is still vigorously prosecuting the raid against all parties engaged directly or indirectly in the illicit whisky distillation. Orders for seizures are daily issued; among them was one to-day calling for the seizure of an establishment in Cincinnati. Secretary Bristow has directed that the investigation into the condition of the distilleries and rectifying houses in Milwaukee be thorough and complete, and the Treasury agents are requested, in all cases where United States Attorneys and revenue officials fail to give their full support to the investigations in progress, to report their names to the department.

The Agent at Milwaukee telegraphed to the Solicitor to-day that he has discovered a subterranean tank, with a capacity of 25,000 gallons, belonging to one of the Milwaukee distillers.

Up to this time no changes of revenue officials, other than gaugers and store-keepers, have been made. Several gaugers and store-keepers were removed yesterday.

Solicitor Wilson, of the Treasury Department, to-night received a telegram announcing the seizure of 818 barrels of whisky in St. Louis to-day, belonging to Ubrice and Quinlan & Brothers, and another announcing the seizure of the rectifying house of Pike, Barrett & Dale, of Cincinnati.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

SEIZURE OF PIKE, DOYLE & BARRETT'S DISTILLERY IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Collector Weitzell, by order of the Treasury Department, this afternoon seized the large whisky house of Pike, Doyle & Barrett, Nos. 8 and 9 Public Landing, and placed the same in charge of United States Marshal Thrall. An inventory of the property will be made. Some interest is excited, as it is uncertain what others may also be involved.

SEIZURES IN KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 13.—The rectifying establishment of B. A. Feineman & Co., Kansas City, has been taken possession of by the United States authorities, and the distillery of Shehans & Sons, St. Joseph, has been seized.

WHISKY SEIZURES IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—About 500 barrels of whisky, the product of Western distilleries recently closed by the Government, were seized in this city to-day. The seizures were made at five or six different warehouses.

LOCAL GOSSIP ON THE SUBJECT.

THE COLLECTORS AND SUPERVISORS HELD RESPONSIBLE—PRICES OF HIGHWINES UNCHANGED.

Notwithstanding the continued activity of the Internal Revenue officers of this City, there were no seizures or important events yesterday. The officials detained some suspected whisky and visited several dealers and rectifiers in quest of consignments from the fraudulent distillers, without much success. It is the opinion of a large majority of the trade here that if Secretary Bristow wishes to make permanent the advantages gained over the fraudulent manufacturers of whisky, it is absolutely necessary to remove at once every Collector and other important officer in the district where frauds have been committed. They say that it is a fallacy to think that Collectors, Supervisors, and others have not been fully cognizant of these frauds occurring in their districts; that they could not have been conducted without their aid and protection. The system for collecting the tax is, they say, almost perfect. To have officers execute it is the only thing necessary, and Mr. Bristow has only to consult the records in the Commissioner's office to find how many quarts of whisky to the bushel of corn Milwaukee has paid tax on, and see how it compares with Peoria; while the former pays on about twelve quarts, the latter pays on nearly fifteen; that during the last days of Andrew Johnson's administration New-York City produced about 1,000 barrels of illicit whisky daily, and in less than thirty days after Gen. Grant's new officers had taken their places, every distillery had stopped in this City, and large quantities of whisky were run into the sewers, because the collusion of officers could not be obtained to move this whisky, and it became worthless. Whisky then rose from 84 cents in this City to $1 20 per gallon.

Contrary to the general impression, the prices of highwines still remain unchanged. The sales, however, are very small, 200 barrels only being sold on 'Change yesterday, 100 at $1 20, and 100 at $1 21. A rise in prices is confidently predicted.

THE STRIKING COAL-MINERS.

SINEY INCITING THE MINERS TO BLOODSHED.

OSCEOLA, Penn., May 13.—John Siney, President of the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association, while addressing a large meeting of excited miners at this place to-day, said that if Capt. T. E. Clark, of the Police force received any injury the miners would not be to blame. It would be the fault of the persons who sent him here. He also said there were times when persons were justified in violating the law, and that the persons who came here now seeking to take the places of those out on a strike were robbing the children and women of their bread, and should be treated accordingly. Siney then sent this infuriated crowd up to Powelton, some three miles from this city, to drag the men from their work as they did at Fisher & Miller's works yesterday. It is the universal belief here among disinterested citizens, that if there is bloodshed the blame will rest with Siney and Parks, who are under pay of the national organization, and who, it is believed, are being paid by shippers in other regions, who are now working to keep this strike up. Siney and Parks are both foreigners and have made threats against native-born miners and the shippers, who are all native born.

A MASSACHUSETTS TRAGEDY.

AN INSANE MAN KILLS HIS MOTHER, AND SEVERELY WOUNDS HIS FATHER AND TWO BROTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 13.—The quiet town of Newbury, in Essex County, was the scene this morning of a very shocking tragedy. In this little town, near Byfield Depot, in a not very populous neighborhood of Massachusetts, a family lived named Russell, which consisted of a father, aged seventy-three years, a mother, aged sixty, and three sons, William, Lawson, and Clinton, aged respectively thirty-five, thirty-eight, and nineteen years. William is a widower with three children, and has appeared insane for some time. He has accused his mother and Clinton of trying to poison him, and has threatened to kill them. This morning about 2 o'clock he came down stairs to where his mother was watching with Clinton, who was ill, and told her he believed somebody had poisoned him with strychnine, and asked her to go into the kitchen and bring him some lard as an antidote. The moment she left he sprang at Clinton, and cut a gash nine inches long from the back of his neck round the throat. Clinton grappled with him, but he gave him nine other severe cuts on the head and breast before his mother returned, when he turned upon her, and in a very few moments almost severed her head from her body. She died almost instantly. Her cries brought the old gentleman and Lawson down stairs, when the murderer turned upon them. The father was cut a half dozen times in the head and neck, not dangerously, and the brother was badly and dangerously gashed. They succeeded in binding the murderer, and he is now in the Newburyport jail. A Coroner's inquest was begun this morning and evidence elicited substantially as above. Russell has laid on his cot ever since placed in his cell, and feigns to be in a stupor. To many questions about his family, when he last saw his mother, &c., he made only the reply, "I don't recollect." His left hand is somewhat gashed with a knife, and he has a bruise on his head. He has on a gray suit, which is completely smeared with the blood of his victims. This afternoon he was arraigned, and fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

NOMINATION OF GEN. JOHN M. HARLAN FOR GOVERNOR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.—The Republican State Convention met at the Masonic Temple in this city to-day. There was a large attendance and the proceedings were very orderly and harmonious. Gen. John M. Harlan, of Louisville, was nominated for Governor; Hon. Robert Boyd, the present State Senator from Lawrence County, for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. William Cassius Goodloe, the present State Senator from Lexington County, for Attorney General. The nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction was left to the Executive Committee to select a candidate with reference to fitness and not politics. No nomination was made for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. After speeches by Gen. Harlan and others accepting the nominations, the convention adjourned.

The platform adopted by the convention is a long one, reaffirming their faith in Republican principles, approving the financial policy of the Administration, and holding that the financial legislation of Congress should be steadily directed to resumption of specie payments at the earliest date consistent with the business interests of the country. The sixth resolution expresses unabated confidence in President Grant's patriotism and devotion to Republican principles. The thirteenth resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the attempt of the Democratic leaders to create the impression that our patriotic President desires or seeks a re-election for a third term is an absurd device to disrupt the Republican Party and produce a division between it and the President; the charge has no foundation in fact and cannot mislead the people of the country into a restoration of that party to power which came so near destroying the union of our fathers.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 14—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen throughout the Atlantic States, and is highest over New-Jersey; it has fallen over the north-west, and a small storm centre has moved north-eastward toward Lake Michigan; clear weather prevails, with south and west winds in the Middle and Eastern States, but with easterly winds in the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. Fresh northeast winds and cloudy weather continue on the South Atlantic coast, and with light rain over Lake Michigan and Wisconsin. The rivers have fallen at St. Louis and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

During Friday, in the South and Middle Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or falling barometer, and clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, stationary or rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, clear weather.

For the Lake region, falling followed by rising barometer, cloudy and rainy weather, with warmer south-west winds on the lower lakes, but cooler northerly, on the upper lakes.

For New-England, rising, followed by falling barometer, south-west winds backing to south-east, warmer, clear, followed by cloudy weather.

The reverse will probably rise at Vicksburg but fall elsewhere.

THE IOWA RAILROAD TARIFF.

INJUNCTION REFUSED TO THE BURLINGTON RAILROAD BY JUDGE DILLON—VALIDITY OF THE IOWA TARIFF OF 1873 MAINTAINED.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 13.—Judge Dillon, of the United States Court, rendered yesterday, at DesMoines, Iowa, an important opinion, affirming the validity of the Iowa Railroad Tariff of March 23, 1873, and its application to the Burlington Road, now operated by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company. The decision rests upon two grounds—that the State never made any grant to the company in its charter of exclusive right to fix its own tolls, and if it did the right was surrendered by the company to the State when it accepted the land grant in July, 1856, agreeing that the State might thereafter enact such rules and regulations as it saw fit, not inconsistent with the act of Congress making the grant. Judge Dillon then discussed the general subject, and among other points stated that the right of public control over the highways results from the power and duty of providing and preserving them. In its public character a railroad is a highway or means of more rapid communication, and its public character is not divested from the fact that the ownership is private over the rights of shareholders. So far as they are private property the State has control, but the same control as over other private property. The Legislature has not conferred upon the railways in this State exclusive power to fix their own charges. Railroads are subject to the exercise of the Police regulations of the State. Speaking of the acceptance by the company of the legislation of 1856, the court holds that the Legislature meant thereby to put at rest any question that might then exist as to the subordination of the corporations accepting the grant to the legislative power of the State, so far as consistent with the preservation of their franchise. The court denied the company's application for an injunction, and dismissed the bill, and thereupon allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WEST POINT CADET.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 13.—Cadet C. S. Hall was fatally injured at West Point to-day by being thrown from his horse in the cavalry drill.

ALBANY.

THE LEGISLATURE FAVORING CUBAN BELLIGERENT RECOGNITION.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY—THE ABATTOIR LOBBY AT WORK—PASSAGE OF IMPORTANT NEW-YORK CITY BILLS—RAPID TRANSIT PROSPECTS IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—A CHARTER COMMISSION TO BE RECOMMENDED

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, May 13.—The novel feature in the legislative proceedings of to-day was the introduction, debate, and adoption by the Assembly of a series of resolutions calling on the General Government to accord recognition as a belligerent power to the Cuban Republic. In addition to this there was a large amount of general business transacted, resulting in the passage and, in some instances, the defeat of important bills. Among the New-York influences at work here is a strong lobby aiming to prevent the passage of the bill prohibiting the construction on the west side of the City, at Tenth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, of the proposed mammoth abattoirs of the Union Stock Yard Company.

The Assembly Committee on the Affairs of Cities, to which was referred the Governor's Special Message on municipal administration and charter laws, will make a report to-morrow recommending the creation of a commission to draft a general system of charters for the cities of this State. They will recommend that the commission be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Costigan, of New-York, by unanimous consent introduced a bill to authorize the Coroners of New-York City, upon the written advice and consent of the District Attorney, to employ a stenographer on inquests in complicated cases of homicide. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS PASSED.

The bill introduced by Mr. Shearman, of Oneida, in relation to the care and indenture of destitute minor children, was passed. It provides that all orphan asylums and half orphan asylums, or institutions where destitute children are cared for, may bind out and indenture children into private families, the same as the Juvenile Asylum is permitted to do; that a bond in the sum of $1,000 shall be required from the person to whom such child is indentured, conditioned upon the proper care and treatment of the child. The children shall not be indentured for a period beyond the time at which the child arrives at the age of eighteen years if a female, and twenty-one years if a male. The bill to regulate the size of potato and apple barrels, which was lost some days since, was reconsidered, and amended by providing that it shall not take effect until Jan. 1, 1876, and in that form was passed. The bill providing for the sale of a portion of the property belonging to the Seamen's Retreat Hospital on Staten Island, which was lost last week, was taken from the table on reconsideration and passed. This sale is for the purpose of raising funds to relieve the property of a mortgage, and is not intended to, nor can it, sweep the institution out of existence, as has been feared by many persons who are solicitous for the seamen's welfare. Mr. Alvord opposed the bill briefly, and Messrs. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, and Petty, of Suffolk, supported it. The bill received eighty-seven affirmative votes to six nays.

The general bill reported from the Committee on General Laws, amending and conforming the general railroad law to the constitutional requirements relative to the formation of corporations for the construction, operation, and maintenance of rapid transit railroads in cities, was passed by a vote of 80 yeas to 1 nay, Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, voting in the negative. The bill introduced by Mr. Bradley, of Kings, to amend the act regulating processions and parades in cities, was lost for the third time. It provided that processions actually engaged in funeral ceremonies on Sunday, might be accompanied by music after the hour of noon, but that no band or musicians, forming part of or accompanying any procession, should be allowed to play or perform within a distance of at least one block of any place of public worship.

The bill to provide that hereafter the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund should be elected instead of appointed by the Governor, was lost by a vote of 48 affirmative to 46 negative. On the first call of the roll a large number of the Democrats voted in the affirmative, but it was soon found that the measure was a party movement designed to deprive the Governor of patronage, and the "faithful" at once began to change their votes rapidly to the negative, and defeated the bill. A motion to reconsider and lay on the table was subsequently carried. The bill to provide for the payment of $100,000 of the certificates issued to soldiers of the war of 1812 was lost. The bill to exempt from taxation the property of the New-York City Hospital actually used for hospital purposes, and from which no income is derived, was passed. The bill to place under the control of the Department of Public Works, subject to the action of the Mayor and Common Council, the paving, regulating, and grading of all streets, avenues, and places adjacent to or bounding the parks and public places in the City of New-York was passed by a vote of 83 yeas to 3 nays. The bill authorizing the Department of Public Parks in the City of New-York to set aside so much ground in Central Park, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fifth streets, as may be necessary as a site for the College of Music was passed. The building is to be a fire-proof structure, and is to be maintained at the expense of the City.

Mr. Brogan, of New-York, offered a resolution requesting the return from the Senate of the Rapid Transit bill passed by the House yesterday, and stated that he understood the amendments made to it by the House had the practical effect of killing the bill, or of rendering rapid transit an impracticability under it. Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, and Mr. Husted, of Westchester, opposed the motion, holding that if the Senate committee, in whose hands the bill now lies, found it objectionable, a Conference Committee could be appointed in the usual manner and the objectionable features remedied. The motion was lost by a vote of 56 nays to 29 yeas. The bill providing for the free and full enjoyment of religious rites and worship according to the tenets of their belief by persons confined in prisons and other public places of confinement in this State, had a rather narrow escape from defeat, as it was only by energetic log-rolling that a sufficient number of votes was obtained to pass it. Many Republicans voted for the measure, nearly all of them explaining their votes.

THE DEBATE ON CUBA.

Mr. McGuire, having called Mr. Waehmer to the chair, asked unanimous consent to offer the following resolutions:

Whereas, For the past six years a successful armed resistance to Spanish authority on the island of Cuba has been maintained by a people who have organized and established a government republican in form, which guarantees to all its citizens freedom in person, in religion, in the right to acquire and enjoy property and participation in its affairs; and whereas, the Republic of Cuba has not only maintained its position, but persistently lessened the area of Spanish rule, until it is now recognized over less than one-third of the territory of that island; and whereas, the war now being waged on said island is characterized by all the ferocity of semi-barbarism, the consequences of which are prejudicial to the social and commercial interests of the entire people; and whereas, it is apparent that the people represented by the republic of Cuba possess the ability to drive the Spanish army and the representatives of Spanish authority ultimately to the seaboard towns for their protection, when the civilized world must accord to that republic its independence; and whereas, it is the duty of the Government of the United States to always extend its sympathies and when consistent its aid to any people struggling to establish a free republican government; therefore, disclaiming any intention or desire to give to this subject any party or political bias.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That in the opinion of this Legislature the time has arrived when it is the duty of the Government of the United States to take such action as is best calculated to terminate the war now waging in the island of Cuba and secure to its people the advantages of a free Government.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to pass such measures as will secure to the Republic of Cuba all the rights and privileges belonging to belligerents in this war.

Mr. McGuire asked that the resolutions be put to a vote. Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, said he was in favor of the resolutions. He believed the Cuban patriots were entitled to recognition, and if he were President of the United States he should certainly be in favor of according them belligerent powers. Mr. Vedder, of Cattaraugus, moved to amend by adding the following: "Provided the same can be done without a violation of international law or the settled policy of the United States."

Mr. Seward, of New-York, said he hoped the amendment would be adopted, as it was a very proper one, and he hoped that the resolutions would then be adopted.

Speaker McGuire said it seemed to him that the amendment was unnecessary, as it implied that the Government would or might do something contrary to international law and policy. The resolutions embodied a mere request, not a command, and when the Government was requested to recognize the Cuban Republic, which had struggled for years for independence and liberty, it was supposed that this Government would not violate the law or the comity of nations. He regarded the amendment as an imputation upon the Government itself. Mr. Vedder replied that he had not offered the amendment under any implication that the Government would act improperly, but as a matter of protection to ourselves. With the resolutions, in their original form, this House said in effect that in its opinion belligerent rights should be accorded to the Cubans. It ought to be done if it could be done without violation of international law. But the principles of comity and of international law should be preserved. We should remember that in our own struggle people across the water accorded belligerent rights to the rebellious South, and prolonged the struggle thereby. We said, then, that they had done wrong, and it would, therefore, be becoming in us to move carefully and prudently. Mr. Sherwood, of Broome, said he understood that slavery still existed on the Island of Cuba, and he would like some gentleman to inform him what the people of Cuba were struggling for. Mr. Daly replied that slavery was in existence it was true, and the Spanish Government had passed laws providing for a gradual extinction of slavery in the island, but the laws promised to be ineffectually carried out. On the other hand, the Cuban Republican Congress, representing the struggling patriots, had already resolved upon the complete abolishment of slavery wherever their authority extended. The amendment offered by Mr. Vedder was then put to a vote and lost. The question then recurred on the resolutions, and they were adopted by a unanimous standing vote.

PASSAGE OF THE ELEVATED RAILWAY BILL.

Last night's sharp but unsuccessful struggle against the passage of the bill authorizing and requiring the completion of the track of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company was renewed this morning in the Senate but again unsuccessfully. The bill having been announced for a third reading, Senator Johnson moved that it be recommitted with instructions to strike out of the fourth section the words, "except that on places south of Ninety-ninth street," the effect of which was evident, if carried, would have been to compel the completion of the track at an elevation of fourteen feet above the street level for the whole length of the road whether south or north of Ninety-ninth street. Senators Johnson and Woodin both gave the same reasons for favoring the amendment. They both opposed the language of the unamended bill because it allowed the building of a surface road to be run by steam along Ninth avenue, north of Ninety-ninth street. This was admitted by the friends of the bill, but they defended the provision on the grounds, as stated by Senator Laning, that to compel the road to be built at that elevation along that part of Ninth avenue would force the company to construct and run its trains over very difficult grades and for no sufficient reasons, as there are no houses within a quarter of a mile of that part of the proposed route. There could be no objection, he argued, to allowing the company to run its trains along the street level of this unsettled portion of the city for the present, and if need should arise in the future the Legislature could then compel the company to elevate its tracks. Senator Jacobs was opposed to the amendment for the reason that he did not think it was offered for its own sake, but for the purpose of compelling the bill to be returned to the Assembly, which, at the present stage of the session, would be equivalent to its defeat. He added that the outside pressure against the bill was very strong, and that underhanded means were being used to defeat it, a proof of which was the letter he held in his hand. He would not read it all, but would state that it threatened the Senator to whom it was addressed in case he voted for the bill, and he would send it to Senator Woodin, who had said that he knew of no attempt to influence the vote of any Senator, for his perusal. Senator Woodin, after reading the letter, declared that he thought it was written for the purpose of being used in the Senate this morning, but, of course, he added, no such course of intimidation could be successful. As the letter had been sent to him he thought it best to read it. It turned out to be an anonymous communication, well written, but in a cramped and apparently disguised hand, indorsed "very confidential," and addressed to Senator Thompson. It began by saying that in a certain room in Congress Hall the writer had been shown a list of the probable vote upon the bill, and that Senator Thompson's name had been placed among those favoring it. It had been furthermore represented to the writer "by a man named Ward, a noted lobbyist"—so the letter runs—that he controlled Senator Thompson's vote, and divided with him the sum paid for it—all of which facts the writer, as a friend of Senator Thompson, notified him should be made public and fully represented to the Governor in order to induce him to veto the bill, in case it passed and the Senator voted affirmatively. As is usually the case with such attempts when made public, it defeated its own ends, and Senator Johnson's motion to recommit the bill was lost by the decided vote of 10 to 18. Senator Johnson then moved another amendment to which he thought no exception could be taken, and which was to the effect that above Ninety-ninth street the road should be constructed on a grade to be approved by the Mayor and Superintendent of Public Works. This motion was also lost by the still more decided vote of 10 to 20, and the question was then taken upon the final passage of the bill. During the roll-call several Senators rose to explain their votes, among them being Senator Moore, who represents the district through which the road is to run, and wished to say that the residents heartily favored the bill, and Senator Thompson, who denied every fact stated in the letter, and disclaimed all knowledge of the "man named Ward." The bill was then passed in the shape in which it came from the Assembly, by the following vote of 20 to 9:

YEAS—Senators Bradley, Coe, Connelly, Dickinson, Dow, Fox, Jacobs, Laning, Lord, Madden, Moore, Parmenter, Ray, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wagner, Wellman, and Woodin—20.

NAYS—Senators Dayton, Gross, Johnson, King, Ledwith, Lowery, McGowan, Middleton, and Wood—9.

Shortly after the passage of this bill a message was received from the Assembly that it had passed the Moore Rapid Transit bill, with certain amendments noted in these columns yesterday. On motion of Senator Jacobs, the bill was ordered to be reprinted and referred to the Committee on Railroads, with instructions to report to-morrow morning. The purpose of the motion was stated to be merely to secure an opportunity for the careful examination of the Assembly amendments.

Another railroad bill passed by the Senate to-day is the one authorizing the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company to lease its track. Upon its third reading the bill was so amended as to provide that the road shall not be leased by its directors unless they have first obtained the consent of a majority in amount of its stockholders.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Notwithstanding that the Legislature is upon the very verge of adjournment, and that there are at least a hundred bills before both Houses, which can never be passed from sheer lack of time, if for no other reason, bills are still daily introduced in considerable numbers. Among those presented to-day was one coming directly from Mr. Bergh, and introduced through Senator Woodin. It provides that in New-York City all slaughter of animals for food shall hereafter be secluded from public observation, and that no child under fifteen years of age shall be admitted to or employed in a slaughter-house, under a penalty of $25 fine, or ten days, imprisonment, or both. Senator Fox also introduced a bill to authorize the employment of stenographers at Coroners' inquests.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Senator Lord's bill for reforming the system of letting canal contracts was recommitted to the Canal Committee to-day for amendments, of which two were pointed out. One is merely the correction of a grammatical error, and the other is intended to clear up an indefiniteness of expression which might lead to an inference that the bill is intended to apply to all public works in the State as well as to the canals. As was anticipated, the House has non-concurred in the Senate's very radical amendments to the bill providing in its present form that $325,000 only, instead of the usual $2,500,000, shall be spent upon the extraordinary repairs of the canals during the present year, and that that diminished amount shall be raised from the canal resources instead of by taxation. A committee of conference has been appointed, consisting on the part of the Senate of Senators Cole, Connelly, and Johnson. The Senate concurred to-day in the Assembly's amendments to the bill authorizing the Governor to pardon, after fifteen years of uniform good conduct, any convicts sentenced for twenty-five years or more. This finally disposes of the bill.

In the Senate this evening Senator Dayton offered a resolution, which was laid over under the rule, authorizing a reduction of the canal tolls on pine and hard wood lumber, to three mills per 1,000 feet per mile. The remainder of the business transacted was an uninteresting discussion of general orders. Among the bills ordered to a third reading was one authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in New-York to transfer to the Board of Education for school purposes certain lots of land situated on Lexington avenue, at Sixtieth street, a second legalizing the publication of assessment notices by the *New-Yorker Journal*, and a third providing for the appointment of Commissioners to audit drill-room and armory claims. The Davis Canal bill was briefly considered, and was then referred to the Canal Committee, from which it is probable that a bill will be reported containing the main provisions of both it and the Lord canal Reform bill.

PEDESTRIANISM.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—At the Rink in this city to-night Charles S. Cushing, pedestrian, commenced his feat of walking 100 miles in twenty-one hours. The first mile was accomplished in 9:40 and the second in 10:17.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

THE RECENT THREATENED HOSTILITIES BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE—EXTENT OF THE DANGER.

LONDON, May 13.—The London *Post* maintains that the late war rumors were not groundless. Germany, alarmed by the rapidity of French military re-organization, had arranged everything for and was on the point of marching against France, but the danger is averted for the moment.

SENTIMENTS OF A NATURE TO INSURE PEACE PREVAILING AT BERLIN

PARIS, May 13.—A telegram has been received at the Russian Embassy here stating that the Czar has left Berlin thoroughly convinced that conciliatory sentiments of a nature to insure the maintenance of peace prevail there. Similar intelligence has been communicated to all the Russian Legations in Europe.

BISMARCK DISAVOWS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REPORTS OF ALARMISTS—BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE NOT MENACED.

BERLIN, May 13.—Prince Bismarck energetically disavows all responsibility for the reports of alarmists, and has assured Prince Gortschakoff that Germany has in no way menaced Belgian independence.

INFLUENCE OF RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN PRESERVING PEACE — DECISIVE DECLARATIONS MADE BY BOTH GOVERNMENTS.

LONDON, May 14—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* this morning says: "There could hardly be a more critical situation than existed in Berlin upon the arrival of the Emperor of Russia. The German Government may be able to declare that a hostile movement was never officially entertained; but a few days since there was serious danger that war-like counsels would prevail. We may suppose Prince Gortschakoff courteously expressed the determination to treat as an enemy the first state disturbing peace. In spite of England's attitude of reserve, we believe the Government thought it a national duty in the recent crisis to express its opinion very decidedly in regard to the maintenance of peace. The communication was amicably received and a most satisfactory reply returned. France has expressed acknowledgment of England's friendly attitude."

A DISPATCH TO THE RUSSIAN LEGATION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—An official telegram has been received at the Russian Legation from Berlin stating that the Emperor leaves Berlin entirely convinced of the conciliatory dispositions which exist there, and which assure the maintenance of peace.

SPAIN.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PAYMENT OF THE VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY.

MADRID, May 13.—It is officially announced that the Treasury has paid to Hon. Caleb Cushing $35,000, being the last installment of the Virginius indemnity.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DESTRUCTIVE RAINS AND FLOODS AT SYDNEY.

LONDON, May 13.—A dispatch from Melbourne says the City of Sydney and vicinity have been visited by heavy and damaging rains and floods.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF NEW-GUINEA.

LONDON, May 13.—At a meeting recently held in Sydney, New South Wales, a resolution was adopted urging on the Home Government the expediency of annexing the Island of New-Guinea.

Extensive floods are reported in the Province of Victoria.

THE WRECK OF THE SCHILLER.

A ROUGH SEA INTERFERES WITH THE OPERATIONS OF THE DIVERS.

LONDON, May 13.—The Underwriters Agents and divers to-day attempted to reach the wreck of the Schiller, but was prevented from doing so by the heavy ground-swells.

TWELVE BODIES EMBALMED.

LONDON, May 13.—Twelve bodies of the victims of the Schiller disaster have been embalmed, and will be forwarded to New-York.

ANOTHER VESSEL ON THE SCILLIES.

A LIVERPOOL STEAMER ASHORE ON BRECHAR—A HEAVY FOG.

LONDON, May 13—Midnight.—A Liverpool dispatch just received from Penzance reports that a Liverpool steamer has gone ashore on Brechar, one of the Scilly Islands. A heavy fog prevails. A life boat has put off for the steamer.

FRANCE.

VACANCIES IN THE ASSEMBLY NOT TO BE FILLED BEFORE THE ELECTIONS FOR THE NEW ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, May 13.—In the Assembly to-day a resolution was passed that no further elections be ordered for Members of the Assembly until the general elections for the new Chamber are held. This action leaves the vacant seats in the present Assembly unfilled for the remainder of the session.

THE POPE'S BIRTHDAY.

THE PILGRIMS FROM MAYENCE AT THE VATICAN—HIS HOLINESS LAUDS THE GERMAN CLERGY.

ROME, May 13.—The pilgrims from Mayence to-day waited on the Pope and congratulated him on the occasion of the eighty-third anniversary of his birth. The Pope replied with feeling to their congratulations. He praised the German clergy, and exhorted them to steadfastness.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

MATCH RACE BETWEEN GALOPIN AND STRAYSHOT AT NEWMARKET—GALOPIN WINS EASILY—THE ODDS AGAINST HIM FOR THE DERBY 3 TO 1.

LONDON, May 13.—The match race for 500 sovereigns between Prince Batthyany's Galopin and Mr. Chaplin's Strayshot was run to-day at Newmarket, the course being the Rowley mile (one mile and seventeen yards.) Both horses are three-year olds, but the conditions of the match were that Galopin should carry 122 pounds, while Mr. Chaplin's colt had only 108 pounds on his back. Notwithstanding this concession of weight, Galopin won the race easily coming home in a common canter. This victory has shortened the odds against him for the Derby, in which he is now quoted at 3 to 1.

SUMMARY.

MATCH 500 SOVEREIGNS, HALF FORFEIT.—Rowley mile.

Prince Batthyany's b. c. Galopin, 3 years, by Vedette, dam Flying Duchess, 122 pounds.......... 1

Mr. Chaplin's b. c. Strayshot, 3 years, by Toxophilite, dam Vaga, 108 pounds.................. 2

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

DEATH OF LEO LESPES AND OCTAVE FERRE.

ECCENTRICITIES OF "TIMOTHEE TRIMM"—A STRANGE CHARACTER—HIS LIFE AND WORKS—THE WAR RUMORS—GAMBETTA'S LAST SPEECH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 26, 1875.

Death has been busy in the world of art and letters during the past few months, and not a week passes without its victim. Millet, Corot, Amédée Achard, and Alphonse Royer have been quickly followed by Octave Ferré and "Timothee Trimm." The man known under this once popular pseudonym was Napoleon Lespès, or Léo Lespès, as he was always called. By his death we have lost one of the most eccentric and curious figures of the Parisian boulevards. Lespès was born on the 25th of March, 1815, at Bouchain, Department du Nord. In 1832 he was drawn as a conscript, and entered the Fifty-fifth Infantry, where he was soon remarked as a *garçon d'esprit.* He left the regiment in 1840, having attained the rank of Sergeant Major. Soon after he had a singular adventure. Having an idea that he could become a journalist, he began to write short articles, signing them "Fusilier," the equivalent in French of our "high private," but found that he could not earn his salt thereby. Seeing an advertisement in a paper for a Secretary in a private intelligence office, he applied for the place. He called upon the proprietor, a small, serious-looking man, with a keen, sympathetic, but inquiring eye, and after a few moments of conversation the proprietor said, "You'll do, my boy; I'll take you." The pay was very small, but Lespès was in want just then, and he gladly accepted. The patron of this establishment afterward turned out to be the famous Vidocq, then beginning his grand career as a private detective. The position did not suit Lespès long, but during his short stay there he picked up a great many ideas, and learned things of value to him afterward. About this time he made his début as a writer of sensational items, and published in one of the cheap journals a novel entitled *Les Yeux verts de la Morgue*, or "The Green Eyes of the Dead-House," and signed it "Commandeur." This ghastly drama had a great success. Other stories over the same signature followed, and in a short time Léo Lespès was regularly engaged to produce so many lines per diem, enough to fill the "first floor" of a small journal, as they say here. He began to earn money, but spent it as fast as earned. He had a prodigious appetite. I do not think that he ever drank to excess; indeed, so far as I have ever seen, he was rather abstemious than otherwise, but his breakfasts were something to be remembered. He would order every dish on Tortoni's bill of fare, and hardly leave a crumb upon any plate. Naturally, his matutinal meal cost him from fifteen to thirty francs. Hence, although earning large sums of money, all of it went in this way. He could not refuse the appeals of his appetite. If he took a fancy to a box of strawberries in Winter, he would order them at ten dollars the plate. Debts began to accumulate. One day, when reflecting upon ways and means, he was met by M. Millaud, who had an idea. He proposed to start a judicial paper called *L'Audience*, the only journal devoted to the tribunals, appearing on Monday. In order to understand this as we do here, I must say that thousands upon thousands of persons read the reports of the courts with astonishing avidity. These dramas of actual and every-day life seem to possess some special attraction. Thanks to the very large number of persons who are fascinated by these reports, the *Gazette des Tribunaux, Le Droit*, and journals of the kind, have enriched their owners and become splendid properties. M. Millaud had noted the men who spend hours over these journals in the cafés, and had remarked that they were all like "fish out of water" on Mondays. Nothing pleased them; the coffee was poor; the service execrable. They growled at the writers, and sat in moody silence nourishing their ill-humor. The judicial journals came out on six days in the week only, and did not appear on Monday because the courts did not sit on Sunday. This gave Millaud the idea of supplying a real want; but in order to launch a paper successfully here it is necessary to announce a feuilléton from the pen of the popular sensational writer of the day. Lespès was then the man. The *Audience* came out, and it was true that it was the only judicial journal appearing on Monday, for it appeared on that day only. Lespès wrote a story—I do not now remember the title, but it was a melodramatic horror about *l'Etang Vert*, or something of the kind, and it took from the start with all the chamber-maids of Paris. The most remarkable thing about the journal was its sign, which all could read across the Seine, upon the top of the building on the Quai Conti. Probably *L'Audience* would be still in existence if Millaud had not been struck by another idea. The story written by Lespès ran through twenty-six numbers, and then *L'Audience* was suspended; but in its place came that curious specimen of a modern newspaper, *Le Petit Journal*, price one sou. Its great feature was a daily chronicle by Lespès, who then adopted the *nom de plume* "Timothee Trimm."

A NOTED CHARACTER.

The origin of this name dates from the year 1862. The enterprise proved a great success, and in the following year *Le Petit Journal* printed 200,000 copies daily. "Timothee Trimm" became the idol of the lower classes of Paris, and he earned $10,000 a year. But all this went as fast as earned. Every morning "Timothee Trimm" gave a chronicle in *ad captandum* style, but with an affectation of *bonhomie*, treating all subjects in a familiar, conversational way, as if button-holing each individual reader. All Paris began to know "Timothee Trimm;" the café writers pointed him out; and his eccentric costume attracted general attention. In 1869 M. Millaud had become a millionaire, and Lespès was as poor as ever. Inebriated by his popularity, he demanded an increase in his pay. He was then getting 60,000 francs a year, or $12,000 in gold, and wanted more. A quarrel with Millaud was the result. Meantime the success of *Le Petit Journal* has induced similar ventures, and it had a growing rival in *Le Petit Moniteur.* Hearing of the quarrel, the latter journal engaged "Timothee Trimm" at a salary of 72,000 francs a year, or $16,400 in gold. But this appears to have been the turning point in the writer's career. It was supposed that his departure would prove fatal to *Le Petit Journal*, and that his 200,000 readers would follow him to *Le Petit Moniteur.* He is by no means the only man who has felt himself necessary, and who has later found that the world would go on pretty much in the same fashion without him. M. Millaud was equal to the occasion. He at first claimed that the signature "Timothee Trimm" belonged to the journal, and kept it in for some time, until after the first shock; then stated, when judicial proceedings had been instituted against him, that he should not contest the point, as he had been fortunate enough to secure the services of "Thomas Grimm," a writer far superior in every way to the "Timothee Trimm" who had told all that he knew, and who could now only repeat himself.

A SAD FINALE.

In one respect "Timothee Trimm" could not be replaced. He was a forty-horse-power writer, to use a common simile, and could dash off his five and six columns a day with the greatest ease. No other man could be found to do this, but Millaud got over the difficulty by making the pseudonym "Thomas Grimm" the property of the journal, like the *Masque de Fer* of the *Figaro*, and engaged a chronicler for each day in the week, paying 100 francs for each article. Thus he got a much more varied work for 700 francs per week, when he had paid his former writer 1,500 francs. And owing to the variety thus offered "Thomas Grimm" soon became quite as popular as "Timothee Trimm," and the public did not have an idea that he was a myth. *Le Petit Moniteur* soon found that it had made some exaggerated calculations. "Trimm" did not bring his readers with him, and in a short time began to show signs of failing. He became misanthropic over the ingratitude and fickle character of the public. He complained, was laughed at for his pains, and this struck a mortal blow at his reputation. He could write no more; his heart was gone. And having been utterly deceived, *Le Petit Moniteur* backed out of its contract, offering "Trimm" the very small pay here of 1,000 francs per month for the use of his once popular name. He was forced to accept, having no more money; but after a time this resource failed him. He was reduced to extreme poverty, and was taken in by his son-in-law, an honest but poor laboring man. During the past year he has been mainly supported in this way, but has made some money by writing sketches for the various journals. The *Figaro* took one from him only a few days before his death. In the early part of last week he was taken ill with inflammation of the lungs, and was sent to the Maison Dubois, where the poor members of the Societé des Gens de Lettres are sent at the expense of the society. In two days he was dead.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF LEO LESPES.

The personal appearance of Léo Lespès caused general comment, and strangers received a very disagreeable impression. Nothing could have been more vulgar or more coarse. He had bushy hair, dyed black in late years, a broad face full of fine wrinkles, a turn-up nose with large, open nostrils, and a satyr grin, often described as a *sourire gracieuse*, which grated upon the nerves like the sound produced by filing a saw. The neck was very thick, and was always left bare. Lespès invented the low, turn-down collar, coming down in points on each side some six inches in length, leaving the neck bare to the breast-bone; and it was his idea also to stamp horses' and dogs' heads upon the points. This was known in the trade as the "Col Timothee Trimm," or the "Trimm Collar." Far down upon his breast was a blood-red silk necktie, with long flowing ends. The vest was in black velvet, bordered with silk, the buttons being round bulbs of red coral. The coat was a short sack, generally of velvet, and the pantaloons cut in sailor style, so that the foot was nearly covered, only the tip of a pointed patent-leather pump, with a broad black ribbon knot upon it, being visible. About his neck was an enormous gold chain, which was passed through the first button-hole of the vest, from which also hung half a dozen seals and trinkets, in a bunch as large as an egg. The chain was then made to pass straight across the vest from one pocket to the other. Upon his fingers were as many rings as he could possibly wear, some of them being enormous, one having a red stone in it an inch and a half long and one inch in diameter. There were rings on three fingers of the left hand, with four rings on the middle finger, and on three fingers of the right hand. And on none of them, probably, could be borrow a louis at the Mont de Pieté. The hat was of felt, with a straight brim, and with long straight hair. I hardly know how to describe it. The top was oval, like a sugar loaf. Such was the appearance of this singular man, and in my eyes there was not a more vulgar-looking person upon the boulevards. He was a little bow-legged, and had weak knees. Hence he always rode about the city, and his eccentric figure, and his long red cravat floating on the wind, were familiar to every resident of Paris. One of his peculiarities was to write his articles at the cafés. He would drive up when there was a crowd, descend slowly, walk a few steps until all eyes were upon him, then turn and toss a gold piece to the coachman. In Summer he called for pen and ink and sat down outside; during the Winter he would enter, take off his coat, roll up his sleeves to the elbow, and begin, with a hundred eyes staring in amazement, while the waiters were whispering "Timothee Trimm, dashing off his chronicle for *Le Petit Journal.*" Meanwhile he was ordering things to eat, and ate with a voracious appetite the while. I must give an example of his ways. He once owed Tortoni 120 francs for two or three breakfasts, and came no more; but one day he came suddenly upon the proprietor. "Ah! I'm sorry to meet you," said Lespés; "I know you are thinking of what I owe you." The proprietor is a man of *esprit*, and replied: "And what of it? I was also thinking that it was foolish in you to stay away for so small a sum; I know you are good for as many thousands some day." "I have thought that myself," replied Trimm. "Suppose we begin again—leave the old account, and I pay as I go now." "We will wipe off the slate if you wish." "No, no," cried Trimm, "not that; but just let it be." He came in and ordered breakfast and ate for two hours, running up a bill of 42 francs, and he tossed the waiter a twenty-franc piece as he went out. In three more days, the proprietor now says, his profits from the follies of Lespès amounted to more than his debt, and he was paid several times over during the season. His idea was to imitate the follies of Alexander Dumas, but it was a brummagem imitation. The former was *spirituel* and princely, the latter was vulgar and bestial. But now I must give the other side of the picture. There was a sort of fascination in his style which struck the educated, and which exercised a powerful influence upon the minds of the ignorant. Sometimes he wrote things so pathetic that they brought moisture to the eyes; and then it was annoying to have one's sensibilities shocked by a vision of that grinning face, that long chain, and that long red cravat, before a café table, writing in the midst of half-devoured steaks and cutlets. There was no avoiding the confession, however, that he was a man of talent. Among his works must be mentioned *Les Histoires Roses et Noires*, (1842;) *Mystères du Grand Opéra*, (1845;) *Histoire Republicain et Illustrée de la Revolution de Fevrier*, (1848;) *Avant de Souffler ma Bougie*, (1849;) *Paris dans un Fauteuil*, (1864;) *Spectacles vue de ma Feuêtre*, (1866,) and many other novels of this sort. His last was published in *La Republique Française*, and only finished a few weeks ago. But the best of his works are his short sketches, many of them having been republished in book form.

OCTAVE FERRE.

Of Octave Ferré I can say little. He was a man of rather retired habits, and shunned the gay life of the boulevards, about which he wrote so much. Like Paul de Kock, his sole ambition was to get a small property in the country. He got one when near fifty years of age, and for the past five years has been living upon it and working to pay for it. He was a prolific writer of sensational stories, but never received a very large sum of money for them. Yet he was popular with certain classes, and had he lived a few years more, might have commanded his own price. Literary men are well paid in France, contrary to the general opinion, and all who please the public make large fortunes. Sardou is rich: Meilhac and Halevy are enormously rich, and are now earning about 1,000 francs per diem from their many works. Octave Ferré is very well spoken of, but his obituary notices are very short.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION DISTRIBUTED—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE BOARD—THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT—EARLY MEMBERS.

The revised constitution of the New-York Stock Exchange, which was adopted on April 30, was distributed among the members yesterday. The amendments refer principally to the rates of commission to be charged, and were fully discussed at the time they were proposed. The document as it now stands is thought to be one of the best of its kind. It is the result of the experience of nearly 100 years of a large number of the most active and careful of business men. From a simple agreement entered into in 1792 by a handful of the prominent merchants of New-York, it has gradually developed into the present comprehensive instrument.

Soon after the war of the Revolution, it became apparent to the New-York merchants, who were then in the habit of holding daily meetings in fine weather under a pear tree, that some fixed rules were necessary for the regulation of the manner of transacting business among themselves. This was the origin of the New-York Stock Exchange. After some previous discussion, they met on May 17, 1792, and an agreement, the original of which exists in the archives of the Exchange, was drawn up and signed. The following is a verbatim copy of the document, and among the names which appear on it a number will be recognized as being the same as those borne by many of the business men of New-York to-day, who are lineal descendants of the originators of the Exchange:

"We the subscribers, Brokers for the Purchase and Sale of Public Stock, do hereby solemnly promise and pledge ourselves to each other that we will not buy or sell from this day, from any person whatsoever, any kind of Public Stock at a less rate than one-quarter per cent. Commission on the Specie Value, and that we will give a preference to each other in our negotiations. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this seventeenth day of May, 1792, at New-York.

Leonard Bleecker, Hugh Smith, Armstrong & Barnewell, Samuel March, Bernard Hart, Alexander Zuntz, Andrew Barclay, Sutton & Hardy, Benjamin Seixas, John Henry, John A. Hardenbrook, Amurt Beebee, Benjamin Winthrop, J. M. Ferrers, Ephraim Hart, Isaac M. Gomez, Gulian McEvers, Augustin A. Lawrence, G. N. Bleecker, John Bach, Peter Anspach, Charles McEvers, Jr., David Reedy, and Robinson & Hartshorne."

The two last signatures were appended on Nov. 13, 1792.

The first regular constitution and by-laws were adopted in 1817. These were revised and amended in 1820, and were then printed, for the first time, in a little pamphlet about the size of the old primers formerly used by school children. The first article of the original constitution defined the title of the association, which was "The New-York Stock and Exchange Board." The second provided for the proper officers of the Exchange, who were to be elected by ballot, and were to consist of a President, Vice President, and Secretary. In the third article, the duties of the President were clearly defined, and were somewhat different from what they are to-day. He was to call stocks at the hour fixed by the Board, from time to time. In case of his absence and that of the Vice President and Secretary, the members had the right to appoint a President and Secretary pro tem. The election of members by ballot, in open board, was provided in the fifth article. Three black balls were sufficient to exclude a candidate for admission. The tenth article fixed the rates of commission to be charged, as follows:

"On the funded debt, net amount, one-quarter per cent.; insurance stock, complete, one-quarter per cent.; bank and other complete shares, one-quarter per cent.; insurance, bank, and all other scrip, on the nominal amount, one-quarter per cent.; on foreign and inland bills of lading, on net amount, one-quarter per cent.; cashing promissory notes and acceptances payable in New-York, on the nominal amount, one-half per cent.; specie, one-quarter per cent.; obtaining money on mortgage, one per cent."

The fundamental basis of the present articles of the Exchange holding members strictly to their contracts, under the head that all offers made and accepted on the floor are binding, are contained in the old constitution, in articles 11 to 14 inclusive. To the constitution of 1817, which is also in the archives of the Exchange, and is written in a fair hand in an old-fashioned record-book, about nine inches long by seven inches wide, many well-known names appear. Among them are Nathaniel Prime, Samuel Ward, Jr., Philip Kerny, John Ward, Jr., Henry J. Cammann, Arthur N. Gifford, Russel H. Nevins, D. A. Clarkson, Edward Prime, John Aspinwall, Moses Allen, William Sainton, Charles Buck, Jacob Little, Archibald McVickar, Oswald Cammann, G. H. Coster, Albert R. Gallatin, John Alstyne, Jasper Corning, George Carpenter, Jacob S. Carpinder, Samuel J. Beebee, David Clarkson, and Daniel Leroy.

The first annual election of which there is any record on the minutes, now in the possession of the Exchange, was held on March 12, 1824. Mr. Edward Lyde was then elected President, Mr. John Ward, Jr., Vice President, and Mr. I. Isaacs, Secretary. The number of votes cast at this election is not recorded, but in the following year, when the same gentlemen were elected to the same offices, there were 33 votes polled, Mr. Lyde receiving 28, Mr. Ward 25, and Mr. Isaacs 33. Soon after the adoption of the first constitution the members of the board occupied rooms near the old Merchants' Exchange, and a few years after held their meetings in the rotunda of that building, which was destroyed by fire in 1836. When the building was rebuilt they occupied rooms up stairs, and in 1853 moved into the Corn Exchange Bank, and remained there until 1857, when they took a large room in Lord's Building in Beaver street. In 1866 they again changed their quarters and went into the premises they now occupy in Broad and Wall streets. In 1872, the accommodations being found to be inadequate, the building was altered and arranged as it now stands. At present there are 1,061 members on the roll, which, with the constitution and by-laws, is contained in a magnificently-bound folio, all the leaves of which are of parchment. The oldest living member is Mr. John Warren, of the firm of John Warren & Son, bankers. His name stands second on the list, with the date of his admission, Feb. 21, 1820, opposite. Mr. Warren is still an active business man. From the first regular organization to this date there have been but four Secretaries of the Exchange, Mr. I. Isaacs, Mr. Bernard Hart, Mr. George H. Brodhead, and the present incumbent, Mr. B. Ogden White. At the last election there were 800 votes polled. The present constitution contains twenty-four articles; that of 1817 contained but fifteen. This organization, being the oldest in the country, the constitutions of many similar institutions are based upon its experience, and it is understood that an application has been made for a copy of the revised constitution just published to be sent to Yokohama, Japan, where a Stock Exchange is about to be organized.

A CHILDREN'S CHARITY.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS—INTERESTING EXERCISES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The exercises of the fourteenth anniversary of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers were held last evening at the Academy of Music. A very large audience was present, and greeted the little charges of the mision with hearty enthusiasm as the curtain rose, disclosing them seated on the stage amid a bright woodland scene. The singing by the children of the hymn "Holy! holy! holy Lord God Almighty!" introduced the programme of exercises, and was followed by an invocation by Rev. Dr. Manning, of London. After a brief address by Mr. A. S. Hatch, the President of the institution, and the singing of the song "Welcome to Friends," Mr. George Sheppard Page, the Vice President, read an abstract of the annual report, embracing the following exhibit of the finances and work of distribution and assistance to indigent families: Balance on hand May 1, 1874, $105 45; received during 1874, from legacies, $200; from the Board of Apportionment, $1,000; from general contributions, $18,334 45. Total receipts, $19,639 96. Paid on insurance, interest, &c., on Mission property, $3,132 75; paid on money borrowed in 1873, $200; general expenses of the year, $16,135 88; total expenditure, $19,468 63; balance on hand, $171 33; number of garments distributed, 8,000; number of pairs of shoes, 344; number of quilts, 53; value of provisions distributed to families, $3,000; number of meals given at the Home, 122,600; whole number of families assisted, 600; total number of inmates at the Home on May 1, 1874, 42; received during the year, 206; placed in homes and provided with situations, 223; remaining in the Home, 25; average daily attendance at day-school, 260; average attendance at Sunday-school, 360.

Another song by the school preceded an address by Rev. Dr. Gillis, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who observed that the sight of so many joyful little ones trained in the way they should go, and made happy by noble benefactions, filled his heart with joy. He alluded eulogistically to the workings of the institution as he had witnessed them, and also to the management of the public schools, and felt thoroughly convinced that both were conducted on grand principles and systems. He had recently visited one of the public schools during the hours of study, and thought that the finest sight he had ever seen was the perfect discipline which accompanied the progress of the exercises. At the close of Dr. Gillis' remarks, Miss Fannie McGowan, a member of the Bible class, sang in an effective manner in conjunction with a chorus of the older girls, the refrain, "Only a Dream," and as an encore, "Sleeping Angels." A very little girl, known in the Home as "Little Annie Sunshine," but whose real name is Annie Sontine, spoke two baby pieces, entitled "Mamma's Kisses" and "My Kitty," which were received with applause by the audience. The exercises were brought to a conclusion by a song, in which the entire school joined.

THE STEAMER METROPOLIS COMING TO NEW-YORK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13.—The tug Cyclops arrived at Dutch Island this morning, and will tow the steam-ship Metropolis to New-York, leaving at 12 o'clock noon.

THE RAILWAY MECHANICS.

BUSINESS OF THE CLOSING SESSION.

THE REPORT ON STANDARD AXLES—A SERIES OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—THE COMMITTEE RECOMMEND CONCURRENCE WITH THE MASTER CAR-BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION—THE RESOLUTION REJECTED—A MECHANICAL LABORATORY—TOPICS FOR NEXT YEAR'S DISCUSSION.

The Convention of American Railway Master Mechanics met yesterday morning in the Cooper Institute, and, after a comparatively short session, finished its business for this year. Mr. H. M. Britton, of the association, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. Mr. Peter Cooper was a visitor, and, on the adjournment of the convention, he took its members through the several departments of the Institute.

Of the reports remaining for presentation to the convention the most important was that on standard axles. In the process of procuring information the committee sent out a circular containing five queries, and to this circular they received twenty answers. The replies to the first inquiry, "What are the sizes of journals used under locomotive tenders and cars on your road?" the committee did not deem it necessary to report. To the second, "Which size gives the least trouble from heating?" fifteen of those, say the committee, who answered the circular do not report any difference, nine say that the largest journals they use give the least trouble, one is in doubt, and one says that, owing to the construction of the boxes with the small journal, they give less trouble than the larger ones. To the third inquiry, about the number and proportion of broken axles, the replies are, most of them, so indefinite that it has been impossible for the committee to gain the information which they hoped to elicit by this question. Five of the circulars received contain no reply to this inquiry, five report that they have had no broken axles during the past year, and the balance report sixty-two broken axles during the year. To the fourth inquiry, "Have you observed any difference in the relative amount of power required to draw cars with axles having large as compared with those having small-sized journals?" twelve of the circulars contain no answer, twelve have noticed no difference, and two report that cars with large journals require more power to draw them. One of the latter is of opinion, however, that it may, perhaps, be attributed to other causes and not to the size of the journal. To the fifth inquiry, "Have you noticed any difference in the wear of brasses and the consumption of oil in different sized journals?' eleven of the circulars named contain no answer, five say have no information. The remaining replies to this inquiry are as follows: Mr. J. M. Boon, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, says: "Last year I was inclined to favor a short journal (5½ inches long.) Am now satisfied I was wrong, and am in favor of a journal of 7 inches for all kinds of rolling stock, believing that better results can be obtained. I do not think there would be any saving in oil or any more used than in a 5½-inch journal, but believe a 7-inch journal will give better results in the wear of brass bearings than the short one with the same amount of oil." Mr. Johann says: "From observations in the running of large journals, I notice that the large brasses endure more wear and *consume less oil* than the small ones". Mr. Ellis: "The wear of brasses is about six per cent. in favor of the 3¼ by 8 inch journals." Mr. William F. Turreff, of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling Railway, says: "The wearing of brasses and the saving of oil is very largely in favor of the large journals." Mr. W. A. Robinson, of the Great Western of Canada, says: "Our observation tends to show that the larger, 6 by 3½ inch, journals require less oil and give better results than those of 5⅛ by 3 3-16 inches." Mr. John Hewitt, of the Atlantic and Pacific, says: "From general observation, I am satisfied that large journals give better results in use of oil and wear of brasses than small ones." The committee have endeavored to give as fully and as accurately as the space and time at their disposal would permit the substance of the replies which they have received to their inquiries. These have confirmed your committee in the views which they held last year, and which were embodied in the recommendation made in their report at that time. They believe that in the consideration of this subject it is unnecessary to dwell on the importance of having some common standard for car and locomotive tender axles. The experience of every member, it is thought, has long since taught him the importance and value of uniformity in rolling stock, especially of those parts which most frequently require renewal. Before such a system of uniformity can be adopted for all the parts of car and tender trucks, a standard for the form and dimensions of axles must be established. After this is done it will be comparatively easy to adopt a standard for bearings, oil-boxes, pedestals, &c. The question which presents itself for your consideration is, therefore, simply that of the dimensions which shall be adopted for such a standard axle; and as nearly all the other proportions are dependent upon the size of the journal, the question is narrowed down to that of the length and diameter of the journal. As a kindred association has already recommended a standard for the form and dimensions of axles, the question for your consideration as indicated by the current discussion of the subject is really, whether the dimensions 3¾ by 7 inches of the standard axle journal which has been recommended is too large or not. That friction, within very wide limits, is independent of the area of the surfaces in contact is such a well-established principle that your committee do not think it necessary to give it any further consideration here. It is also very well known that, with excessive pressures per square inch of area, lubricants are pressed out from between the surfaces of a journal and its bearing, and then, instead of being entirely separated by a filament of oil, as they should be when perfectly lubricated, they come in contact with each other, and, instead of floating as it were on the lubricant, as they should if perfectly lubricated, the metal of the bearing comes in contact with that of the journal, and lubrication is then either very imperfect or may be entirely destroyed, and abrasion of the surfaces occurs. The importance, therefore, of securing good lubrication is obvious. That this is more certain with the use of large journals is shown by the unanimous testimony of those who replied to the circular of your committee, and who had observed the effects of wear on the bearings of large and small journals. They are unanimous in the opinion that the bearings of the former wear better than those of smaller size. Very great objection is, however, made to the adoption of a standard axle of the size recommended, owing to its great weight, which is about 335 pounds finished. To this objection it is thought that the greater safety to life and limb which would result from its use would alone be a sufficient answer. An additional reason for selecting the standard recommended by the Master Car-builders' Association and by your committee is the fact that it has already been adopted by a number of roads, and large numbers of those axles are now in use. The committee are unable to give a correct list of those roads which have put it in use, but are informed that the New-York Central and Hudson River, the Boston and Albany, the Boston and Providence, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western are using it. It will, of course, insure its general adoption very much earlier should it be recommended by your association, whereas if the two associations, which in this respect, if in any, should act harmoniously, should disagree, the time when uniformity of rolling stock can be secured will be indefinitely postponed. Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this association concur with the Master Car-builders' Association in recommending the adoption of the standard for car and tender axles which that association has proposed.

Mr. Forney moved the adoption of the resolution recommended by the report, but discussion on it was then postponed. When it came to be subsequently discussed there was a strong feeling against its adoption, and the resolution was rejected by a pretty large majority.

The committee appointed to report on a mechanical laboratory, reported last year and was continued. The committee consists of W. A. Robinson, of the Great Western Railway of Canada; Reuben Wells, Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis; J. M. Boon, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago; N. E. Chapman, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and H. M. Britton, Whitewater Valley Railroads. In reply to a new circular of inquiry which it issued to all the members of the association, it received comparatively few replies, and the committee believe that "the subject is one for which the association is not sufficiently matured at the present time to receive; for while six-eighths of the answers are in favor of the establishment of a mechanical laboratory, and five-eighths recommend it to be in connection with the Stevens Institute, yet six-eighths are not favorable to voting any of the funds of the association toward such object, which thus practically means taking no action at all." The committee's communications with the American Society of Civil Engineers on this subject indicate that no action has been yet taken by that society with regard to the proposition of the Stevens Institute to establish such a mechanical laboratory. After a careful reconsideration the committee deem it the wisest course at the present time to recommend that this subject be postponed, either indefinitely, or until surer prospects exist of its being successfully carried out.

The committee appointed to report concerning the best kind kind of lubricants had received different experiences in reply to their inquiries. The balance of preference was, however, in favor of pure lard-oil for cylinders and Virginia oil for the journals and bearings of freight cars.

This concluded the reports on the topics ordered last year.

The committee appointed to select topics for next year then made their report. After recommending that the Committee on Locomotive Tests appointed at the last annual meeting be continued, the committee proposed as topics:

The best material, form, and proportion of locomotive boilers and fire boxes.

Locomotive construction.

Locomotive fire-trucks, and tender wheels.

The best and most economical metal for locomotive and tender journal bearings.

Is it economical to use injectors on locomotives generally, and to what extent?

A resolution was next brought forward by Mr. Brooks in reference to the Boston fund, a sum of $3,000 which had been given by the City of Boston to the association. With accruing interest, it amounted to $3,600, and Mr. Brooks' proposition, which was subsequently amended by Mr. Flynn, was unanimously passed, to the effect that this money, with accruing interest, be invested in Government securities, and that it should not be disturbed except by a vote of the majority of the members, and after the question had been brought forward at a previous meeting.

The committee appointed to select a place of meeting then made its report. It suggested five cities for the convention to select from. These were St. Louis, Philadelphia, Augusta, Providence, and Cincinnati. The choice was afterward reduced to Providence and Philadelphia, and finally Philadelphia was chosen.

The election of officers was next in order, but the matter was set at rest by the unanimous adoption of a resolution to the effect that the election be postponed for twelve months. The present officers were therefore continued in the positions which they at present occupy, and the remuneration of the Secretary was also increased to $750.

A resolution was adopted thanking the Trustees of the Cooper Institute, and recording the association's appreciation of the services rendered to the cause of education and art by Mr. Cooper, its founder.

Mr. Cooper returned thanks on the part of the Trustees, and assured the association that they would be always welcome to hold their meetings in the Institute.

Resolutions thanking the merchants of New-York for their kind attentions to the Association, the press for its reports of its proceedings, and other resolutions of courtesy, were then passed, and the convention adjourned.

The members of the association accompanied Mr. Peter Cooper through the Institute, and later in the day took a drive through Central Park as the guests of the merchants and manufacturers of New-York.

FINE ARTS.

SALE OF PAINTINGS AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

Mr. Robert Somerville commenced the sale of a collection of paintings at his gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue, last evening. Lot No. 1, "On the Croquet Ground," by A. Souttin, brought $36; No. 2, "Seesaw," Reinhardt, $28; No. 3, "On the Coast," R. S. Giffard, $30; No. 4, "Landscape," John J. Hammer, $10; No. 5, "Ulysses Detecting Achilles Disguised as a Woman," Strum, after Schoping, $107; No. 6, "Marine," J. Meadows, Sr., $18; No. 7, "The Nun and the Swallows." B. Ross, $95; No. 8, "Landscape," Beddington, $20; No. 9, "Upper Twin Lake," John Williamson, $28; No. 10, "Asleep and Awake," Marenchi, $30; "Marine," George Knight, $42; No. 12, "Return from Market," C. S. Biron, $80; No. 13, "Elaine," A. J. Volch, $37; No. 14, "Trout," Rolfe, $36; No. 15, "Landscape," M. Kolloch, $77; No. 16, "Coming Events Cast their Shadows Before," Geseiincks, $30; No. 17, "Landscape," Borghen, $17; No. 18, "Landscape," same artist, $15; No. 19, "Going to Church," (water-color,) H. Waterman, $11; No. 20, "Sunset," J. R. Breyoort, $10; No. 21, "Ducks," unknown artist, $21; No. 22, "Landscape," W. S. Macy, $7; No. 23, "Fruits," O. Clare, $51; No. 24, "Winter," Jean Lang, $21; No. 25. "Sheep," Carpentero, $10; No. 26, "Early Morning," G. F. Shelton, $20; No. 27, "Scotch Terrier," F. Rondell, $37; No. 28, "Southern Home." G. H. McCord, $16; No. 29, "View Near Morristown," J. R. Brevoort, $17; No. 30, "Marine," F. Williot, $30; No. 32, "Bay of Naples," F. D'Albano, $110; No. 33, "Street Scene on the Zanzibar," E. Berard, $110; No. 34, "Fruit," P. Lacroix, $27; No. 35, "Spring," Greuze, $11; No. 36, "Landscape—Sunset," William Hart, $75; No. 38, "Street Scene in Zanzibar," E. Berard, $85; No. 39, "View in Nuremberg," E. Weeks, $75; No. 40, "English Park," J. F. Kensett, $32; No. 41, "Coast of London," Frank Stone, $21; No. 42, "October in the Adirondacks," H. M. Cord, $46; No. 43, "Landscape—Early Morning in the Catskills," C. H. Chapin, $50; No. 44, "Spaniels," after Landseer, $15; No. 45, "Landscape and Cattle," C. Towne, $13; No. 46, "Poultry," A. V. Willis, $20; No. 48, "Edward I.," A. LeGrand, $67; No. 49, "Still Life," David De Heens, $30; No. 50, "Eastern Scene," E. Gallard, $180; No. 51, "Landscape," P. N., $21; No. 52, "Roadside Inn," F. W. Hilderbrand, $35; No. 53, "Fruit," P. Lacroix, $25; No. 54, "Venetian Scene," E. Gallard, $132; No. 55, "Landscape and Sheep," F. De Boghal, $27; No. 56, "English Meadow," George H. Shelton, $13; No. 57, "Marine," Ledrut, $20; No. 58, "Wood Scene," C. Des Hayes, $45; No. 59, "On the Pequannock," R. A. Blakelock, $20; No. 70, "Landscape," G. H. Hartwick, $6; No. 61, "Crossing the Stream," De La Haese, $52; No. 62, "Landscape," Bonnemaison, $30; No. 64, "Landscape," artist unknown, $5; "Sunset," artist unknown, $18; No. 65, "The Spinning Wheel," Victor Nehlig, $22; No. 66, "The Last Load," L. Williams, $15; No. 67, "Sea Shore," W. J. Hennessy, $35; No. 68, "Out in the Sun," a copy of Lambdin's "Autumn Leaves," $23; No. 69, "Fox," A. F. Tait, $45; No. 70, "Harlem River," John Pope, $30; No. 71, "Mountain Stream," W. L. Sonntag, $36; No. 72, "Landscape," P. N., $12; No. 73, "Landscape," Barnum, $65; Nos. 74 and 75, "Sunset" and "Morning," (companions,) St. Muris, $24 each; No. 76, "Strawberry Girl," L. Lang, $20; No. 77, "Dogs," E. Stevens, $36; No. 22, "Marine," J. Cleas $22; No. 79, "On the Scheldt," G. W. Maury, $20; No. 80, "Sunset," L. R. Mignot, $35; No. 81, "On the Kensington River," W. J. Shaughnessy, $47; No. 82, "Mount Washington," J. H. Beers, $13; No. 83, "River View," J. A. Hickey, $12; No. 84, "English Landscape," Durand, $83; No. 85, "Indian Encampment in California," Harvey Young, $40; No. 86, "The Pet," L. W. Spencer, $65; No. 87, "Valley of Emblem," Kleinburens, $50; No. 88, "Vestal Virgin," after A. Kaufman, $100; No. 89, "Landscape," Des Hayes, $52; No. 90, "The Nymphs," A. Dillons, $19; No. 91, "Santa Claus," Thomas Nast, $25.

This concluded the sale of the oil-paintings. Some fifteen or twenty water-colors were sold, including E. Hamman's "Bookworm," at $14; J. C. Farrar's "Moonlight," at $14; Simmonetti's "Italian Peasant," at $42; a "Study at Bellport, Long Island," not credited, at $10; H. Van Ingen's "Musician," at $15, and H. Van Leben's "Winter," at $20. A pen and ink sketch, "The Prairie Hunter," sold for $32. The remainder of the collection will be sold to-night.

THE BEST DRAINAGE METHODS.

PAPER BY MR. JAMES C. BAYLES—ADVANTAGES OF CAST IRON PIPES—SUGGESTIONS FOR ARCHITECTS.

A regular meeting of the Public Health Association of New-York was held last night at the School of Mines of Columbia College, Prof. Chandler presiding. Mr. James C. Bayles read a paper on "Waste and Soil Pipes." After referring to the importance of the subject of house sewers in a sanitary point of view, the speaker said that for small waste-pipes the best and cheapest material was lead. It could be most easily manipulated, and could not do any damage by imparting plumbic oxide to the water passing through it. Lead pipe should not be so small as to retard the outflow of water or become easily choked, nor be so light as to be rapidly destroyed by corrosion or broken. For general use he should recommend, subject, of course, to modifying conditions: For bath-wastes, diameter, 1½ inches; weight per foot, 3 pounds. For overflows, diameter, 1½ inches; weight per foot, 2½ pounds. For basin wastes, diameter, 1¼ to 1½ inches; weight per foot, 2½ to 3 pounds. For overflows, diameter 1¼ inches; weight per foot, 2½ pounds. Sink wastes, diameter, 3 inches, with the exception of the section containing the trap, which should be 2½ inches in diameter, in order that anything forced out of the trap should not lodge further along, and make a less accessible obstruction. For bath-tub wastes, diameter, 2 inches; weight per foot, 3 pounds. For soil and large waste pipes, cast-iron was the material almost exclusively used for fifteen years in this part of the country. Its advantages over lead were that it was cheaper, lighter, stiffer, and less liable to accident. Thin lead pipe of large diameter was necessarily weak; heavy lead pipe of sufficient size was too costly and too heavy for use. Iron pipe was wholly free from these objections. It corroded so slowly that it would ordinarily last as long as a house. The efficiency and safety of a line of cast-iron soil-pipe, depended in a great measure upon the way in which it was set up and jointed. Comparatively few plumbers knew how to make a tight and permanent joint in iron pipe. In too many instances the lengths were set into each other without any attempt to make joints at all. Such connections, while they did not often leak water, afforded a free outlet for the gases of the sewer and drain. A line of soil-pipe running up through a house should always be so placed as to be easily accessible on all sides. A very common practice was to set them in niches or recesses built in the walls. When soil-pipes were placed in recesses it was usually difficult and sometimes impossible to make good joints in them. It was usually difficult to get access to a pipe so placed when it needed repairs. Any architect who has any resources could always make provision in his plans for the soil and service pipes, without disfiguring any apartment or sacrificing a square inch of space available for any other use. In city houses it was necessary to carry the soil-pipe along the cellar wall or beneath the floor. He should recommend extending the iron pipe all the way to the sewer, and in the best work this plan was followed. Stone drains, having rough inside surfaces, could not be effectually flushed, and they become coated throughout with foul deposits, dangerous in their rapid and offensive decomposition. Brick drains, as usually built, also had their objections. Wooden drains would leak. The next best thing to iron pipe was the glazed pipe, joined with Portland cement; but iron was so much better that it should always be employed in the drainage of city houses. In conclusion, Mr. Bayles urged upon those connected with the building trade and house-owners and tenants the vital importance of good workmanship in all departments of plumbing relating to or connected with house drainage.

UNION COLLEGE.

PROMINENCE GIVEN TO THE SCIENTIFIC COURSES IN THE COLLEGE CURRICULUM—THE ENGINEERING COURSE—NATURAL HISTORY—A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MARINE SPECIMENS RECENTLY ADDED TO THE COLLEGE MUSEUM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Thursday, May 13, 1875.

Union College claims to have been foremost in the work of developing the field of scientific study in the colleges of the land, and Drs. Nott and Wayland always labored zealously to that end. For many years the scientific course at Union has been as full as the classical course, requiring the same amount of time and labor for graduation, but directing attention more to mathematics and the modern languages.

Of the various scientific departments, none has been more active and efficient than that of engineering, virtually founded and developed by that well-known scholar and most efficient teacher, Prof. William Gillespie, and since his decease in the hands of one of his favorite pupils, Prof. Cady Staley. The school has long been known for the fullness of its opportunities for practical teaching—both by local position in the valley of the Mohawk, beside railway and canal, and for the extensive apparatus that has been gradually gathered from sources far and near, with which to develop and call out the actual practice of the science. The consequence is that the roll of graduates from this school now numbers some of the most successful engineers in the country, engaged in all branches of the profession, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The course of study in this department has recently been enlarged and so intertwined with the scientific course of the college as to combine the two into one for those who thus elect, and who may thus gain a thorough college culture for practical life while acquiring one of the most useful and lucrative professions in the country.

And of recent years another branch of science has been prosecuted with great energy and success—that of natural history, under Prof. H. E. Webster. The Professor is an enthusiast in his line of labor, and for years has been engaged, during his Summer vacations, in dredging, generally accompanied by a party of students, along some of our northern and eastern coasts. The result was the rapid growth of a very extensive and curious cabinet of zoological specimens, and especially of the marine order, until his collection had become an object of great attraction and profit to the students and entertainment to transient visitors. Last Winter the college authorities authorized him to charter a small vessel to labor on the southern coast of Florida, among the congeries of Keys, there so marvelously rich in specimens of marine wonders. His efforts were eminently successful, and he has just returned with a score or more of barrels filled with the rarest specimens of corals, sponges, shells, and various other beauties and marvels of the deep, that simply make a naturalist's mouth and eyes water, while the novice stands and wonders at the vagaries of marine creations, unable to imagine whether half the specimens are of the vegetable, mineral, or animal kingdom.

These treasures are now scattered over the floor and tables of a large laboratory, while shelves and cases are being prepared to receive them in the ordinary hall for the collection of natural specimens. By Commencement they will all be cleaned, classified, and arranged, and will form one of the chief attractions to the returning sons of the institution during this season. The department thus bids fair to take a high position among those of similar rank in the country, and to reflect great credit on the skill and energy of the gentleman who devotes all his time and efforts to its advancement.

With such genuine progress in harmony with the practical spirit of the age, it is quite natural that the members in attendance on the college should be, as they are, largely on the increase. But these facilities naturally augment the labor of the various courses and demand honest work from the students, and those who cannot or will not make this sacrifice, must consent to fall out or go to the rear, as numbers do yearly. The roll of the college would be much larger than it is but for this fact, which is creditable to the institution and well calculated to give it a reputation of lasting worth.

THE KANSAS TRAGEDY.

PARTICULARS OF THE SHOOTING OF COL. DANIEL R. ANTHONY BY W. W. EMBRY IN LEAVENWORTH.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, May 11.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, Col. D. R. Anthony, editor of this paper, was shot at the Opera House by William W. Embry, the editor of the *Appeal.* It was between the third and fourth acts of the play of "Leah," and Col. Anthony was coming down the steps leading from the parquette, when, at the turn in the flight of stairs, he was met by Embry, who stopped him and said, "You go on down stairs." The Colonel replied, saying, "Go on; I will have no controversy with you." "Yes you will," said Embry, shaking his fist in Anthony's face several times. Anthony then, to get rid of him, pushed Embry from him, and the latter drew a pistol and fired one shot, and then retreated to the foot of the stairs, from which place he fired two more. The first shot was the only one that took effect, it striking the Colonel in the right breast, just below the collar-bone, severing a leading artery and causing violent internal hemorrhage. By a great effort the wounded man walked to the head of the stairs, where he sat down on a chair and immediately grew faint, his head falling upon his breast, and his eyes closing. So quickly was the shooting done that few in the house, and even those in the vicinity of Embry, had any idea of what was going on, and it was not, until Marshal Hook stepped forward, assisted by Officer Dent and William Shallcross, and wrenched the still smoking pistol from the hands of the murderer, as he was cocking it for the fourth time, that it became known that something terrible had happened. Embry was immediately taken to the station-house and locked up. In the meantime the curtain had risen, and the actors came upon the stage. The news, however, spread quickly, and the curtain fell. The house was cleared as quickly as possible, while Col. Anthony was laid upon the floor, a coat supporting his head. Drs. Sinks, Van Duyn, Jones, Thomas Neeley, and Younkin hastened to his relief, but nothing save the application of ice, and keeping him cool could be done. The Colonel was conscious all the time after the affair, and gave directions in regard to his treatment, explaining how he felt, and the pain his wound caused him. Toward morning, about 1 o'clock, he fell into a light slumber, from which he was awakened once by a sense of being sick at the stomach, and shortly after he vomited slightly, but not enough to start the blood afresh. There was at that time a large clot of blood immediately under the surface of the flesh, which served to stop the flow.

Col. Anthony had no weapon of any kind upon his person at the time he was shot. From what he had heard some time before, he had reason to believe that his life was in danger, and, accordingly, since Saturday night it is believed that he did carry a revolver. But last night, just previous to going to the theatre, he took this weapon off, and hung it upon the bedpost in his room, having been prevailed upon by Mrs. Anthony to do so. She also told him she thought nothing would happen to him as long as she was around, and that there were no fears of an attack of any kind whatever. When on the way to the Opera-house they met Embry and a gentleman upon the street near Deckelman's jewelry store, but nothing was said.

During the intervals between the acts the Colonel got up and went down, each time being followed by Jack Downing, the local editor of the *Commercial.* Downing also came to the Post Office yesterday morning with a revolver strapped around him, but it is not known whether he made any demonstrations or not. It is known, however, that he acted yesterday as though he were following the Colonel. At an early hour this morning he was arrested on a charge of being an accessory to the shooting of Col. Anthony.

Although our reporter called several times at the jail, he was not allowed to see Embry, and no one, save his counsel, Judge Sherry, was allowed to converse with him. He is said to be cool and collected, fully realizing his situation. An eye-witness of the tragedy says that he was at Embry's elbow at the time he was about to cock the pistol for the purpose of firing the fourth shot; the expression on his face was absolutely fiendish. His eyes glared, his face was ghastly pale, and he seemed like a man altogether out of his senses.

THE NEED OF GOOD NOMINATIONS.

The Union League of Philadelphia has issued an address to the Republican voters of Pennsylvania, in which, after an allusion to the Democratic success last Fall, the first in a long series of years, it is said: "Many of the best men of the Republican Party are thus strongly disposed to place the question of the personal fitness and worth of candidates for office above that of their political views, and in the case of improper nominations either to refuse to vote at all or to vote against their inclination and political opinion. This feeling is nowhere stronger than in our own city and State, and it must be conceded that a large body of the Republican voters here has determined to throw its influence and votes against any and all nominees of the party whenever they are not such as to deserve and command support. That is the whole lesson of the last election. If we are willing to be taught, success is certain. If, on the contrary, no improvement shall be made in the character of the candidates presented, nothing but disastrous and deserved defeat awaits us."

THE TURF.

TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

THIRD DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

Yesterday was the third day of the Spring trotting meeting at Deerfoot Park. The wind blew very strong, but the track was in fine condition, and the attendance of spectators was the largest of the meeting thus far. The first race called was the three minute purse, which closed with thirteen entries, eight of whom appeared at the call of the judges. In the betting Compeer sold even against the field, but the first heat resulted in a dead heat between him and Harry Miller. Compeer was now the favorite at two to one against the field, and justified the confidence reposed in him by winning the second heat by two lengths. Compeer was now the favorite at three to one over the field, but in the third heat he broke badly, and Vulcan won by a length, after a close contest with Harry Miller. The fourth heat was won by Vulcan by half a length, and the fifth was a dead heat between Compeer and Harry Miller. Darkness then came on, and the race was postponed until to-day.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, Long Island, Thursday, May 13.—Purse $200, for horses that had never beaten three minutes, mile heats, best three in five in harness. $115 to first horse, $65 to second, and $20 to third.

Thomas Connor's blk. g., Vulcan	4	5	1	1	4
J. H. Phillips' br. s., Compeer	0	1	7	7	0
W. S. Thoms' gr. g., Harry Miller	0	4	2	2	0
John Splan's ch. g., Brilliant	3	3	3	3	r.o.
H. Christie's blk. m., Elizabeth	6	7	6	5	r.o.
W. O'Connor's b. m. Edith	5	2	4	6	dr.
J. Walker's blk. g., First of May	7	6	5	4	dr.
P. Manee's b. g., Cautavello	8	8	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	40	1:19	2:40¼
Second Heat	41	1:20	2:41
Third Heat	40	1:19½	2:42
Fourth Heat	40	1:20	2:41½
Fifth Heat	41½	1:22	2:44½

THE 2:33 PURSE.

The second race on the programme was a purse of $300, for 2:33 horses, which had five entries. White Cloud was the favorite. In the first heat Lottie took the lead from the start, and won the heat by three lengths. In the second heat Lady Annie fouled Phil O'Neal on the turn, and afterward came in contact with Lottie's sulky, and the latter mare broke badly and dropped back. Lady Annie and White Cloud made a close finish, the latter passing the stand first by a head. The judges very properly distanced Lady Annie for the foul. White Cloud won the next heat by four lengths, and Deceiver was distanced. After a very close struggle Lottie won the fourth heat by a nose, and the fifth and concluding heat by a head, thus ending a very close and interesting contest.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse, $300, for horses that had never beaten 2:33; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $175 to first horse, $75 to second, and $50 to third.

J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Lottie	1	3	2	1	1
T. E. Bailey's w. g. White Cloud	2	1	1	2	2
W. S. Thom's b. g. Phil. O'Neil, Jr.	4	2	3	3	3
J. H. Phillips' b. g. Deceiver	5	4 dis.			
J. Walker's b. m. Lady Anne	3 dis.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40½	1:17½	2:35
Second heat	41	1:20	2:37½
Third heat	37½	1:15½	2:31½
Fourth heat	40	1:18	2:34½
Fifth heat	38½	1:16	2:33½

RACING AT LEXINGTON, KY.—SEARCHER RUNS A MILE IN 1:41¾.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13.—There were two races on the programme to-day. The first was a mile-heat race, with three entries: Grinstead's Light Coin; Richards' Mistortune, and Rode's Searcher. In the pools before the first heat Searcher sold for $80; Richards' $28, and Light Coin $10. Only one heat was run, as Searcher distanced both horses. At the start he got off ahead and kept the lead throughout, gradually drawing off from the others, and coming home in 1:41¾. This is the best time ever made. Gray Planet last year made the next best time at Saratoga, running against time in 1:42½, and Alarm had previously made it in 1:42¾. The club decided that as both horses were distanced there was no second horse, and the excess over $1,500, for which Searcher was to be sold, was to go to his owner. He was put up, and bought for his owner at $5,000.

The second race was a one-and-one-fourth-mile dash, with five entries, Astral selling as the favorite at $50 against $22 on the field. The favorite took the lead at the start, pressed by Grinstead's entry, who soon gave way to McGibbens, who kept the second place throughout the race, coming home close to Astral's flank. Time, 2:11½.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Mile heats.

J. B. Rode's b. c. Searcher, 3 years old, to be sold for $1,500 ... 1
James A. Grinstead's g. g. Light Coin, 3 years old, to be sold for $500 ... dis.
A. Keene Richard's ch. f. Misfortune, 4 years old, to be sold for $750 ... dis.
Time—1:41¾.

SECOND RACE.—One and a quarter miles:

Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b. c. Astral, 4 years old, by Asteroid, dam Laura White, by imp. Glencoe ... 1
T. J. McGibben's ch. f. Elemi, 3 years old, by Asteroid, dam Edina, by imp. The Knight of St. George ... 2
A. Keene Richards' b. g. Don Carlos, 3 years old, by Donerail, dam Woodford Belle, of Lexington ... 3
J. B. Rodes' and W. W. Goddard's ch. f., 4 years old, by War Dance, dam Grecian Bend ... 4
J. A. Grinstead's b. f. Katie, 3 years old, by imp. Phaeton, dam by War Dance ... 5
Time—2:11¼.

TROTTING AT MYSTIC PARK.

BOSTON, Mass., May 13.—In the Mystic Park races to-day the first race for 2:35 horses was won by the b. m. Amy. Time—2:30, 2:30½, and 2:30.

The second race for 2:50 horses was won by the ch. c. Billy Martin. Time—2:38½, 2:42, and 2:42.

There was a large attendance, and the favorites were the winners in each race.

POOL-SELLING ON THE LEXINGTON RACES.

The pool-selling on the Lexington races last night was very lively, and at the Turf Exchange a large amount of betting was indulged in by the speculators. The pools averaged as follows:

CITIZENS' STAKE.

Chesapeake	$50	$60	$75
Ten Broeck	30	45	55
Masurka filly	14	22	23
Emma C.	10	14	15
Big Sandy / Gold Mine / Millionaire	5	10	10
Totals	$109	$151	$178

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Calvin	$50	$60
Gelder Rose	10	12
Elemi	8	10
Lightfoot	6	8
Lutchie Boy / Basor / Eleanor / G. Mary	15	17
Totals	$89	$107

BASE-BALL.

About 300 persons witnessed the game between the Philadelphia and Atlantic Clubs, which was played on the Union Grounds yesterday. The contest was an exceedingly fine one in point of fielding skill, and numerous brilliant plays were made by both sides. Nichols and Kessler made the best exhibition of skill on the Atlantic side. The former player also led at the bat. For the Philadelphia Club Fulmer did some of the best short field play ever seen on the Union Grounds, McGeary leading at the bat. The score is appended:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Boyd, 2d b.	0	0	3	3	McMullin, l. f.	1	0	3	0
Kessler, s. s.	0	1	2	7	McGeary, 3d b.	1	2	0	3
Nichols, 3d b.	1	0	2	3	Addy, r. f.	0	1	0	0
Clinton, p.	0	0	0	0	Meyerle 1st b.	0	0	8	0
Crane, 1st b.	0	1	14	0	Fisher, p.	0	1	1	6
Cassidy, r. f.	0	1	0	0	Murnan, 2d b.	0	1	1	4
Knowdell, c.	0	0	4	2	Fulmer, s. s.	1	1	0	6
Clack, c. f.	0	0	0	1	Crawley, c. f.	1	0	0	0
Pabor, l. f.	0	0	2	0	Snyder, c.	0	0	4	0
Total	1	3	27	16	Total	4	6	27	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	—4

Umpire—Mr. Matthews, of the Mutual Club.
Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.
First base by errors—Philadelphia, 3; Atlantic, 3.
Runs earned—None.

To-day the Mutual and Philadelphia Clubs play at the Union Grounds.

The Bostons defeated the Washingtons in Boston yesterday, 10 to 6.

At a game of base ball between the Chicago Whites and the St. Louis Reds, played in St. Louis to-day, the Chicago club was victorious by a score of 15 to 2.

A STEAM-SHIP ENTERTAINMENT.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange were entertained last evening on board the new steam-ship City of Berlin, of the Inman Line, by Mr. John G. Dale, agent, himself one of the Board of Managers. After being shown over the vessel, with its ample accommodations for over 200 cabin passengers and for 1,550 steerage passengers, with every appointment for convenience, the company sat down to a rich entertainment, at which the vessel, its agent, and commander were duly toasted, in brief but pertinent remarks, by Messrs. Edson, Floyd, Phillips, Spear, Parker, and Hazletine, and at 8 o'clock the company broke up, wishing Mr. Dale the honor of a new vessel at least every three months.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE EVIDENCE ALL IN AND THE CASE CLOSED.

THE TRIBUNE SEVERELY REBUKED BY THE COURT—MR. BOWEN REITERATES HIS ASSERTIONS—SERIO-COMIC EXAMINATION OF EDWARD EGGLESTON—MR. CLAFLIN AND MR. STORRS THINK MR. BOWEN WRONG—THE LATTER'S SON TESTIFIES THAT HE CARRIED THE LETTER ON A HOLIDAY IN DECEMBER—MRS. OVINGTON'S PIAZZA AS IT IS—WAS SHE MISTAKEN?—THE COURT ADJOURNED UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

The court-room was crowded yesterday morning in anticipation of the close of the testimony. A large number of ladies were present. Mrs. Beecher was accompanied to court by several of herlady neighbors. Mr. Beecher and his son, Col. Harry Beecher, dropped in afterward. Rev. Edward Beecher was at his old post behind the jury. Near him stood Dr. Thomas R. Norris, one of the Brooklyn Commissioners of Charities and Correction. On the bench with his Honor was Hon. S. J. Barrows, of Utica. Frank Moulton was absent. All the counsel were present except ex-Judge Porter. At 11:10 Mr. Fullerton arose and called the attention of the court to an editorial article in yesterday morning's *Tribune*, based on the speaker's rebuke to Mrs. Ovington on Wednesday, in which the phrase is used, "As usual, the trial was enlivened yesterday by some choice exhibitions of legal blackguardism." Mr. Fullerton explained that he was not examining Mrs. Ovington at the time, and he thought her remark to him such a piece of impertinence as to call for a sharp rebuke. Judge Neilson, in reply, characterized the *Tribune* article as an unpardonable offense. He had never witnessed greater courtesy between counsel than at this trial. He repeated that the *Tribune's* assertion was an unpardonable offense, and one that called for an apology. Mr. Evarts acknowledged that Mrs. Ovington's remark to Mr. Fullerton, under the circumstances, was unjustifiable, but pleaded in her behalf that it amounted to a mere indiscretion. Mr. Fullerton said he so regarded it. The lady had promptly apologized, and her apology had been accepted. Mr. Evarts then called his Honor's attention to a serious blunder in the *Tribune's* official (?) report of Mr. Beecher's testimony, and asked to have it corrected. His request was granted, after an amusing argument in which Mr. Shearman's claim to a knowledge of phonography was seriously called into question.

"Have you any more witnesses, gentlemen?" at length asked Judge Neilson, weary of the seemingly interminable task of correcting the *Tribune's* blunders. Mr. Shearman said that two or three of their witnesses were absent. He called Mr. Claflin, but Mr. Calvin J. Mills was substituted, while waiting for the Bowen "submission." Mr. Mills, a small, tired-looking man, with close-cropped brown whiskers, was examined by Mr. Hill. He is one of the *Herald* editors, and was so employed in July, 1872. There was a long argument on the admissibility of testimony from the witness as to whether he had seen proof slips of the Woodhull scandal article previous to its publication in *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*. Messrs. Beach and Morris claimed that the subject had been fully gone into, and said they would demand the right, in the event of the admission of the testimony, of producing further witnesses to contradict it. Mr. Morris added that he had a number of other witnesses he could call on that topic. Judge Neilson was inclined to take the mere fact, and when Mr. Evarts arose for the third or fourth time to speak, abruptly said he would hear no more argument. Mr. Evarts smilingly paid no attention to the remark, saying that he was about to say something that would be pleasing to his Honor; that in view of Mr. Morris' threat he proposed to withdraw the question. Judge Neilson said he considered that course very judicious if they wanted ever to get through. Mr. Evarts said that he recognized that it was for the interest of the Republic that the trial should come to a speedy end. [Laughter.]

Mr. Shearman then called Mr. Bowen for further cross-examination. There was a stir among the audience as that gentleman marched forward and took the stand. He denied emphatically that on Dec. 26, 1872, he told Dr. Eggleston that an adopted daughter of Mrs. Tilton had been carried by Mr. Tilton from her bed to his. At the arbitration he said "nothing whatever" about the return of the Woodstock letter. He added, amid the protestations of counsel, that nothing was mentioned to him in regard to that letter until two days after the arbitration. There was a wrangle over the propriety of a question asked by Mr. Fullerton as to what hour Mr. Bowen left Mr. Freeland's house on Dec. 26. Judge Neilson thought if the hour were midnight, it would be competent, unless it could be proved that Mr. Bowen kept bad hours. [Laughter.] During a subsequent wrangle, Mr. Beecher laughed heartily over a remark of Mr. Fullerton that Deacon Freeland had been permitted to corroborate his principal evidence on the previous day, when "it came out that they prayed in Plymouth Church four times a month." Judge Neilson allowed the question, which was, how Mr. Bowen fixed the first mention of the Woodstock letter at two days subsequent to the arbitration. He said he recollected distinctly that Mr. Storrs came to him and said, "I have some news for you." "What is it?" said Mr. Bowen. "In regard to the Woodstock letter," said Mr. Storrs. "What of it?" said Mr. Bowen. "I am going to return it to you," said Mr. Storrs. "I will be very glad to get it," said Mr. Bowen. Mr. Storrs then went out and got the letter, and gave it to witness, who put it into his safe. The giving of the letter was entirely unconditional. Mr. Fullerton asked Mr. Bowen to remain in the room, as he might have occasion to call him again. He complied by taking a seat on the judicial bench.

Rev. Edward Eggleston was the next witness. His occupation of lecturer, author, and pastor, "lying around loose," had changed since he was last on the stand. He was now pastor alone, the other occupations having sunk out of sight. Judge Neilson remarked that the witness had hardly had time to write a book since he was there before. [Laughter.] The name of his church was ruled out, and the defense took an exception. He testified that in 1870–'71 he was employed as an editor on the *Independent*. He then affirmed in detail the various portions of an alleged conversation between himself and Mr. Bowen at the latter's house on Dec. 26, 1870, all of which Mr. Bowen has emphatically denied.

Mr. Fullerton drew out that Dr. Eggleston was discharged from the *Independent* in July, 1871; that he had partly written a story for that paper, which had announced its production; that the story was afterward demanded from him by his successor on the part of Mr. Bowen, and that he refused to give it, having already sold it to *Scribner's Monthly* for $100. Mr. Fullerton then went into the subject of the witness' pastorate, the defense's inquiry in regard to which had been ruled out. It is the Church of Christion Endeavor. Having passed through numerous changes, it now belongs to no denomination. "It goes on its own hook?" asked Mr. Fullerton. "On its own hook," answered the witness. [Laughter.] The witness himself is a Methodist.

Horace B. Claflin was then recalled. He denied ever having seen the "submission," and contradicted generally Mr. Bowen's account of the arbitration and the Woodstock letter. One of the numerous wrangles over his testimony gave the prosecution and the defense each an exception. Mr. Fullerton made Mr. Claflin acknowledge that all he could swear to was that he had no recollection of any of the incidents mentioned by Mr. Bowen. It was possible that they might have occurred, and that he might have forgotten them.

Mr. Charles Storrs, the third arbitrator, then went through an almost similar series of denials as Messrs. Freeland and Claflin. He added that he accompanied Mr. Bowen to the arbitration and then went after Mr. Claflin, leaving Messrs. Bowen, Tilton, and Moulton alone together about half an hour. To Mr. Beach he would not swear that the "submission" was not drawn up in the presence of the arbitrators. He swore, however, that he knew nothing about it. After leaving the stand Mr. Shearman halted him about midway in the room to ask another question. Mr. Morris, who was on his way out, halted also, just behind Mr. Storrs. Mr. Shearman's question was whether the "submission" could have been drawn up in his presence and he not know it. "I object," shouted Mr. Morris and Mr. Beach in chorus so vigorously that the audience laughed. Judge Neilson allowed the question. "Then come back to the stand," said Mr. Beach. Mr. Storrs had manifested such eagerness to get away in the first place that there was more laughter at this. Finally, when told that he could go, he hurried from the room with all the speed he could command.

George W. Uhler, a little retired merchant tailor, and an extensive property-owner in Brooklyn, was then sworn. He is the owner of the Clinton street house in which Mr. Moulton lived previous to May, 1871. He swore that in February of that year and on several previous occasions he saw Mr. Tilton's portrait of Mr. Beecher hanging in Mr. Moulton's parlor. Mr. Fullerton sought to induce him to say that the portrait might have been that of Mr. Tilton, but he was positive.

It being now 1 o'clock, recess was taken. Mr. Beecher went up to Mr. Beach and shook hands with him across the table. The great lawyer and the great defendant stood for some time in jovial conversation, and parted laughing very heartily. After recess the attendance was about the same as in the morning. United States District Attorney Tenney was among the new faces. There was considerable preliminary delay during which Messrs. Evarts and Beach chatted with the jury. At length at 2:15 Judge Neilson became impatient and said, "Is there anything more?" Mr. Shearman hastened to answer that there was. Mr. Evarts said, smilingly, that he had been addressing the jury. Judge Neilson said he thought that would be a good time to rest. "There's no rest for the wicked," said Mr. Evarts. [Laughter.] Mr. Morris called Mr. Wallace E. Caldwell. That gentleman, who has so long occupied the position of chief usher of the Plymouth phalanx, swore that he sat up one night with Mr. Moulton while the latter was sick in the Clinton street house, in February, 1871, and on that occasion saw Mr. Tilton's portrait of Mr. Beecher hanging in Mr. Moulton's parlor. There was no cross-examination.

Mr. Shearman asked the indulgence of the court for a little delay. They had both telegraphed and sent a messenger for their only remaining witness, and if he did not come in a few minutes they would give him up. Mr. Fullerton said he would improve the delay by examining one or two witnesses. He then called Henry C. Bowen's son, John Elliott, who swore that in December, 1870, he carried a note from his father to Mr. Freeland; that the latter read it in his presence, and told him to tell his father that he "would attend to it," or "it was all right." Witness knew this to have occurred on a holiday, because his father gave him the note in the afternoon—a time when he is never at home except on holidays.

Marshall J. Morrell, an architect, swore that he examined the rear of Mr. Ovington's house, No. 148 Hicks street, yesterday morning, and made a diagram of the surroundings, which he produced. The piazza fronts almost directly west. The adjoining house, No. 150, projects two feet beyond the rear of Mr. Ovington's house, and two stories of the one adjoining that projects nine feet beyond that. There is a cherry-tree thirty-five feet high, and of large growth, thirty-four feet in the rear, and almost in a line with Mr. Ovington's piazza. The piazza is further screened by a large grape arbor, reaching to its roof and nearly covered by grape vines. It also has a latticed room on the north end, about five feet by three in dimensions.

Mr. Shearman then called John C. Southwick, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz's partner. Mr. Southwick is a young man, with a rainbow neck-tie and much gold chain. Mr. Shearman sought to cast a doubt upon Mr. Woodruff's testimony that he only told Gen. Tracy about $500 that Mr. Beecher had given Mr. Moulton for the benefit of Mr. Tilton's family, by proving by the witness that on the same day Mr. Woodruff told the latter that the sum was $5,300, the amount sworn to by Gen. Tracy. After a long argument the question was excluded, and the defense took an exception. Mr. Southwick then swore that after the publication of the scandal Mr. Woodruff suggested to him that it would be a good thing to drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn. Witness answered that Mr. Woodruff might have head enough to drive the salt and fish business, but if he undertook to drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn, he would have a bigger job on his hands than he could accomplish. Mr. Woodruff also said that he could show witness a letter which, if published, would drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn. Mr. Southwick was very prompt and confident in his answers. Mr. Beach said that he had no questions to ask. Gen. Pryor leaned over quickly and whispered, "He looks like a betting man." Mr. Beach took the hint, and halted the witness. "Have you any bets on the result of this trial?" he asked, quietly. "I have not—now," snapped Mr. Southwick, angrily. "Have you ever had?" asked Mr. Beach. Mr. Southwick savagely acknowledged that he had had a bet of $100, and had canceled it two weeks ago for the purpose of being a witness. He added that he was in the habit of backing up his opinion, right or wrong. [Great laughter.] "That's enough," said Mr. Beach.

"We have nothing further," said Mr. Evarts, at 2:55. "The case is closed," said Mr. Beach. Mr. Evarts then addressed the court, asking for an adjournment until Wednesday, for the purpose of permitting him to arrange a division of the address to the jury, with Judge Porter. Having been detained in court until the last moment he had had no time for consultation, and he wished to guard against any repetitions of argument. Together he and Judge Porter would consume but four days probably, certainly not more than five. He understood that Mr. Beach alone was to reply for the plaintiff. Mr. Beach said he would greatly prefer to proceed on Monday—delay was exceedingly oppressive to him—but he could not, without discourtesy, refuse to consent to the adjournment asked for. Judge Neilson said that the arrangements of counsel were acceptable to him, and immediately declared the court adjourned until Wednesday morning next, at 11 o'clock. He requested counsel to meet him in his private room at their earliest convenience.

There was a rush for mementoes of the trial, and the Bible and gavel were carried off, Judge Neilson good humoredly consenting. His Honor designs to present to each of the jurors the chair he has sat in as soon as others are furnished, and to give the counsel and reporters each some appropriate memento of the occasion which kept him and them so long in relations to each other.

Mr. Beecher arrived from Peekskill, where he has been for several days, in yesterday morning's early train. After the conclusion of yesterday's proceedings, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher entered a Fulton avenue car to go home, their usual conveyance having been the family carriage. A large crowd gathered and stood watching the car until it passed out of sight.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

At 11:10 o'clock Judge Neilson said: "Are you ready to proceed, gentlemen?" after which Mr. Fullerton rose and said:

"If your Honor please, I desire to call attention to a brief editorial in one of the morning papers of this morning."

Mr. Beach—Name the paper.

Mr. Fullerton—The New-York *Tribune*. It is headed as follows:

"As usual, the Beecher trial was enlivened yesterday by some choice exhibitions of legal blackguardism."

And then goes on to quote a question put to Mrs. Ovington while upon the stand, and her answer, and also an observation made by Mrs. Ovington to me, and my reply. Mrs. Ovington's answer to the question was as follows: "It is false;" and then turning to me, when she was not under examination by me, in an excited manner, and with a good deal of gesticulation—

Mr. Beach—And emphasis.

Mr. Fullerton—And emphasis, said, "It is false, Mr. Fullerton;" when I replied, "you can repeat it again, Mrs. Ovington, if you think it becomes a lady to do it. You need not approach and address me in that kind of style. If you forget you are a lady, others will forget it also." Now, the writer of that article could not have understood that I was not examining Mrs. Ovington at the time, and that my friend Mr. Shearman was, and that she had no right to turn and address me by name in a loud tone, and in such an emphatic manner. Why she did it, I certainly did not at the time, understand, and I did think, although she was a lady, that it was such a piece of impertinence, not to say anything harsher, that it required some observation from me by way of rebuke. If the lady had been under examination by me, of course it would have been a very different matter. But she was not, and she had no occasion, no right, to address me in a public court room, in that kind of way, calling be by name, repeating her answers in a manner which was very offensive, which she did.

THE TRIBUNE EDITOR CENSURED BY THE COURT.

Judge Neilson—I appreciate what the counsel says, and regret exceedingly that such an article should appear in the paper. I remember the occasion, and recollect it as the counsel now states it, and did regret that Mrs. Ovington should for a moment have forgotten herself so far as to make the remark she did, especially to a counsel who was not then examining or speaking to her.

Mr. Fullerton—Mrs. Ovington undoubtedly discovered her mistake, because she apologized in a moment, and the apology was accepted at the time.

The Court—The error of the article goes quite beyond that. The first line—will you be kind enough to repeat it?

Mr. Fullerton—The language is this: "As usual"—

Judge Neilson—"As usual?"

Mr. Fullerton (continuing)—"The Beecher trial was enlivened yesterday by some choice exhibitions of legal blackguardism."

Judge Neilson—Well, now, that will do, Sir. I consider that the offensive part of the article. The reference to Mrs. Ovington no doubt proceeds in a measure upon a misapprehension—a supposition, perhaps—that you were dealing with the witness at that time; but that this trial, yesterday or any other day, has been characterized by the "usual" or any "blackguardism" is an unpardonable offense. I have, in one way and another, during my experience here and at the bar, seen many trials, civil and criminal, and I never have seen a case where the counsel have treated the witnesses with more circumspection than in this case. I think that article by the editor is an unpardonable offense, and calls for an apology.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I think Mr. Fullerton will not disagree in what I shall say in respect of Mrs. Ovington. Altogether, I think, too much was made of the matter by the press. Of course, we agree that that is not a fair presentation, but I am inclined to think that there is too much of an inference of an impropriety on the part of Mrs. Ovington from the manner in which my friend, Mr. Fullerton, took it up. Now, we cannot reproduce in print all that occurs in court. Mr. Shearman was standing behind Mr. Fullerton, as usual, in his position and our position, and examining Mrs. Ovington; Mr. Fullerton, as was his right, was watching the witness closely, and looking in her face, as preparing for the cross-examination. Mrs. Ovington, observing in his face an expression which she regarded as distrustful in some degree of her statement, did, without any justification under the rules of giving evidence, make an observation to him, and, I think, made it very good-naturedly, as far as I recollect. But, Mr. Fullerton did not treat it in that sense exactly; he treated it as an impropriety, and spoke as he is reported to have spoken. Then Mrs. Ovington apologized, and Mr. Fullerton then accepted her apology, and there I supposed the thing to have ended. People who saw or heard the whole, including the jury and your Honor, and the rest of us, understand the matter much more distinctly than by any production in print of mere words that passed either one way or the other. I am sure Mr. Fullerton cannot think that Mrs. Ovington intended any affront in what she said, and we must admit that there was no occasion for her to speak again in repetition of her answer, as a matter of evidence. But she was drawn into it by Mr. Fullerton opposite, and by his expression of countenance. Very amicable relations had been established between Mrs. Ovington and Mr. Fullerton on the previous examination and cross-examination.

Judge Neilson—The act on the part of Mrs. Ovington was incidental, perhaps natural, to a person not much accustomed to proceedings in court; and I think she had been treated very properly and with courtesy in her previous examination, and, but for the mention of the circumstance in the press, I think it would have passed off satisfactorily and pleasantly upon all sides. I did not think, even at the moment, that Mr. Fullerton had a wish to censure Mrs. Ovington in that sense.

CORRECTING THE TRIBUNE REPORT.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, there was a matter in evidence accidentally brought to notice by the examination of Mr. Moulton as to a particular passage of Mr. Beecher's testimony, and we have asked the stenographer to make the proper examination, and see whether the clause as printed was correctly printed or not. He has made the examination—

Judge Neilson—As to the word "reading?"

Mr. Evarts—Yes, as to the word "reading." It is on page 45, third volume, in the second column, very near the foot, and is in this clause. Speaking of Mr. Moulton, he says, "and he would say;" "did you say so and so;" "did you say," and so forth, and then, "that was the last part of the interview before the *reading* of the memorandum." The correction that the stenographer makes is that the word "reading" should be "making"—"that was the last part of the interview before the *making* of the memorandum."

Mr. Morris—That is a different version of it, a different correction from what was made yesterday.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Stenographer, does the character used for the word "reading" represent also the word "writing?"

The Stenographer—No, Sir; it does not look at all like it.

Judge Neilson—They are totally unlike?

The Stenographer—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Morris—Then Mr. Shearman was not correct. [Alluding to Mr. Shearman's remark that the signs were similar.]

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Shearman's knowledge of phonography is not as good as the stenographer's.

Mr. Shearman—I appeal to Mr. Munson, who is quite experienced as to whether—

[Mr. Morris had been speaking, unmindful of Mr. Shearman.]

Mr. Beach—Don't all talk at once.

Mr. Morris—I was talking because I had the floor first.

Mr. Beach—I was trying to quiet Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—Well, your Honor, I wish to make this explanation: Mr. Munson spoke to me across the table since yesterday and said the practice of phonography had changed since I studied it. I practiced phonography at the same time Mr. Tilton did. Mr. Munson will bear me out, that under the old Pitman system "reading" and "writing" were made by the same sign, except that one was heavy and the other light.

Mr. Hill—Oh, that is outlawed.

Mr. Munson remarked to Mr. Shearman that in the earlier editions of phonography it was so.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we are not proceeding upon that. We have asked the stenographer to go to his own notes and give us the correct word.

Judge Neilson—Very well. Have you any more witnesses, gentlemen?

Mr. Shearman—Three of our witnesses are absent.

MR. H. B. CLAFLIN RECALLED.

Horace B. Claflin was recalled.

Mr. Shearman—The paper is not in court upon which we propose to examine Mr. Claflin, but Mr. Morris has sent for it. Mr. Claflin, then we will examine another witness.

The Court—Take a seat below awhile, Mr. Claflin.

TESTIMONY OF CALVIN J. MILLS.

Calvin J. Mills was sworn and examined by Mr. Hill:

Q.—Where do you reside, Mr. Mills? A.—In Brooklyn.

Q.—How long have you lived in Brooklyn? A.—Well, I have lived in New-York and Brooklyn about seven years occasionally. I lived in New-York sometimes and sometimes in Brooklyn.

Q.—Are you acquainted with both the parties to this action? A.—I am not; I am with Mr. Beecher, but not with Mr. Tilton.

Q.—What is your present business? A.—Editor.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in the business of an editor? A.—I commenced the year after the Mexican war, which, I think, was 1849.

Q.—You have been engaged in the business of an editor ever since? A.—Not ever since.

Q.—Nearly all the time? A.—Most of the time.

Q.—At what place? A.—At Buffalo I commenced, but I have been in New-York for some years now.

Q.—What papers have you been engaged upon? A.—In Buffalo on the Buffalo *Courier* and the Buffalo *Evening Post*.

Q.—And New-York? A.—On the *Standard*, and at present I am on the *Herald*.

Q.—Were you so engaged in New-York in 1872, any part of the year? A.—Yes, Sir, all the year.

Q.—What paper were you employed on in that year? A.—In the first half of the year on the *Standard* and from July on the *Herald*.

Q.—Do you recollect, at any time during the year 1872—ah, I will pass that question. Did you, during the year 1872, see what was called the Woodhull scandal—the publication in the *Woodhull & Claflin Weekly* called the Woodhull scandal? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—When did you see it, Mr. Mills? A.—I saw it published in the Woodhull paper about the election time in 1872; I think about the 1st of November.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you examine the article about that time? A.—I can't say that I read it certainly, but I think I did.

Q.—Be kind enough to look at this publication, and see if it is the same which you read—that is, the subject matter? A.—Yes, Sir, it is.

Q.—Now, Mr. Mills, had you, at any time prior to your reading and examination of this publication, seen the substance of it in type, either in proof-slips or other form, before that time?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

The Court—I think that subject has been gone over a month ago, Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill—I know it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—But, if your Honor please, other evidence has been given on that point since.

The Court—Let him turn to the specific statement made by the witnesses, which you have a right to meet; and I want to apply the same principle now that you insisted upon yesterday.

Mr. Evarts—We agree when it comes to a contradiction of the witness; but this is our point: In the rebutting evidence of the plaintiff a witness was produced who had conduct of the press, or the publication of the paper for Mrs. Woodhull.

The Court—Mr. Andrews?

Mr. Evarts—I don't know his name.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Mitchell?

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Mitchell. That was the name.

Mr. Hill—Wood was his name.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Mr. Wood, and he showed the suspension of that paper during a certain period and that there were no proofs of the actual publication; that is, no proofs of this in print until it came out actually in that paper; that no preliminary proofs of that were made or could have been made on that press or in that publication earlier than a certain day.

The Court—A day or two before the paper was issued.

Mr. Evarts—Which would preclude the idea that witnesses were right in saying that they had seen slips. One witness had stated that they had seen slips in the hands of Mrs. Woodhull and in the presence of Mr. Tilton, and so forth. Now, this testimony, as I understand, was excluded by your Honor before—I was not at the court at that time—on the ground of its being a collateral inquiry, and that we were not to go into it. My own view of the matter, and our right to present it upon our aspect of the case as it then stood, was that it was good, principal evidence as it was presented by my associates to your Honor.

The Court—It was excluded because the attempt was to show that the slips were known—were the same seen by the colored witness, Woodley, at the office, whereas it did not appear to the court that there was any connection between the slips that existed and the papers that Woodley had seen, and he could not identify the slips because he could not read. That was the aspect then.

Mr. Evarts—I don't think it is doubted that when evidence is produced that their press was suspended it is furnishing evidence that no slips were flying about, and it would be certainly evidence contradicting and contravening that, to show by this gentleman the existence of these slips.

The Court—I think you can contradict any statement of Mr. Wood or Mr. Andrews if you turn to the precise statement and call the witness' attention to it.

MR. EVARTS ARGUES THE CASE.

Mr. Evarts—That is not our proposition, if your Honor please. Our proposition is this, that they have proved that statement that, as a matter of fact, that there was no press at work of theirs on the publication for any issue, and had brought that evidence as being material or being important in the aspect of discrediting or throwing contradiction upon the statement of our witnesses, that they had seen in the form of printed slips the subject matter of this scandal. Now, they having introduced that evidence, we show by this gentleman connected with the newspaper press, and several other witnesses independent of him, and of the circumstance that he has seen the slips, that slips of this Woodhull scandal were in circulation during the Summer and Fall of the year 1872 in and through the newspaper offices, some of which will be named, in the City of New-York, and that this gentleman and the others saw them, and knew them of their own information to be of that character. Then, of course, if that was so, it displaced by argument the evidence of Woodley, who says that he saw the slips, and that he was mistaken in that statement, or false in that statement, because of the evidence that the specific press of the Woodhull publishers was still during that period. That is the object of our present evidence, and that it would have that effect if it is admitted, and that it would have that effect as to counterpoising and countervailing the rebutting evidence of this plaintiff cannot be doubted. And we are not within the rule that you must meet rebutting evidence by the contradiction of a particular witness in the fact that he states. If you introduce an answer to the facts produced in rebuttal, opposite evidence that countervails that and lessens the import of value as bearing upon the evidence in the case, it is strictly within the line, it seems to me, of rebuttal.

MR. BEACH REPLIES TO MR. EVARTS.

The Court—I think we will take the answer; it is a very remote matter, and of very little importance.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will please consider this question before you rule in favor of this proposition. This is strictly no cumulated evidence of that which was given upon the defense. They presented no issue in regard to the circulation of these slips anterior to the publication in the *Woodhull & Claflin Weekly* in November, 1872. They gave evidence of this precise character, identically the same, in that slips of that article were circulated and seen by others during the months preceding its publication. We, then, content ourselves with the production of evidence upon that affirmative issue presented by the defense, and we prove by Mr. Andrews that he was the author of this article, and did not commence its preparation until a few days before its publication. And we show, in addition, that between the Spring and Fall of 1872, not that the press of Woodhull & Claflin was suspended, but that the publication of the paper was suspended; and now they propose, Sir, in rebuttal to come in with this cumulative evidence, thus opening an issue to which we gave nothing but answering proof upon our rebuttal. Now, if your Honor is disposed to open the issue in this case and permit additional evidence to be given, if this evidence is received we must have an opportunity to meet it, as it is a departure from the ordinary rules of evidence. It is clearly cumulative evidence upon an issue which they presented, upon which they have the affirmative—worse than that, it is of the same identical character which they gave upon the opening of their defense and which we answered in our reply. Now, Sir, there is no dispute as to this proposition. A reference to the minutes—the record—will show that this statement is strictly accurate, and your Honor has heretofore, with a great deal of strictness in our replies to the defense—the evidence upon the defense—you have confined us with a great deal of strictness to the rules of examination; and not having permitted us in a single instance to wander beyond the strictness of these rules, I submit to your Honor, with great earnestness, that this will be the first departure from the application of these rules which your Honor has made since the affirmative cases on the part of the plaintiff and the defendant have been produced. Now, your Honor has made the remark that this is extremely remote—

The Court—I would like to ask what earthly bearing it has on this case.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, I have submitted already that it has no bearing on the issue in this case and that it is entirely collateral. They presented that issue, and upon our objection your Honor received that evidence, and after we have upon each side exhausted evidence upon that issue, and rested, you now permit them to come in, (if you admit this evidence,) with additional proof in support of their opening upon the defense, and upon a question that has a very distant and collateral bearing on the merits of the issue. I submit it would be an irregularity in the course of this trial, which I should very much regret to have established as a precedent in this case, because I assure your Honor that it is opening an issue which will necessarily lead to a further protracted investigation; and if you permit this departure from the rules, we will have to ask you to give us an opportunity to meet it. It takes us entirely by surprise, Sir.

The Court—I think I will take the general answer. Repeat this question, Mr. Stenographer. Can you find—I don't think it is of any consequence.

The stenographer read the question as given above.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; the substance of it, Sir.

The Court—Let him say yes or no.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not a contradiction of anything we proved.

The Court—Leave the word "substance" out of your question.

Mr. Hill—I will repeat it.

Mr. Morris—Yesterday when I was examining Mr. Moulton, and when I undertook to ask questions calling for a contradiction of facts—the general facts—they objected, and your Honor compelled me in every instance to read the precise language, and confine the question to a strict denial of that. Now, we say to your Honor if this general question is asked, it opens up the whole matter again. We have witnesses, and we must be permitted to bring these witnesses here and try that issue, and your Honor can't tell, nor any one else, if this course is to be pursued, when this examination of the witnesses will end. In no single instance in our rebuttal were we permitted to ask a question to disprove a general fact in the case, but in every instance we were met by the objection, and in every instance your Honor has compelled us to turn to the evidence and read the language and put a precise question to them. Now, we submit that the same rule should be applied to them that was applied to us; if not, then we need to put our witnesses upon the stand again and pursue the examination. We have a number of witnesses we desire to call if this point is received, and we shall ask the court to give us the opportunity to hear them.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I think we will—

The Court—I don't think we will ask him any more. He can answer yes or no.

Mr. Evarts—I am—

The Court—I don't want any more argument upon it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts rose to speak.

The Court—I said he can answer yes or no.

Mr. Evarts—I am going to state what will be very agreeable to your Honor if I have the opportunity, and that is, under this state of facts and the threat of a prolonged examination given to the subject, I withdraw the question.

The Court—I recognize that as a very judicious and fair performance of professional duty on the part of counsel.

Mr. Evarts—I agree to that; all these things are relative, and the magnitude of the question of course sometimes compels counsel to insist upon it, sometimes it does not. I agree that they have a right to call witnesses on the other side on this question whether there were slips or not, and I can see that the interest of the public is that we should come to the end of this case [a laugh.]

The Court—That is all, Mr. Witness.

Mr. Shearman—We desire to recall Mr. Bowen for a few moments for further cross-examination.

MR. BOWEN RECALLED.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Shearman.

Q.—Mr. Bowen, you were asked in your previous cross-examination whether you recollect an interview with Dr. Edward Eggleston, at your house in the afternoon of the 26th of December, 1871, after you returned from Mr. Beecher's. I ask you now whether you still have no recollection of that interview? A.—I have no recollection; it is possible, but I have no recollection.

Q.—Do you recollect in such an interview on that occasion saying to Dr. Eggleston that Mr. Beecher had told you that an adopted daughter of Mrs. Tilton had told Mrs. Beecher that Mr. Tilton had taken her out of her bed at night, or something to that effect? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Or anything in substance? A.—Nothing whatever.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Bowen, what time did you leave—

Mr. Shearman—One moment.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Do you recollect, Mr. Bowen, after leaving the scene of the arbitration between yourself and Mr. Tilton on 3d April, 1872, going away with Mr. Claflin and Mr. Storrs? A.—I recollect going with Mr. Storrs, but not with Mr. Claflin; it is possible, however, I may have been there or near there; we all went, as I recollect, about the same time.

Q.—Do you recollect saying to either or both of these gentlemen, or in their presence, that you desired to have the Woodstock letter returned to you, and hoped one of them would attend to it? A.—I stated nothing whatever on the subject, according to my recollection.

Q.—Do you recollect that Mr. Claflin replied to you that that was a matter Mr. Storrs had better attend to? A.—I recollect nothing on the subject. I am positive if you desire my statement—

Mr. Shearman—Yes.

Witness—I am positive that nothing of the kind was said.

The Court—I so understood you before.

Witness—Yes, Sir; I so stated before; I desired to state at that time, if I did not state it, that nothing was said for two days, according to my recollection, after the arbitration.

The Court—On that subject? A.—On that subject of the Woodstock letter, and when it was spoken of it was a surprise to me.

Mr. Shearman—I move to strike that out; I did not ask him any question about that; it was not necessary to my question.

Mr. Morris—I think it is an explanation.

The Court—I think it is an explanation, and we will allow it.

Q.—I believe you say that Mr. Storrs brought you the letter, the Woodstock letter? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he say to you at that time when you proposed to keep the letter, that he did not feel at liberty to give it to you to keep until you had published a certain article in the *Independent*.

Mr. Beach—That is objected to, Sir; it is wholly immaterial and incompetent.

Q. (continued.)—And that he had made that promise to Mr. Tilton?

Witness—Nothing whatever.

Mr. Fullerton—Wait one moment, Sir; I object to that question.

Mr. Shearman—I withdraw the question rather than—

Mr. Beach—Well, strike it out, Sir.

Judge Neilson—The latter part of the answer; strike it out, Sir.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—What time did you leave Mr. Freeland's after this interview with Mr. Beecher on the 26th of December?

Mr. Evarts—How is this pertinent to this present inquiry? This has nothing to do with the question we asked him.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh! yes, it has a good deal to do with it.

Mr. Evarts—We recall Mr. Bowen on the cross-examination, with a view of putting a question to Mr. Eggleston, when on the stand, and to ask him a few questions.

The Court—Mr. Fullerton is confined to the subjects indicated by you.

Mr. Evarts—But they are going back to the general purport and progress of the interview between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Beach—Can't we contradict the last evidence of Mr. Freeland?

The Court—Any witness they have examined you can contradict.

Mr. Fullerton—They asked Mr. Bowen with reference to an interview with Mr. Eggleston after he left Mr. Freeland's, and I think it is competent for us to know the time he left there. It is bearing upon that matter.

The Court—Yes; if it was twelve o'clock it would be a circumstance of significance, unless Mr. Eggleston kept late hours.

Mr. Fullerton—That is what I want to find out, sir, what hours he did keep. What time did you leave Mr. Freeland's house that night? A.—What night do you mean, sir?

Q.—The 26th of December, 1870, after your interview with Mr. Beecher. A.—I don't recollect the precise hour, but it was before the evening.

Q.—It was before the evening? A.—It was before six o'clock.

Q.—After you left? A.—After I left Mr. Freeland's.

Q.—What time did you arrive there? A.—Perhaps about half-past six o'clock; not later than that.

Q.—What time did you arrive at Mr. Freeland's house? A.—According to my recollection it was four or five o'clock; I am not certain which; and the interview was prolonged some time, perhaps an hour, perhaps more, possibly a little less.

Q.—Now, how soon after the signing of the tripartite agreement did you hear of the Woodstock letter? A.—Not until two days after; I can give you the particulars if I am permitted to.

Mr. Fullerton—I wish you to give the particulars.

Mr. Evarts—I object to that.

Mr. Fullerton—I want to know how Mr. Bowen recollects it was two days.

Mr. Evarts—It is not necessary.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, yes, it is.

Witness—I recollect very distinctly.

Mr. Fullerton—The witness has a right to fortify himself by showing concomitant circumstances, by showing how he arrives at that fact.

Mr. Evarts—This is a matter which has been decided over and over again; he says he recollects distinctly. We have not made any inquiry as to the date.

Mr. Fullerton—I am asking when he first heard of the Woodstock letter.

Mr. Evarts—He said when it was delivered to him.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, I am asking him how he is able to fix that time.

Mr. Evarts—That I object to!

Mr. Beach—The rule of the rebuttal does not apply to this. They called this witness for an additional cross-examination. They asked him in regard to the Woodstock letter and the transactions concerning it. We have a right to draw out his knowledge on the subject in answer to their cross-examination, and I repeat, Sir, that the rule in regard to the evidence does not apply.

Mr. Evarts—I have not said anything about that rule.

Mr. Beach—Well, I have—

Mr. Evarts—I have said—

Mr. Beach—His Honor has ruled upon this question and it is not now before him.

Mr. Evarts—It was a question of the corroboration of the witness. We were not permitted to do it by Mrs. Ovington. The very fact we tried to get in was this: it is precisely the same matter they asked of this gentleman.

The Court—I think we have answer sufficiently of this witness.

Mr. Fullerton—How?

The Court—I think we have the answer sufficiently of this witness.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will recollect that yesterday when Deacon Freeland said that he knew a certain meeting took place the last week in January, of a certain year, he was permitted to say why he thought so, because he had a prayer-meeting that week, and when it turned out that he had prayed four times in a month in Plymouth Church, he was enabled to go further and say why he knew it was in the last of January.

The Court—To wit, the shaking of hands.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Court—I remember that we said we will take it.

Mr. Evarts—That was in their cross-examination.

The Court—We will take this examination.

Mr. Evarts—It was in their cross-examination, and then on our re-direct.

Mr. Beach—It was in answer to Mr. Shearman it was given.

Mr. Evarts—And I say on the re-direct examination.

Mr. Shearman—I asked the same question on the re-direct which they asked on the cross-examination, and that is the reason why I was allowed to do so. Mr. Bowen is now asked the same question which we asked Mrs. Ovington yesterday and which was not allowed to be answered.

The Court—I think Mrs. Ovington was allowed to state that the witness had not been so long on the piazza to get out of the heat, because it was a hot place—the hottest place in the house. I think we will take this answer.

Q.—How are you capable of stating it was two days?

Mr. Shearman interrupted the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—I wish you would not interrupt the witness. When did you first hear of the Woodstock letter? A.—One of the arbitrators, Mr. Charles Storrs, came to my office and said, "I have some news for you, Mr. Bowen," using that expression. I said "What is it?" Said he, "It is in regard to the Woodstock letter." "Well," said I, "what have you to say about the Woodstock letter?" He said, "I am going to get it, and will return it to you." "Well," said I, "I would like to have it." I am not positive whether he said "I am going to get it," or "I have got it." He did not give me the letter, but after having stated that fact he either produced it at the time or went out and got it. It was delivered to me at that time or nearly at that time. When he brought it to me I took it and read it and put it into my safe. The next day or the following day Mr. Storrs came to me and asked me for that letter.

Objected to.

Q.—Was it an unconditional delivery of the Woodstock letter? A.—An unconditional delivery, and I put it into my safe; I took possession of it and put it into my safe. That was the first I heard of it.

Mr. Fullerton—I shall recall you, Mr. Bowen, after the re-examination of Mr. Eggleston; if you will be kind enough to remain you will oblige me.

REV. EDWARD EGGLESTON RECALLED.

Edward Eggleston recalled and examined by Mr. Shearman:

Q.—Dr. Eggleston, I have an impression that your occupation is changed since you were on the stand before. How are you at present engaged? A.—When I was here before I said I was a lecturer, author, and clergyman; now I am a clergyman: the lecturer and the author are out of sight.

Q.—Are you a Pastor of any church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of what church?

Mr. Beach—That we object to.

The Court—The witness had not time to write a book since he was here last.

Mr. Beach—I object to it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we don't argue it.

The Court—He is a Pastor of some church, and we have no curiosity to know which.

Mr. Evarts—We have a right to his position and occupation.

Mr. Beach—That is admitted.

The Court—It is not a subject of contention. He is a Pastor of a church now.

Mr. Evarts—It will not take three minutes to find out what church.

Mr. Beach—That is an argument in favor of it.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor rules it out, all right.

The Court—I don't see that it is material now.

Q.—In December, 1870, did you have any business relations with Mr. Bowen? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What were they?

Mr. Beach—I object to that.

The Court—We must take it.

Mr. Beach—The business relations of this gentleman with Mr. Bowen!

The Court—We will bring him in contact with him.

Q.—What were these relations? A.—I was his employe; I was employed by Mr. Bowen.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—In the early part of December was as literary editor of the *Independent*, and later superintending editor.

Q.—Did Mr. Bowen make an appointment with you on Monday, the 26th of December, at his house?

Mr. Fullerton—Now, that is a leading question, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—I understand I am obliged to ask in this form.

The Court—Answer that, Sir.

Witness—It is my recollection, Sir, that he did, but I am not positive that he met me on Monday accidentally or by appointment.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you were with Mr. Bowen on the 26th? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often were you there? A.—My recollection is twice.

Q.—On that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what time first did you see Mr. Bowen? A.—I wish to correct my previous answer, Mr. Shearman. I ought to say that I was there three times, including once that I found Mr. Bowen engaged.

Q.—Three times—once when you found Mr. Bowen engaged? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The first time you did not see him. What hour in the day did you first see Mr. Bowen the 26th of December? A.—Sir, I could not fix the precise hour; it was in the afternoon.

Q.—Was Mr. Bowen then putting on his boots to go out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he say to you— A.—He was putting on his boots; my recollection is that it was to go out; I remember the act; the picture is on my mind.

Q.—Did Mr. Bowen then say to you, "If Mr. Tilton is as bad as we think he is, he talks exceedingly well"?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to, Sir.

The Court—That was a question put to Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, it is entirely collateral, if it was. What have the declarations of Mr. Bowen in regard to Mr. Tilton to do here?

The Court—Nothing except as contradicted with his proposed visit, if it was so.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, there is no connection at all between the two. Mr. Bowen may have expressed favorable or unfavorable opinions of Mr. Tilton, but are they to be gotten in upon this idea of contradicting him?

The Court—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—After they asked him whether he made those declarations, and he says he did not, can they get them in upon the idea of contradicting him upon that immaterial and irrelevant matter?

Mr. Evarts—The only materiality in connection with this question is as to the time when Mr. Bowen went to Mr. Freeland's, or when he returned.

Mr. Beach—This declaration has nothing to do with that.

The Court—We cannot take the declarations.

Mr. Shearman—Allow me, a moment. I was simply reading a sentence—a part of the conversation. It is clearly material.

The Court—Well, any opinion Mr. Bowen then expressed about Mr. Tilton cannot be received, even if this witness remembers it, and although Mr. Bowen did not remember it.

Mr. Shearman—It is part of the conversation that I think is clearly material.

The Court—No.

Mr. Shearman—The whole conversation is this: Mr. Bowen was asked whether Mr. Eggleston found him putting on his boots to go out; whether Mr. Bowen said, "If Tilton is as bad as we think he is he talks exceedingly well;" whether he then asked Mr. Eggleston to go around and see a certain lady, whom he named, and report to him, and then said to Mr. Eggleston, tapping his pocket, that he had a letter from Tilton to Beecher, to—

The Court—That is the point where you will take up the examination.

Mr. Shearman—Well. [To the witness]—Well, Mr. Eggleston, did Mr. Bowen say to you, in substance, that he had a letter from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, tapping his pocket at the time? A.—To the best of my recollection he did, Sir; I do not remember that part of the conversation so vividly as the other; I remember a remark something like that; it is my memory.

Q.—Well, Sir, did you return again that evening to Mr. Bowen's house? A.—I did, Sir, according to my recollection.

Q.—About what time was that? A.—I don't remember, Sir, at what time I came; I waited for Mr. Bowen—I don't know whether I am allowed to go on—I waited for Mr. Bowen, I think, past his dinner hour—6 o'clock—when he came in, at the time he stated here.

Q.—Was it after dark when he came in? A.—It was after dark when he came in. It was after dark.

Q.—Did Mr. Bowen then say to you:

"I have just been to Mr. Beecher's; he is a good friend of mine and yours; he is delighted that Mr. Tilton is removed; he says he is the worst man in the world, and that Mrs. Tilton is a saint going to heaven before her time!"

Mr. Beach—I object to that, Sir.

The Court—We will take that, Sir.

The Witness—The latter part of that I remember very distinctly, Sir, that he said precisely those words. The former part, in substance, whether he said he had been to Mr. Beecher's or to see Mr. Beecher, I should not like to swear positively. My impression is that this is as you stated it, but I would not say with positiveness that he said to Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Well, which is the latter part that you say is accurate? A.—That he said that Mr. Beecher said that Mr. Tilton was the worst man in the world, is my recollection; and then I remember this phrase, "that Mrs. Tilton is a saint going to heaven before her time;" that I remember to be precisely the words; I think I cannot be mistaken about that.

Q.—What is your recollection concerning these words: "Mr. Beecher is a friend of mine and of yours?" A.—I am very positive in regard to those, Sir.

Q.—What is your recollection concerning these words: "He is delighted that Mr. Tilton is removed?" A.—He said that in substance.

Q.—Now, did Mr. Bowen at the same time say to you that Mr. Beecher had told him horrible things about Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; in substance that—he said "things that were horrible," I think, was the phrase; something like that.

Q.—Did he at the same interview say to you that Mr. Beecher had told him that an adopted daughter of Mrs. Tilton had told Mrs. Beecher that Mr. Tilton had taken her out of her bed at night, or anything to that effect? A.—To the best of my recollection it was at that interview, standing in the door, and in that connection, that he said to me just about what you have read—that an adopted daughter of Mrs. Tilton had told Mrs. Beecher—this was given to me as something that Mr. Beecher had just told him; that is my recollection—had taken her out of her bed at night, and carried her to his room.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—You don't recollect, I understand you, whether Mr. Bowen said he had been to Mr. Beecher's, or had been to see Mr. Beecher? A.—My inclination is—

Q.—No, I didn't ask you for your inclinations; I am aware of them. I want to know your memory? A.—By inclination, Sir, I mean my impression is that the former expression—

Mr. Beach—We don't want that.

Mr. Fullerton—We don't want your impression about it.

The Court—He asked you to say whether you did not recollect it. A.—I did not certainly recollect which of those expressions he used. I cannot swear to either expression, if that is what you want to know.

The Court—That answers.

Mr. Fullerton—When did you say you was employed by Mr. Bowen? A.—In July, 1871, I believe, Sir—about the middle.

Q.—Do you recollect the date? A.—Not the precise date, Sir. It was about the middle of July—I think about the 12th; I cannot say as to the date. I remember by the Orange riot, which was on the 12th.

Q.—To whom did you first communicate the fact that you had heard, or had such a conversation with Mr. Bowen? A.—I could not say, Sir? I have conversed with several friends about it.

Q.—When? A.—If you want to know to whom, in connection with this trial, I can tell you.

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—I mentioned it to—

Q.—When first did you speak of it? A.—I spoke of it first, Sir, as I remember, to any one at all directly or indirectly connected with the trial—I speak now from memory only, although I may have told it to others—incidentally to Mr. Ross Raymond, in the *Christian Union* office.

Q.—When? A.—I could not give the date, Sir.

Q.—About what time? A.—I should say, Sir, before the beginning of the trial. I cannot say with positiveness about it, however, though I have not a distinct memory of the date.

Q.—It was after it was supposed that Mr. Bowen would be a witness in this case, was it not? A.—Not after I supposed he would be a witness. That is, I think not.

Q.—I did not ask what you supposed. A.—Well, Sir, I don't know anybody else's supposition.

Q.—Had it been talked of in your presence that Mr. Bowen would be a probable witness? A.—I don't remember that it had, Sir.

Q.—Why did you communicate it to Mr. Ross Raymond? A.—Well, Sir, it was a general conversation of what I knew.

Q.—Very likely. I am asking you why you communicated it to him? A.—I communicated it to him as I had to others, because I was talking about the trial, and did it almost without motive, perhaps.

Q.—You knew that Mr. Ross Raymond was a member of Plymouth Church? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—A prominent gentleman in that church? A.—I knew he was active in the church, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever had any difficulty with Mr. Bowen? A.—Never, Sir; no personal difficulty between Mr. Bowen and myself in the world.

Q.—Well, leave out the word personal, and tell me whether you had any difficulty with him? A.—I think it would not be proper for me to say that I had, Sir; it would not describe my—

Q.—Of course you won't say it, then. Well, will you say that you had not any difficulty? A.—I think a categorical answer would scarcely describe it, Sir—to say either that I had or had not; I never had a difficulty with Mr. Bowen—yes, I think I can say that, Sir.

Q.—Any misunderstanding between you? A.—I don't remember any misunderstanding.

Q.—Did anything occur— ? A.—In the sense that misunderstanding is used—personally; we had differences of opinion.

Q.—Well, did those differences of opinion engender any ill feeling? A.—Between Mr. Bowen and myself?

Q.—Yes. A.—I think not, Sir. I do not know that they did. I would not say that they did not engender this kind—a certain kind of ill-feeling. It did not amount to personal animosity, Sir. It was not hostility, I think.

Q.—Did Mr. Bowen make any demands upon

you which you failed to comply with. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Your connection with the *Independent* ceased about the 12th of July, you think, 1871? A.—Some time about the middle of July.

Q.—1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—1872—1871? A.—1871.

Q.—And you received your salary up to that time, did you? A.—I received my salary up to time of leaving.

THE STORY WHICH MR. EGGLESTON TOOK AWAY.

Q.—Did not Mr. Bowen complain that you took with you some of the results of your literary labor which belonged to him, when you left? A.—Mr. Bowen did not, Sir. One of his editors—

Q.—One moment. He did not? A.—He did not, directly or indirectly—that I understood to come from Mr. Bowen.

Q.—Well, did any one connected with Mr. Bowen at that time make any such complaint? A.—Mr. Ward called on me and asked me to give him a story that I had written.

Q.—Did you give to him? A.—I did not, Sir. I did not admit his right.

Q.—Didn't he claim it on behalf of the *Independent*? A.—He claimed. I denied his claim.

Q.—He claimed it on behalf of the *Independent*, did he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You denied his claim? A.—I denied his claim.

Q.—Well, what were the terms of your denial?

Mr. Evarts—I don't think you can properly ask that?

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, yes, I can.

Witness—The terms of my denial were that I had permission from Mr. Bowen to do outside work; that this work did not belong to him. There were a variety of considerations taken into the whole thing. It was an ethical point, which I submitted to several gentlemen—

Q.—Never mind several gentlemen, if you please. Did you write the story during your employment with Mr. Bowen? A.—I did, Sir. I wrote a great many stories during my employment.

Q.—I mean this particular story that he demanded of you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect the title of it? A.—The title of it was "Priscilla."

Q.—Wasn't it written for the *Independent*? A.—It was written with the intention of publishing it in the *Independent*.

Q.—Yes. Well, was it so announced? A.—It was announced that I would print a story in the *Independent* during the Summer.

Q.—Of your own composition? A.—Yes, Sir. I was one of a dozen who were to print a story in the *Independent* during the Summer.

Q.—And had you written the story before the announcement? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Any part of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, you had written some part of it before your employment ceased on the *Independent*? A.—A part of it before I left the *Independent*.

Q.—Didn't you write it while you were in Mr. Bowen's employ? A.—A part of it.

Q.—You say he gave you permission to do outside work? A.—That was the understanding when I went on the paper, Sir.

Q.—Yes. Well, did you mean to publish this outside work that you did in the *Independent*? A.—No, Sir. The outside work was published elsewhere; a great deal of it.

Q.—Well, you had that story published elsewhere, did you? A.—I did.

Q.—Where was it published? A.—In *Scribner's Monthly*. Excuse me, Mr. Fullerton. I want to correct an answer I made a moment ago.

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—One of the terms of my answer to Prof. Ward was that I had already sold this story to Mr. Scribner before he came to ask for it, supposing that they would not want it for the *Independent*.

Q.—When did you sell the story to *Scribner's Monthly*? A.—Almost immediately after I left the paper.

Q.—Did not that give rise to ill-feeling between you and Mr. Bowen? A.—I did not know that it did, Sir.

Q.—Was it not claimed that that story was the property of Mr. Bowen? A.—I had no message from Mr. Bowen; I never knew his feeling on it.

Q.—Wasn't it communicated through this gentleman to you? A.—Not for Mr. Bowen; he spoke for himself alone as having taken my place in charge of the paper.

Q.—Did not you design publishing that story in the *Independent*? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you expect to get compensation for it from the *Independent*? A.—No, Sir; I expected to give it as part of my salary. I expected to publish it last August, but left the paper before that time, and did not publish it, consequently.

Q.—Is that letter in your handwriting? [Handing a paper to witness.] A.—That appears to be my handwriting, Sir. I do not remember anything about the letter.

Q.—I will read a part of it, because I want to ask you a question with reference to it.

[Mr. Fullerton handed the letter to Mr. Evarts for his examination, and called for a bound volume of the *Independent*.]

The Court—Let the witness step down to the table and look at it.

Mr. Fullerton—I will let Mr. Shearman hold it up, he did it so well before. [Laughter.]

The Court—I remember Mr. Beach had to help him at the time.

Mr. Fullerton—This letter is addressed to Mr. Bowen, dated July 3, 1871:

"I am glad to hear that you had so pleasant a time in Boston. We are getting along pleasantly as ever. I spent most of my time during the next week writing my story, which is now done, except a little touching up. I shall try to keep it until the last."

Did you have reference to the story in this letter that you have spoken of in your evidence? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Now, will you be kind enough to look at the *Independent* under date of May 4, 1871, and say whether the article there refers to that story? A.—It does, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton (reading)—

"In our next illustrated number we begin the series of 'Summer Stories,' by thirteen first-rate story writers, upon the arrangement of which we have spent not a little pains and expense. The first story will be 'Mouse and Lion,' by Rev. Edward Everett Hale. It will occupy the first page, and will be illustrated with two cuts from designs drawn by F. O. C. Darley, and an engraving in excellent style, by Harley. The titles of the other stories, so far as we have them, are as follows: 'The Lady of Shallott,' by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; 'Only a Woman's Hair,' by Charles F. Briggs; 'Katy's Wedding Gown,' by Rose Terry; 'Finding a Soul,' by Rev. George Axford; 'Le Roi S'Amuse,' by Harriet Prescott Spofford; and 'The Vine Dresser of Vevay,' by Edward Eggleston. The following writers will contribute to the series, but have not yet sent in their stories: Mary Clemmer Ames, Edna Dean Proctor, Augusta Larned, Horace E. Scudder, Rev. W. M. Baker, and Susan Warner. We hope to make the *Independent* the most delightful of papers during the hot months, for those who read it in the City, the country, or at the watering places."

Q.—Who was the author of that article? A.—I am not sure, Sir. I suppose likely that I had a hand in it. Such things as that were generally gotten up among us in the office, as a sort of advertisement—advertising notice.

Q.—You were the superintending editor at the time? A.—I was superintending editor, so that I am responsible for it, at least.

Q.—Very well; now, who called upon you with reference to this story? A.—Rev. Dr. Ward, Sir.

Q.—And what connection had he with Mr. Bowen or the *Independent*? A.—He was my successor, Sir, as superintending editor.

Q.—Yes; did he not demand that story in behalf of Mr. Bowen? A.—No; he asked for it, Sir, but I could hardly say he demanded it; we were on pleasant personal relations; he asked for it.

Q.—Claiming it to be Mr. Bowen's property? A.—He claimed very strongly that he had a right to it.

Q.—Well, that he or Mr. Bowen? A.—That is, that the paper had—Mr. Bowen, of course.

Q.—Yes; claimed it very strongly? A.—Claimed it very decidedly, Sir.

Q.—Urged upon you the consideration that you had written it while you were in Mr. Bowen's employ and under his pay? A.—Yes, Sir; that most of the work had been done on it during my time in Mr. Bowen's employ.

Q.—Now, Sir, what did you sell that story for? A.—I sold that story for $100, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Eggleston, I think we shall have to ask you something about your church; what church are you Pastor of? A.—I am Pastor of the Church of Christian Endeavor, Sir.

Q.—Church of the Christian Endeavor? A.—The Church of Christian Endeavor; there is no definite article in it.

Q.—How? A.—Not of *the* Christian Endeavor, but of Christian Endeavor.

Q.—Where is it situated? A.—Corner of Lee avenue and Hooper street, Brooklyn.

Q.—What denomination does it represent? A.—It represents no denomination.

Q.—It is on its own hook? A.—It is on its own hook, Sir. [Laughter.]

Q.—Is that the church you have always belonged to, Sir? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What other denomination? A.—I have belonged and do belong to the Methodist denomination.

Q.—Were you ever Pastor of a Methodist Church? A.—Several, Sir.

Q.—In this State? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—Minnesota.

Q.—When? A.—From 1857—well, I began my ministry in Indiana in 1856, and from that to 1860 I was Pastor of various Methodist churches, chiefly in Minnesota.

Q.—Yes, Sir. This is the Church of Christian Endeavor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when was it established? A.—It is a very old church, Sir; I do not know when; more than twenty years ago; established as a Dutch Reformed Church.

Q.—When did it undergo a change of life? A.—It underwent a change two years ago, Sir, when it became Congregational; it again underwent a change two weeks ago, when it declared itself to be an independent church.

Q.—Is it likely to undergo another? [Laughter.] A.—I think not, Sir, while I remain.

Q.—And when did you become connected with it? A.—I have been supplying it—I was supplying it when I was here before—since about the 1st of February; supplying it as a Congregational Church, then.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir. That is all.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Sherman—You received no special pay from Mr. Bowen for this particular story? A.—No, Sir; I would like to—

Q.—If you wish to make an explanation you can do so. A.—I would like to make an explation of that, Sir. I not only received no special pay—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

The Witness—You have asked the grounds upon which Mr. Ward insisted, and I would like to add my grounds. I ought to have done it in reply to your question.

The Court—Anything you said to Mr. Ward you can state.

The Witness—I said, among several other things, to Mr. Ward, your Honor, that I had taken not any vacation at all, in the *Independent*, while other editors had had a vacation, and that the little time that I spent on this story was very little, indeed, for me to take in lieu of a vacation; that if the story had been asked for before I sold it, I should have given it to them in good will, or before leaving the paper; but, as it was not asked for before I left, or before I had sold it, I declined to give it.

The witness then left the stand, and Mr. Shearman called Mr. Horace B. Claflin.

TESTIMONY OF HORACE B. CLAFLIN.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Claflin, you are one of the arbitrators between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen, I believe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were present at the arbitration of April 3, 1872? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at this paper, the written submission, Exhibit No. 122, and state whether you ever saw that paper before? [Handing exhibit to witness.] A.—No, Sir; I never saw it.

Q.—Look carefully over it at the signatures. [The witness again examines the paper.] A.—No, Sir; I never saw it.

Q.—Was this paper read in your presence and hearing? A.—I did not hear it, Sir. I have no recollection about it at all.

Q.—Were you informed at any time on April 3, 1872, of the existence of such a paper? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear of its existence before the trial of this case? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

Mr. Shearman made a remark in a low voice not heard by the reporter.

Mr. Beach—Well, I object to it whether he discovered it or not.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Bowen gives this testimony:

"Q.—How did the Arbitration Court organize and commence its sittings? A.—They gathered about the table, and were about to proceed when I interrupted them by saying, 'Gentlemen, what are we to submit,' and they said, 'The matters between Mr. Tilton and themselves.' I said that I should decline taking one step until it was put in writing what we were to submit, and suggested that one of the arbitrators draw that submission; and finally I think Mr. Moulton took his pen and said, 'Gentlemen, what do you submit.'"

Q.—Did any part of that take place in your sight or hearing? A.—No, Sir; I do not remember anything of the kind.

Q.—Can you positively say whether or not Mr. Bowen said that he would decline taking any step until it was put in writing what they were to submit? A.—I did not hear any such thing, Sir.

Q.—You are positive that you did not hear it? A.—I am positive that I did not hear anything of the kind.

Q.—Was any written submission of any kind drawn in your presence by Mr. Moulton or Mr. Bowen or Mr. Tilton that night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there not an interval during which the arbitrators were alone? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, after leaving that arbitration with whom did you go away? A.—I think we all went away together—Mr. Freeland and Mr. Storrs, Mr. Bowen and myself.

Q.—On your way home did Mr. Bowen say to you in substance, or say to any one in your hearing in substance, or in effect, that you must get the Woodstock letter? A.—Mr. Bowen addressed some of us in that way. I do not know but he said: "Gentlemen, you must get it, without referring to any particular one. I remember I referred him to Mr. Storrs saying he was—

The Court—Well, we have that.

Mr. Beach—This is but a repetition of the evidence.

Mr. Shearman—No, no; if your Honor please, this is another occasion. Mr. Claflin related that originally as happening at the time of the arbitration; but this is subsequent to the arbitration, while they were on their way home, and Mr. Bowen was especially interrogated as to what occurred then.

The Court—Well, read Mr. Bowen's statement, and see if it is subsequent.

Mr. Shearman—The stenographer has that.

Mr. Evarts—That happened this morning. We just asked Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Shearman—I am giving it exactly as you remember it.

Mr. Beach—Well, I submit that they cannot recall a witness after they have rested and we have rested, for a re-cross-examination, for the purpose merely of contradiction. They must take his answer when they recall him.

The Court—Otherwise we will proceed without any chance of termination—to and fro.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; be constantly proceeding recalling witnesses for the purpose of contradiction.

Mr. Evarts—You did not object when we asked Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; I did not object then. They must take Mr. Bowen's answer. I did not know that they were purposing to contradict him. I did not know but they wanted to recall him to prove that fact.

The Court—I think we will stop there.

Mr. Evarts—We asked him [Mr. Bowen] expressly the question.

Mr. Beach—Certainly you did ask him.

The Court—I think we have sufficient on that subject.

Mr. Shearman—That is all, Mr. Claflin, I understand that answer has been taken.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; I do not understand that the answer has been taken; I objected to it.

The Court—No.

Mr. Evarts—The stenographer has it.

Mr. Beach—Well, the court says it was not taken. It taken it should be stricken out.

Mr. Evarts—It was taken, and you have not moved to strike it out.

The Court—Well, did not the counsel object to it?

Mr. Beach—I objected in season, Sir. If the stenographer has taken an answer of the witness given under objection, I suppose it comes out, of course, if your Honor rules in favor of the objection.

The Court—Yes. I think it must be stricken out. We have enough on that point, I think.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, [turning to the stenographer,] will you be so good as to read the question and answer?

The stenographer then read as follows:

"Q.—On your way home did Mr. Bowen say to you in substance, or say to any one in your hearing in substance, or in effect, that you must get the Woodstock letter? A.—Mr. Bowen addressed some of us in that way, I do not know but he said, 'Gentlemen, you must get it,' without referring to any particular one. I remember I referred him to Mr. Storrs, saying he was—"

The Court—Well, Mr. Claflin, was not that what occurred before you left for home at the arbitration? A.—No, Sir; that was going home, after we left the house—after we got out of the house.

Mr. Evarts—No objection was made until the witness proceeded so far.

The Court—It don't appear any objection was made.

Mr. Beach—I made an objection, Sir; Mr. Fullerton was putting a question and he left, as your Honor knows, under circumstances which compelled him to go out from suffering, and just as soon as my attention was drawn to the answer Mr. Claflin was making I objected to it.

Mr. Evarts—I do not object to his moving to strike it out.

The Court—No.

Mr. Evarts—But there the answer is, and I suppose it cannot be stricken out.

Mr. Beach—The answer is not there, Sir. It is part of it there, and I objected during the giving of it by the witness.

Mr. Evarts—Well, now the question is whether it should be stricken out. I suppose it is perfectly good evidence. I do not know why it should be stricken out.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, I have said what I choose to say on this subject.

The Court—Yes, I understand. I think it is one of those points at this stage of the case which might lead to interminable contradiction and re-contradiction, and that it is a point where we ought to stop, and therefore the answer must be stricken out for that reason.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be so good as to note our exception.

The Court—Anything else by Mr. Claflin.

Mr. Beach—That is all. No questions, Sir.

Mr. Claflin then left the witness stand.

RE-EXAMINATION OF MR. CHARLES STORRS.

Charles Storrs was recalled and examined as follows by Mr. Shearman:

Q.—You were also present at this arbitration of April 3, 1872? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you examine this paper, Exhibit 122, being the written submission of Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton, and state whether you saw that paper before? [Paper shown witness.] A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever informed of the existence or the contents of that paper, in any manner before this trial? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever before this trial informed of the existence of the contents of any written submission whatever about Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Beach—I object to that question.

The Court—It is covered by the last question. I think it may be answered.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, I should have objected to the last, if I had not been occupied.

The Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Bowen testified as follows with regard to this arbitration of April 3, 1872:

"The arbitrators gathered about the table, and were about to proceed when I interrupted them by saying, 'Gentlemen, what are we to submit?' and they said: 'The matters between Mr. Tilton and yourself.' I said I should decline taking any step until it was put in writing what they had to submit, and suggested that one of the arbitrators draw that submission. And finally I think Mr. Moulton took his pen and said: 'Gentlemen, what do you submit?'"

Did anything of that kind, or any part of it, take place in your presence or hearing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you that evening leave the house in company with Mr. Bowen and Mr. Claflin? A.—And Mr. Freeland.

Q.—You did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On your way did Mr. Bowen request any of you gentlemen to obtain for him the Woodstock letter?

Mr. Beach—Objected to, Sir. Your Honor has already ruled that out.

The Court—Yes; matter of form. Ruled out.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will remember that Mr. Bowen, against our objection, was allowed to testify about the Woodstock letter.

The Court—It was to meet what had been proved by you on that subject.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we examined these people to meet what he says.

The Court—Well, then somebody else will be examined to meet what he says. No, I think that we will stop on that point. It is a very remote matter. That letter was ruled out. We don't know what it relates to. It may be an invitation to dinner, for all we know.

Q.—With whom did you go to Mr. Moulton's house on that evening?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to, Sir.

The Court—He has been examined on that subject.

Mr. Shearman—Well, it is for the purpose of meeting Mr. Bowen's evidence. Mr. Bowen has brought in on his direct evidence this matter of the written submission.

The Court—Well, it has been met already by this witness, as far as he can meet it.

Mr. Shearman—We propose to meet it in another way, by showing that three members were absent about half an hour.

The Court—Well.

Mr. Beach—That written submission had nothing to do with the companions with whom Mr. Bowen went to that arbitration.

Mr. Shearman—Our purpose is to show, in contradiction of Mr. Bowen, that not only this did not take place in the presence of the arbitrators, but that there was an interval in which Tilton and Moulton and Bowen were together, in which, if it ever occurred, it took place.

The Court—Well, you might show that they were together.

Q.—Did you go that evening to Mr. Bowen's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you find Moulton and Tilton there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you leave Bowen and Moulton and Tilton together? A.—I did, to go to Mr. Claflin's.

Q.—You went to Mr. Claflin's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to Mr. Freeland's? A.—I found him at Mr. Claflin's.

Q.—How long were you and Claflin and Moulton away from Moulton's house after the time at which you had left Moulton and Bowen and Tilton there? A.—I should say, at the extreme, from fifteen to thirty minutes.

Q.—You took the Woodstock letter to Mr. Claflin? A.—To Mr. Bowen.

Q.—Mr. Bowen, I mean. Delivered it to Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Bowen express any surprise to you on receiving it?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Bowen testified that on the direct.

Mr. Beach—No, he didn't.

Mr. Shearman—Before that he says he was surprised when he received it.

The Court—I think we will leave it where it is. I am afraid we shall have to admit the letter by and by, if we deal with it any more.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, we resisted their calling it out. Now we want to contradict him.

The Court—Yes, it was allowed because in your testimony that letter was referred to, and evidence given in respect to it, and if Mr. Bowen demanded it on the occasion of the arbitration.

Mr. Evarts—I am not now complaining of its having been allowed.

The Court—It was allowed simply to meet that.

Mr. Evarts—I am not complaining because it was admitted. But it was against our resistance.

The Court—Whatever they have given was to meet what you put in.

Mr. Evarts—Well, they brought it out on their part in the direct evidence of their rebutting witness, Mr. Bowen. It is new evidence brought into the case in rebuttal. If it has anything to do with the matter it is a part of their rebutting evidence of their rebutting witness.

The Court—Well, it comes up in this way. The materiality of it was first put by you in your evidence that the papers were spoken of as to be burned, the Woodstock letter excepted. They put in evidence by Mr. Bowen his views; to meet that, and as a part of that, comes in the fact that although it was not spoken of on that occasion, it was brought to him afterward. That is all there is of it. It was simply to meet your view of the case.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; but they have been allowed, against our resistance, to give specific proof of the accuracy of his memory by his recital of what took place between Mr. Storrs and himself, when Mr. Storrs brought in the letter; wholly on that ground, against our objection that the general rules of evidence did not allow it; and he has thus put himself upon this fact as an occurrence which is the basis of his principal evidence on this point. Now, we propose to prove—by this witness that no such thing occurred, and if your Honor excludes it, of course we have no mode of—

The Court—Well, we have the case standing thus: You put in evidence, in reference to this letter, what you say occurred at the time of the arbitration, in connection with the suggestion of the burning of the other papers.

Mr. Evarts—I don't renew that.

The Court—Their evidence is simply to meet that; that is all.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Bowen has been allowed, against our objection, to give his proof to confirm his principal statement, his distinct memory of what took place between Mr. Storrs and himself.

The Court—Very well.

Mr. Evarts—That basis I propose to strike down by Mr. Storrs; and if I am not allowed to—

The Court—Well, my view is simply this: you put in evidence what you chose on that subject, and freely, but confined to the action of the arbitration, as if then the Woodstock letter was a subject of discussion. To meet that they called Mr. Bowen, as they had a right to do, and proved by him, according to his recollection, that the Woodstock letter was not spoken of then, but was brought to him afterward, and that is simply to meet what you have put in evidence. That is all. I think that is all we ought to take.

Mr. Evarts—I think my statement is correct—against my objection your Honor allowed Mr. Bowen to give the interview between Mr. Storrs and himself, as confirmation of his memory.

The Court—There were two ways of contradicting what you had proved to have occurred before the arbitrators. One was that Mr. Bowen did not recollect what you had proved did occur in the presence of the arbitrators about this letter; the other was that that letter was brought to him afterward—going to the same point.

Mr. Evarts—If they had stopped there, as I tried to hold them, this evidence would not have been produced. But against my objection they were allowed to confirm Mr. Bowen's accuracy by his adoption, as a basis of its accuracy, his memory of an interview between Mr. Storrs and himself.

The Court—To wit: that what did not occur before the arbitrators he thinks did occur between him and Mr. Storrs.

Mr. Evarts—Now, we ask Mr. Storrs whether on that interview it did occur?

The Court—They might call a witness to prove that he was present in Bowen's office and heard the conversation between Bowen and Storrs, and that it did occur, as stated by Bowen; and you might call another to support Mr. Storrs; and perhaps by to-morrow afternoon we would get rid of the Woodstock letter. I think we cannot go any further with it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Shearman—We offer by this witness specifically to contradict this conversation which Mr. Bowen related this morning.

The Court—Very well, same ruling.

Mr. Shearman—The conversation which Bowen related as occurring when the Woodstock letter was brought.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor rules that out, and we except.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BEACH.

Q.—Mr. Storrs, do you assume to recollect all the details of the proceedings before the arbitrators? A.—I cannot perhaps say all, Sir.

Q.—Do you assume to recollect all that conversation that occurred before the arbitrators? A.—Not all.

Q.—Do you mean to swear positively that, in the presence of the arbitrators, or of Mr. Bowen and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton did not draw off that submission? A.—I think he could not without my knowledge.

Q.—I want you to answer my question. Do you mean to swear positively, upon your recollection, that in the presence of the arbitrators, at the time of the arbitration, and in the presence of Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton, and Mr. Bowen, Mr. Moulton did not draw off that paper, and it was there signed by Bowen and Tilton? A.—If it was, it was unknown to me. It was not read and made known.

Q.—I don't ask anything about the reading or "making known." I ask to have that struck out, your Honor.

The Court—He simply wants to know if you are positive.

Mr. Beach—Well, is that stricken out?

The Court—Yes. That is struck out.

The Witness—Well, I am positive it could not have been.

Mr. Beach—I don't think that answers the question. I wish to put this gentleman upon his responsibility in his answer to the question.

Q.—I ask the question, do you swear positively that, in the presence of Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton, and Mr. Bowen, that paper was not drawn off by Mr. Moulton at the time of the arbitration.

Mr. Shearman—I object to the renewal of that question. I do not object to the question, if he asks him will he swear it was not done in sight of the arbitrators. But he asks him to swear positively that it was not done in the presence of the arbitrators, when their backs might have been turned, or they taking no notice of it—it is a pretty broad question. He has answered once it could not have occurred, positively.

The Court—I think Mr. Shearman's criticism is very reasonable. You ought to incorporate the words, "or in your sight."

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; I do not incorporate the words. My object is to prove that this paper, as sworn to by Bowen, and corroborated by Moulton, was drawn up in the presence of the arbitrators. And I want to know whether this witness will swear positively that the thing was not done in the presence of the arbitrators.

The Court—Do answer.

Witness—I have no knowledge.

Q.—Answer my question.

The Court—Is that as positive as you can make it?

Witness—It is without explaining; I don't think it could be done without seeing it, and I have no knowledge of it whatever.

Q.—Now, Sir, have you any recollection of any paper being executed at that time by Mr. Bowen or by Mr. Tilton? A.—Nothing, unless it was after—

Q.—I don't ask you anything about unless. I ask have you any recollection of any paper being executed at the time by Mr. Bowen or Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Evarts—Has he not answered the question as to what paper it was?

Mr. Beach—I am not asking about that, that paper; any paper.

Mr. Evarts—He has told you the answer must be yes or no.

Q.—My question is whether you now have any recollection of any paper having been executed upon the occasion of that arbitration by either Bowen or Tilton or both of them? A.—Not the arbitration.

Q.—What? A.—After the award had been made.

Q.—Before the award had been made? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No recollection at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any recollection of any being executed after the award was promulgated? A.—I think there was some writing received.

Q.—Well, do you recollect it? A.—I am under the impression there was; I would not like to swear positively, but I am under the impression there was some writing there after the arbitration, but I would not swear to that positively; whether it was a receipt, or what it was, I could not state.

Q.—Can you swear positively that Mr. Bowen did not upon that occasion insist upon having a writing? A.—He did not.

Q.—Do you swear positively to that? A.—I do.

Q.—He could not have insisted upon it without your hearing it? A.—He could not.

Q.—And you swear positively that he did not say to Mr. Tilton that the matters must be submitted in writing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That it could not, in the course of the preliminaries, have occurred in the presence of the arbitrators? A.—No.

Q.—Will you swear positively he did not? A.—I will swear I did not hear any such thing.

Q.—That is just the point, Mr. Storrs; very likely you did not hear it; I want to know whether you mean to swear positively that it did not occur? A.—I would not want to go further than that; of course it might have occurred.

Q.—That is just what I have attempted to get your attention to. You did not hear it? A.—No, Sir; I did not hear it.

Mr. Beach—That is all, Sir.

Judge Neilson—That is all, Mr. Storrs.

The witness then left the stand, but was stopped midway in the court-room by Mr. Shearman, who said, "Mr. Storrs, let me ask one question."

Judge Neilson (to witness)—Stand right there.

Mr. Shearman—Could anything of this kind, such as this preparation of a written paper, and a request by Mr. Bowen for a written submission, have occurred in your presence without you hearing it?

Mr. Morris—That is objected to.

Mr. Beach—I object.

Judge Neilson—I think we will take it; if it could have occurred in his presence.

Mr. Beach—Is he to say whether, as matter of judgment, it could not have occurred? Must he not state what did occur, and then let us judge?

Judge Neilson—I think he can answer that.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—Well, come back to the stand, Sir.

The witness returned and took the stand.

Mr. Shearman—Now, I ask you, Mr. Storrs, whether this language could be used by Mr. Bowen in your presence—whether he could have said in your presence "that he should decline having one word said until it was put in writing what they were to submit," and could have suggested that one of the arbitrators draw that submission without your hearing? A.—I think it could not.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

Mr. Beach then rose as if to cross-examine, when Judge Neilson said: He had virtually said that before; it leaves it just where it was.

Mr. Beach—How, Sir?

Judge Neilson—I say that leaves it where it was before.

Mr. Beach—Well, you seem to think I ought not to ask any questions. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—No; we are drawing so near the end of the case, Sir, I had rather encourage you than repress you.

Mr. Shearman—That is all, Mr. Storrs.

The Witness (to Mr. Beach)—Is that all?

Mr. Beach—Yes, I guess so.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. UHLER.

Mr. Shearman then called Mr. George W. Uhler, who came forward, took the oath, and was examined as follows:

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Uhler, where do you reside? A.—No. 35 Furman place, Brooklyn.

Q.—How long have you lived in Brooklyn? A.—Since 1842.

Q.—Are you an owner of real estate in Brooklyn? A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you owned real estate in Brooklyn?

Mr. Fullerton—What is that in reply to?

Mr. Evarts—Oh, well, well.

Mr. Shearman—It don't make any difference.

Mr. Beach—Well, what is it for?

Mr. Evarts—To show his ownership of real estate.

Mr. Fullerton—His ownership of real estate don't qualify him to talk about somebody else's real estate.

Mr. Shearman—Well, then, I will waive that.

Mr. Evarts—To show the witness' judgment, maybe.

Judge Neilson—Well, that is waived; go on.

Mr. Shearman—In the years 1870 and 1871 were you the owner of the house in which Mr. Moulton lived in Clinton street? A.—I was.

Mr. Beach—What is the question?

Mr. Shearman—Whether he was the owner of the house in which Mr. Moulton lived in Clinton street in 1870 and 1871.

Q.—For how many years was Mr. Moulton your tenant? A.—Three or four.

Q.—Did you frequently visit the house during that period of 1870 and 1871? A.—Well—

Q.—Did you ever visit it? A.—I did the first part of 1871, and before that sometimes, during those years—I don't know—

Q.—Did you between the 1st of January and 1st of May, 1871, visit that house? A.—1871?

Q.—Yes? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you go into the parlor of Mr. Moulton's house? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you see any picture of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher hanging in the parlor of Mr. Moulton's house in Clinton street at that time? A.—I did.

Q.—What sort of a picture was it? A.—Well, life size; head and shoulders down to the waist.

Q.—Down to the waist. How often have you seen it there—did you see it during that period? A.—I saw it previous to that, I should judge, three or four times.

Q.—Did you see it before the 1st of January, 1871? A.—I think I did.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir. That is all—oh, when did Mr. Moulton leave your house? A.—I think it was the 1st of May, 1871; I could not state without looking at the lease.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. FULLERTON.

Q.—Was there more than one portrait there, Mr. Uhler? A.—Of Mr. Beecher?

Q.—I ask you if there was more than one portrait there? A.—I could not say, Sir; I mean to say there was only one of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Did you see a portait there of any other person or persons. A.—I might have seen it.

Q.—Well, why can't you recollect that as well as this? A.—Simply because Mr. Beecher's is a very prominent face, and as I knew it very well I remembered it.

Q.—Did you see a portrait there of Mr. Tilton? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—How? A.—I can't say as to that.

Q.—Where did this portrait of Mr. Beecher hang? A.—Along on the east; between the windows of the east end of the parlor, on the south side, I think; I won't be certain whether it was there; it was on the wall on the south side; the side toward Schermerhorn street.

Q.—Do you swear positively that it was a portrait of Mr. Beecher? A.—I do.

Q.—A portrait in oil? A.—I could not say as to that, Sir.

Q.—Well, it was not a portrait of Mr. Tilton? A.—I didn't know Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Well, that is the reason I ask you the question. It was not a portrait of Mr. Tilton? A.—It was Mr. Beecher; the one I saw.

Q.—I am talking about that portrait. You say—A.—It was Mr. Beecher's portrait that I saw.

Q.—I ask you whether you are positive that the portrait you saw hanging there was not a portrait of Mr. Tilton instead of Mr. Beecher? A.—I am.

Q.—Positive? A.—Yes.

Q.—No doubt in your mind at all about it, is there? A.—No I understand you—

Q.—I ask you if you have no doubt whatever in your mind upon the subject as to whether the portrait you did see was not a portrait of Mr. Tilton instead of Mr. Beecher? A.—I have no doubt in my mind but it was Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Very well; and when do you say you saw it there? A.—Well, in the first few weeks of February, 1871, I had occasion to look at the house; I think that was once; previous to that I seen it—

Q.—Well, how long previous to that. A.—Well, within two or three years that he lived there.

Q.—Well, how early did you see it there? A.—I couldn't tell you.

Q.—As near as you can remember? A.—Within that time.

Q.—Did you see it there in 1870? A.—Within that year, I should judge.

Q.—What time in 1870? A.—I couldn't tell you.

Q.—Well, did you see it there in 1869? A.—I can't say; I saw it several times within the time he lived there; he lived there in 1869.

Q.—How many years—do you think you saw it there in 1868? A.—I couldn't say, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton there in 1868? A.—I think he was; I can tell by looking at the lease.

Q.—Well, can't you tell now? A.—Not now I can't. Three or four years.

Q.—You can't tell which, whether it was three or four years? A.—Not without looking at the lease.

Q.—Were you the owner of the premises? A.—I was and am now.

Q.—How? A.—I was then and am now.

Q.—Well, what is there to fix in your mind when you first saw the portrait there? A.—Yes; because I knew the face; I knew Mr. Beecher by sight, knew his portrait; had heard him preach.

Q.—How late can you say you saw it there? A.—That would be the last time in the first part of February; Mr. Moulton was sick.

Q.—First part of February of what year? A.—1871.

Q.—Mr. Moulton was sick at the time? A.—He was sick in bed.

Q.—And the portrait was in the parlor, was it? A.—It was in the parlor.

Q.—Yes. When was your attention first drawn to the time when you saw that portrait there in that house? A.—Do you mean—I hardly understood you, Sir; do you mean lately?

Q.—Yes. A.—Well, I was reading Mr. Moulton's answers with regard—

Q.—A little louder, please. A.—I was reading the paper this morning. Mr. Moulton's answer in regard to Mr. Beecher's portrait when he says there was none in his house. I think—I so understood it—

Q.—Speak a little louder. A.—My attention then was called to it.

Q.—Is that the first? A.—In this connection I remembered seeing his portrait there previous, however, while this trial has been going on.

Q.—Well, what did you say when you saw Mr. Moulton's testimony? A.—Well, Sir, I had business with Mr. James in Montague street—a real estate man who has charge of some property of mine; as I had business there I thought I would go in and ask—

Mr. Evarts—A little louder, Mr. Uhler.

The Witness—I though I would go in and ask Mr. Tracy whether that was—if he said there was none there, as I recollected having seen one.

Q.—Well, did you go and see Mr. Tracy about it? A.—I did.

Q.—And tell him what you knew about it? A.—I went for information; I wanted to ask him if that was so—

Mr. Beach—Well, we don't ask about that.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you communicate the fact to Mr. Tracy of what you have sworn to here? A.—I did.

Q.—When? A.—This morning.

Q.—At his office? A.—At his office.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all, Sir.

Judge Neilson—That is all, Mr. Uhler.

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, Judge Neilson said: "Have we anything more, gentlemen?"

Mr. Shearman—We have, your Honor.

Mr. Evarts—I was addressing the jury, Sir. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—I think this would be a good time to rest, gentlemen.

Mr. Evarts—How, Sir?

Judge Neilson—I think this would be a good time and place to rest.

Mr. Fullerton—There is no rest for the wicked, Sir, so they propose to go on. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—Well, I take a portion of that to myself, of course.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Caldwell, take the stand.

TESTIMONY OF WALLACE E. CALDWELL.

Wallace E. Caldwell came forward, was sworn, and examined as follows by Mr. Shearman:

Q.—Mr. Caldwell, where do you reside? A.—In Brooklyn.

Q.—How long have you lived in Brooklyn? A.—Most of the time for twenty-five years.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Francis D. Moulton? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with him? A.—I should think about six years ago—six or eight years,

LAW REPORTS.

A PHYSICIAN VINDICATED.

A VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT IN THE CASE OF EDWARD P. DOYLE AGAINST THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

In Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Van Brunt charged the jury in the case of Edward P. Doyle against the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Dr. Derby, for $100,000 damages for loss of eyesight while under treatment. The Court, after premising that the case was one in which the sympathies of the public were naturally and justly with the plaintiff, who was suffering under one of the greatest calamities which could overtake him, cautioned the jury against allowing this just and proper sympathy to deter them from a careful and dispassionate consideration of the facts in the case. The evidence on the part of the prosecution resolved itself into the following questions; First—Did Dr. Derby after knowingly using the brush in question on the eyes of a person affected with contagious disease, use it again on another patient; and second, if he did so use it a second time, did he take ample precaution against inoculating the second patient with the virus from the eyes of the first. No physician guaranteed a cure; all that he engaged to do was to use his best endeavors to produce a cure, and to employ the ordinary appliances. It was not every member of the profession that was supposed to be gifted with the highest degree of knowledge and skill. All that was to be expected was that he should be ordinarily well acquainted with the appliances and usages customary in such cases, and should give his best exertions to render them successful. In this case there was no question as to Dr. Derby's skill. The point in dispute was whether he was guilty of negligence in using a brush affected with contagious matter, without taking those means which he knew would annihilate the virulence of the poison. The Judge then reviewed the evidence at length, and charged that if Dr. Derby had not reason to know that the brush he used was impregnated with virus he was not liable.

At the conclusion of the Judge's charge, the counsel for the plaintiff requested the court to charge that if the blindness resulted from gonorrheal ophthalmia or any other disease which had been communicated by the brush, the defendants were responsible. This the Judge declined to do, on the ground that the prosecution had based their entire case on the supposition that the malady was gonorrheal ophthalmia, and that it was now too late to alter their complaint. The jury retired for consultation, and returned after an absence of ten minutes, with a verdict for the defendants.

THE SALE OF FURNITURE.

THE AUCTIONEER RELIEVED OF BLAME—A CIVIL SUIT AGAINST ROMAIN.

Mr. R. J. Garrettson, the auctioneer, of No. 39 Nassau street, who sold the furniture of Mrs. Hughes at the request of William R. Romain, appeared yesterday before Col. Harrison, the Mayor's secretary, to state his reasons for charging ten per cent. commission, instead of two and a half per cent., as provided by the ordnance. The details of the case were reported in Thursday's TIMES. Mrs. Hughes was present with her counsel, but Romain was absent. Mr. Garrettson stated that he was engaged by Romain to sell Mrs. Hughes' furniture by auction; that Romain said he was a trustee for Mrs. Hughes; and that he made a written agreement with him to charge ten per cent. commission on the sale. He exhibited the agreement, which was signed by Romain, and also Romain's receipt for the entire proceeds of the sale, $715. less the commission.

Col. Harrison, in deciding the matter, said it appeared to him that a great wrong had been committed on the lady, but he regretted that the Mayor had no power to give her any redress. If Romain had been a licensed dealer in second-hand furniture, and the facts alleged had been proved against him, his license would have been revoked. He thought that Mrs. Hughes' counsel could find some summary mode by which she could recover her own furniture. As to the rate of the commission paid to the Auctioneer. Mr. Garrettson, it was competent and lawful for the parties to agree in advance upon a rate. It appeared that Romain did agree in writing to pay the auctioneer ten per cent. commission, and in doing so Romain claimed to be acting as the agent or Trustee of Mrs. Hughes, and as Mrs. Hughes herself attended the auction sale with Romain, and was there constantly in conversation with him and taking part in the proceedings, the auctioneer not unreasonably relied upon Romain's representations that he was acting for her. Under all the circumstances, the auctioneer had committed no impropriety or wrong.

Mrs. Hughes said that she did not appear to prefer any complaint against Mr. Garrettson, but she desired to prefer charges against Romain. All the parties then left the office. It is understood that the counsel of Mrs. Hughes has commenced a civil action against him.

A SOUTHERN STEAM-SHIP SUIT.

The New-York and Virginia Steam-ship Company was chartered in 1850, the charter to run twenty years. In 1867 the Directors of the company sold to the Old Dominion Company (a rival line running between New-York and Richmond, Va.) two steamers, the Niagara and Saratoga, for $37,500 cash and 4,000 shares of stock in the latter company. A third steamer, the Yazoo, was subsequently disposed of for $50,000, and the remaining vessel, the Creole, was lost at sea, $50,000 being obtained for her insurance. John H. Franehoff, as representative of the New-York and Virginia Steam-ship Company, brought suit against Francis Skiddy and the other Directors, claiming that this was a fraudulent sale of the company's property; that the steamers were worth $50,000 apiece, and that the stock taken for them was worth only fifty per cent. on the dollar. It was further asserted that Skiddy by this transaction became Director in the Old Dominion Company, and that he and the other Directors acquired other advantages. The plaintiffs, therefore, asked that the sale be set aside, and all the defendants held to an account, with all the stockholders who may come into the suit. The case came up for trial yesterday before Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term. The court held that although a sale of the company's property, by Directors, to the effect of destroying its business, is not lawful, and although, as in this instance, it was objectionable as to form, the sale yielded proceeds much greater than could have been expected. In view of all the facts, therefore, he thought that the plaintiff had rested too long to upset any of the known facts of the transaction; but that since the Directors were not formally authorized to consummate this sale, there must be an accounting to the stockholders.

REAPPEARANCE OF A TROUBLESOME SUIT.

The suit brought by John B. Green against the City, to recover $52,748 08 claimed to be due on a contract for laying Croton mains, was before Judge Barrett yesterday, in Supreme Court Chambers, on a motion to amend the defendant's answer. This action has already been twice carried before the General Term, and once to the Court of Appeals, and now awaits a third trial in the Supreme Court, Circuit. In chambers, yesterday, Judge Barrett denied the motion to amend, on the ground that the claim was not made in good faith. A primary basis of dispute in this long litigation was the question as to the validity of the contract, which had been given out under the Ring régime, in July, 1871, and was alleged to have been awarded without sealed proposals. This objection had been overruled by the Court of Appeals, for the reason that the work had been done in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, and was to be paid for from special appropriations. As there were two acts in regard to the matter, and two special appropriations, the further question was raised as to which of these acts the work was done under, and from which appropriation it should be paid for.

THE EIGHTH AVENUE BANK ROBBERS CONVICTED.

The trial of John Simpson and William Morgan, two of the three men surprised in the act of breaking into the vaults of the New-York Savings Bank and New-York County Bank, Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, on the night of June 26, 1874, by Patrolman John H. Keller, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Counsel for the defense did not place the prisoners on the stand, and the case was submitted to the jury on the charge of Judge Sutherland. After a few minutes' deliberation, the jury found the prisoners guilty of the offense named in the indictment—an attempt at burglary. Counsel for the defense reminded the court that the prisoners had been eleven months confined in the Tombs, and appealed to his Honor to mitigate the penalty in his power to impose under the verdict. District Attorney Rollins thought the penalty an exceedingly light one for the daring crime attempted by the prisoners, and regretted that it was not in the power of the court to impose a heavier punishment. Judge Sutherland disregarded the appeal of counsel for the defense, and sentenced the prisoners to the full penalty, two years and six months each in State Prison. The convicted bank robbers, as well as their accomplice, Sanborn, who has not yet been tried, are known to the Police as notorious burglars.

A BURGLAR IDENTIFIED.

William Hess, the burglar arrested on Wednesday morning, in a carriage, at the corner of Broadway and Broome street, by Officer Mitchell, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who found stolen property in the vehicle, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Silk dresses, a watch, jewelry, and three valises, of the aggregate value of $800, were identified by Mr. Samuel W. Andrews, of No. 35 West Forty-second street, as the property of himself and wife, the proceeds of a burglary committed on their premises on Tuesday night. Mr. Fullerton, the son of ex-Judge Fullerton, identified Hess as the burglar who robbed him and threatened his life on Saturday morning, and Officer Mitchell deposed that Hess confessed to him that the goods found in the carriage and produced in court had been stolen by him from Mr. Andrews' residence. Six skeleton keys and a lot of burglar's tools were also found in Hess' possession. Hess, on being asked the usual questions, said that he lived in Broome street, but would not give the number, and that he was not guilty. He was held in default of $5,000 bail.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

FORECLOSURE OF THE MORTGAGE—ORDER FOR THE SALE OF THE ROAD-DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS.

In July, 1870, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company executed to Jay Cooke and John Edgar Thomson, as Trustees, a first mortgage and trust deed to secure the issue of bonds to raise funds to build the road. The bonds were payable in gold thirty years from date, with interest in gold semi-annually, at 7 3-10 per cent. Thomson died and William B. Ogden was substituted. He resigned, and was succeeded by Charlemagne Tower. The bonds are a first lien on all the lands the company has, or may acquire, on both sides of the road, aggregating 60,000,000 acres, and on the right of way and the rolling stock of the company. A large amount of the bonds were sold, and there is a balance due on certain of the interest coupons from prior to January, 1843, and no present probability of the bonds being paid. Cooke & Tower brought a suit in equity in the United States Circuit Court to foreclose the mortgage, and yesterday Judge Shipman made a decree directing the sale of the road and all its rights and franchises (except land grants) under the direction of United States Marshal Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of New-York, on the first Monday in next August, sixty days' notice of the sale to be given, and a full description of the property to be sold to be advertised once a week for at least five weeks before the sale. in papers in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago. The sale may be adjourned on the discretion of the Masters, from time to time, and sold on an adjourned day without further notice. Upon the confirming of the sale by the court, the lands and land grants are to be sold at public sale at places within the States and Territories in which they are situated, after not less than sixty days' previous notice, in single sections, to the highest bidder. At any sale of the property of the company Messrs. Cooke & Tower, or their successors, may bid for and purchase it, or any part of it, in behalf of all the holders of the bonds secured by the mortgage, in the proportion of the respective interests of such holders. The proceeds of the sale are to be disposed of in the following order:

First—To the payment of the necessary expenses incidental to the execution and preservation of the trust created in behalf of Jay Cooke and John Edgar Thomson, including a reasonable compensation for their own services. and to the payment of all legal costs to the solicitor and counsel of the complainants.

Second—To the payment of all balances due for services rendered, labor performed, or materials and supplies furnished to the company at any time within the year next preceding the date of the entry of this order.

Third.—To the payment of all legal taxes assessed or to be assessed against the company.

Fourth.—To the payment of balances due for the right of way, or other necessary grounds for the use of the company.

Fifth.—To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor and materials for the repayment of which any former or present officer of the company, or any other person at his or their instance as surety.

Sixth.—To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects, by any former or present Director of the company, and which have, in good faith, been so applied.

Seventh—To the payment of all liabilities of persons who have, at the instance of the company or any of the officers and Directors thereof, become sureties for the company in the prosecution or the defense of the suits.

Eighth—To the payment of such of the first mortgage bonds as may be reported by the Masters in this cause to have been bona-fide issued, and may be outstanding and unpaid, together with the interest thereon.

Ninth.—The residue thereof, if any shall be subject to such order and privilege in distribution as the court shall hereafter establish for that purpose.

The decree closes by appointing Kenneth G. White as the Master Commissioner, to report to the court all proceedings had under the decree

THREE FORGERS PLEAD GUILTY.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday William Langton pleaded guilty to having obtained twenty-four brushes from Charles H. Wollen, of No. 230 Pearl street, on a forged order, and was sent to State Prison for two years. James Johnston alias John Williams, who attempted to obtain $800 from the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, on a check to which he had forged the name of John Rushworth, No. 258 West Twenty-eighth street, also pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for one year. A plea of guilty of forgery in the fourth degree was accepted by District Attorney Rollins from Jeremiah S. Brobst, who obtained $15 from James W. Raynor, No. 246 Washington street, on a check purporting to be signed by S. M. Ninch, of Catawissa, Penn. The check was subsequently discovered to be a forgery, and Brobst was arrested. Judge Sutherland sent the prisoner to Sing Sing for four years.

PROMINENT WILLS.

The will of John Harper, the late senior member of the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. The will was executed on June 26, 1866. He left surviving him his widow, Tammisin, Joseph A., and John W., sons, and Mrs. Tammasin H. Bonnell, Mrs. F. H. Root, and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Belcher, daughters. He leaves all his property, the value of which is not specified in the will, to his widow and children.

The petition for the probate of the will of the late Oliver Charlick was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, but the will has not yet been filed, and no action will be taken on the question of probate until the 21st inst., the time when the citation issued on the petition is returnable.

HOTEL THIEVERY.

John Briggs, of Brooklyn, was seen by the clerk of the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt street, going out of the hotel yesterday morning with a valise in his hand. A few minutes later, Mr. Benjamin F. Havens, of Virginia, a guest in the hotel, came hurriedly to the clerk and complained that he had been robbed of a coat, other articles of clothing, a valise, diamond jewelry, &c., of the value of $178. The thief was immediately pursued and arrested by Officer Humphries. On his way to the station house, Briggs dropped a bunch of keys fitting rooms in the hotel, which were picked up by the officer. Briggs was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and the case was immediately sent before the Grand Jury, and Briggs remanded to the Tombs.

AN EIGHT-YEAR OLD THIEF.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Rollins called up James Foster, a boy of eight years, who, on the 6th inst., entered the residence of Mrs. Carrie Winterhilten, No. 876 Lexington avenue, and stole therefrom a gold watch and chain valued at $135. The little fellow acknowledged having stolen the property, but said he gave it to a companion. On inquiring into the matter Judge Sutherland ascertained that the parents of Foster, who live at Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, looked upon the little thief as incorrigible, and were anxious that he should be sent to some correctional institution. His Honor thereupon directed that the youthful criminal be sent to the Roman Catholic Protectory.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—Commission of Appeals, May 13, 1875:

Judgments affirmed with costs.—Bailey vs. Martin; Williams vs. Anderson; Oliver vs. Bennett; Gidley vs. Gidley; Gray vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; Warren vs. Haight; Pechner vs. Phœnix Insurance Company; The People ex rel. Hotchkiss vs. Supervisors of Broome; Davis vs. Trustees of the First Congregational Society of Syracuse; Robinson vs. Sharp; Hoffman vs. Seton; West vs. Hoag; Tiffany vs. Lord; Tiffany vs. St. John; Briggs vs. Vick; Remington Paper Company vs. O'Dougherty; Darrow vs. Morgan; Hall vs. Andrews; Lyon vs. Lyon; Douglass vs. Pratt; Shumway vs. Cooley; The People, ex rel. Mackey vs. The City of Brooklyn; Perley vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Cooke vs. Meilard; Whitney vs. Union Trust Company; Reid vs. Gardner; Van Campen vs. Knight; Humiston vs. Hay; Dennis vs. Ryan.

Judgments affirmed by default, with costs.—Strong vs. Newlin; Goelet vs. Spofford; Same vs. Same; Woolsey vs. Brown.

Appeal dismissed with, costs.—Calkin vs. The Manhattan Oil Company.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide events.—Whitaker vs. Burhaus, Ogden vs. Lathrop, De Gagiorza vs. Barber, Durant vs. Allen, Overing vs. Foote, Mahoney vs. The Troy Hospital Association, Cheney vs. The Troy Hospital Association, Messar vs. The Troy Hospital Association, Gregory vs. The Troy Hospital Association, Don vs. The Troy Hospital Association; Beckwith vs. Whalac, Isbestes vs. Kidd, Mowey vs. Deadham. City of Watertown vs. Fairbanks, Board of Supervisors of Delaware vs. Foote.

Order of General Term reversed and judgment ordered for plaintiff upon verdict, with costs.—The Reformed Church at Gallupville vs. Schoolcraft, The Reformed Church at Gallupville vs. Rose.

Order of General Term reversed and judgment on record of referee affirmed with costs.—Sterling vs. Harrison; Barker vs. Nye.

Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the plaintiff with costs.—Young vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company; Bartlett vs. Terry; Vanderweile vs. Taylor.

Judgment of the Supreme Court and County Court and Justices Court reversed with costs.—Sperry vs. Reinolds.

Order of the General Term reversed, and judgment at Circuit affirmed with costs.—Foster vs. Knapp.

Order of the General Term reversed, and judgment on verdict affirmed with costs.—Bass vs. Waite et al.

Judgment affirmed as to E. N. S. Read with costs, and reversed as to the other two defendants, and judgment ordered for their costs.—Davis vs. Read et al.

Order of the General Term reversed, and order of the Special Term affirmed, with costs.—The People ex rel. Betts vs. the Supervisors of Ulster County.

Order of the General Term reversed, and judgment on verdict affirmed, with costs.—Smith vs. McGovern.

Not decided.—Priest vs. the Hudson River Railroad Company; Stranahan vs. Putnam; Bissell vs. Kellogg; Perkins vs. Giles.

Proclamation made, and Commission adjourned until the last Tuesday in June.

COURT NOTES.

Samuel Peterson, an alleged deserter from the bark R. P. Buck, was held for examination yesterday by Commissioner Shields.

Police Officer Charles Williamson, indicted for homicide, in having clubbed a 'longshoreman named John Campbell to death, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and pleaded not guilty.

Suit has been begun in the United States District Court by the United States against Anthony Oechs, an importer of wines, at No. 73 New street, to recover $40,000 duties and penalties for alleged undervaluation of invoices of sherry wine.

Edward Burns and Patrick Still, indicted for an attempted burglary on the premises of Sarah Keegan, No. 41 Lewis street, on the 28th of April, pleaded guilty yesterday in General Sessions, and were each sent to State Prison for eighteen months.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Rollins accepted a plea of attempted larceny from Ralph G. P. Coles, charged with stealing a watch and $17 in money from Josephine Souza, of No. 23 Downing street. Judge Sutherland sent the prisoner to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

Timothy Driscoll, aged seventeen, of No. 9 James street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of feloniously assaulting Jeremiah Daly, of No. 22 Oak street, by firing a pistol at him, the ball from which whizzed past Daly's head, in close proximity to it.

William Docharty, alias "Big Doc," who had been held on Wednesday, by Justice Otterbourg, on a charge of having been one of a gang of highway robbers, who overawed a car-full of passengers on a Belt Railroad car by presenting pistols, and stole $3,594 from William P. Goldin, one of the passengers, was discharged yesterday, Goldin and some of the other passengers who had been subpœnaed as witnesses having failed to positively identify him.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Haughey, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while patrolling his post on Sixth avenue, saw a man trying to break through the window of John J. Connor's shoe store, No. 311 Sixth avenue. He arrested him and found that the window of the store had been already broken by him. The prisoner gave his name as Charles Munday, and at the Washington Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Bixby held him in $2,000 bail for trial.

In August, 1872, Francis S. Sinclair discharged 160 tons of iron, on Pier No. 46 East River, from the vessel Maggie S. Corville. The pier broke down under the weight, dumping the iron into the river. A part of the metal was recovered, and Sinclair sued the City for $6,000, the value of the iron that was lost. The defense set up is that Sinclair had full notice of the condition of the pier before he commenced unloading. The case is now on trial in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury.

William Berrigan, an attendant on the Supreme Court, received a note some time ago from Controller Green, stating that his services were no longer required. Berrigan continued to act as attendant for five months, and then brought in a bill against the City for $500. This the Controller refused to pay. Berrigan brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas for the full amount, with interest. The defense set up was that he had been removed from office. To this the attorney for the plaintiff demurred, Judge Robinson refusing to sustain his demurrer. The case was appealed, and at the ensuing Special Term the order was sustained, with costs.

In the Marine Court, Part I., before Judge Gross, yesterday, the case of James vs. McCollom was tried. The defendant complains that in September, 1872, the defendant, a dentist in this City, while engaged in filling his teeth, wounded him in three different parts of the mouth by letting his instrument slip, and that he was detained from business for over two months, the ill effects of the injury continuing, however, for a considerable time afterward, to some extent even to the present day. The damages claimed were $1,000. The family physician of the plaintiff described the course of treatment followed, giving it as his opinion that it was a genuine case of tetanus, caused by the injury complained of. The defendant admitted the cutting of the plaintiff once, but claimed it to have been only a slight scratch, from which no injury could result. His theory of the case was supported by a number of dental surgeons. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $450.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Buchanan vs. Stockbridge; Wylie vs. Stilwell; in the matter of the Bowery Village M. E. Church; in the matter of Dickie; Hitchen vs. Hitchen.

Certificate of incorporation of District Court No. 1, Independent Order of Foresters.—The name of one of the parties acknowledging the certificate is illegible.

In the matter of the Church of the Holy Trinity.—Assessment vacated.

Hershberg vs. Jutte.—An allowance of $200 is granted to the defendant.

In the matter of Southneck.—In this case no order has been submitted.

Kiernan vs. Beaver.—In this case I refuse to grant the order of arrest, for the reason that the case disclosed by the affidavits, so far as an arrest is concerned, is one which should be brought before the criminal courts, and, also, for the reason that the plaintiff has been guilty of laches in not making this application heretofore.

By Judge Barrett.

Devowrsney vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion granted.

Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.—After a delay of nearly three years, during which the plaintiff has been subjected to the expense attendant upon two trials at Circuit, two appeals to the General Term and one to the Court of Appeals, it is sought to amend the answer so as entirely to change the issue upon which all this litigation has proceeded. The amendment is technical, in some respects frivolous, and I must say, after reading the opposing affidavits, without any foundation in fact. Lest the City might be prejudiced, I have hesitated as to whether it was not my duty to permit the amendment upon payment of all costs of the cause to date, but the more I reflect over it the more satisfied I am that the motion is made in bad faith, and ought to be denied, with costs, and see further my criticism upon Earle's affidavit—upon the margin thereof.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Trueauff vs. Skiddy et al.—See opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Rourke vs. Finegan.—Findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Cogswell vs. Mangam.—The Referee has not reported upon all the matters directed to be inquired into, especially as to whether any person other than petitioner has any right of control or disposition of the fund in any way or manner as trustee or otherwise.

Lehmaier vs. Griswold.—Inquest set aside upon defendant paying costs of trial, including trial fee and subsequent costs, and upon executing an undertaking to plaintiff with two sufficient sureties to pay any judgment that may be recovered against him.

Evans vs. Vose et al.—Application for inspection of books granted, order to be settled on notice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Jobson vs. Drew.—Motion to open default denied, with $10 costs. (Memorandum.)

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
1862—Staunton vs. Freeman.	1637—Kietnfelder vs. Sandford.
1632—Davis, Jr., vs. Smith et al.	1935—Murray, Jr., vs. Miller.
1708—Schushman vs. Merkel.	1210—Vigners vs. Nes Silicon Steel Co.
1650—Wallack vs. Crosby et al.	2003—Willett vs. Kuhn et al.
1933—Haupt vs. Farmers' Milk Co.	2032—Warner vs. Nostrand et al.
1825—Leavitt vs. Cooper.	1241—McCahill vs. Rogge
1986—Riessner vs. Meier et al.	1243—Raubitschek vs. Biank.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1194—Hennessey vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	792—City Ins. Co. of Pittsburg vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
892—Canfield. et al. vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.	1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1026—Hartigan vs. Murray.	404—Heinberg vs. Ismay.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. Society.	666—Sanchez et al. vs. Amer. Subma'ne Co.
1150—Gern vs. Fiske et al.	1168—Thurber et al. vs. Fay.
1164—Strong et al. vs. Minzesheimer et al.	634—McCourt vs. Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R. Co.
1726—Steven vs. Williams.	
1036—Roberts vs. Pomeroy et al.	
1078—Reppiier vs. Baxter et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die.*

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

No. 27—Hennequir et al. vs. Clews et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on—No. 281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned to Monday, June 6, 1875.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Tuesday, May 18, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
21—German Am. Bk. vs. Pitts. and E. Coal Co.	284—Ferguson vs. Ferguson.
22—German Am. Bk. vs. Williams' Mower and Reaper Co.	286—Wheeler vs. Remington.
187—Cushing vs. Cushing.	288—Chilton vs. Browne, &c.
191—Hartshorne vs. Johnson, Adm'r, &c.	296—Fowler vs. Benson.
201—Bigelow vs. Duncan, &c.	306—Audenied, &c., vs. Liftchild, &c.
208—Manf'rs and Mer. Bk. vs. Wilson, &c.	317—Davis, &c., vs. Langdon.
209—Bean vs. Benedict, &c.	320—Bunn, &c., vs. Doyle.
238—Livermore, &c., vs. Gould, &c.	321—Moore vs. Grant.
259—Kennedy vs. Brandon S. & M. Co.	322—Foster, &c., vs. Smyth.
	323—German Am. Bk. vs. Pitts. and E. Coal Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, May 17, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Dinsmore et al. vs. Adams et al.	43—Matter of Rae.
3—Crofutt vs. Henry, Sheriff, &c.	44—Matter of Kelly.
4—Coulter et al. vs. White.	48—Weatherhead versus Weatherhead et al.
8—Matter of German Hospital et al.	49—Wilson vs. Barney et al.
9—Matter of McLeary et al.	50—Weetjen et al. vs. St. Paul & P. R. R. Co. et al.
10—Matter of Hatch.	51—Pearce vs. Chapman.
11—Matter of Feidler.	54—Swift vs. Prouty.
12—Matter of Suarez.	58—Robbins vs. Ferris.
13—Matter of Norsworthy.	59—Heatherton vs. Hastings.
14—Matter of Jones (No. 1.)	60—Martin vs. Hicks.
15—Matter of Jones (No. 2.)	62—McAndrew vs. Place et al.
16—Matter of Barowsky.	69—Erie Railway Co. vs. Archer (No. 2.)
17—Matter of Naughton et al.	72—Matter of Trask vs. Peekskill Plow Works.
18—Matter of Gottheb et al.	75—Matter of Casey, &c.
19—Matter of the Rector, &c., of St. Thomas Church.	76—Matter of Newman.
20—Matter of Jones et al.	77—Matter of Rector, &c., Church of Holy Sepulchre.
21—Matter of Spies.	78—Matter of Clarkson.
22—Matter of Jardine et al.	79—Matter of Cornish et al
23—Matter of Graham.	85—Kelly vs. Maythau et al.
24—Matter of Ketteltas.	86—Park vs. Musgrove et al.
25—Matter of Brett et al.	87— —— vs. ——.
26—Matter of Sandford (No. 2.)	90— —— vs. ——.
27—Matter of Sandford.	119—Wiggins vs. The People, &c.
28—Matter of Agate et al.	120—Godfrey vs. The People, &c.
29—Matter of Wright.	121—Brennan vs. The People, &c.
30—Matter of Sandford.	122—Lavery vs. The People, &c.
31—Matter of Grafton et al.	123—Allen vs. The People, &c.
32—Matter of Langdon.	124—Rough vs. The People, &c.
33—Matter of Langdon et al.	130—People of the State of N. Y. vs. Flanagan.
34—Matter of the Erie Railway Co.	132—People, &c., ex rel., Lewis et al. vs. Daly et al.
35—Matter of Besson et al.	
36—Matter of Coulter et al.	
37—Matter of Eisele.	
38—Matter of Murphy.	
39—Matter of O'Hare.	
40—Matter of Whitney.	
41—Matter of Duryea.	
42—Matter of Bernheimer.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2217—Klous vs. Mangrinn.	2049—Toledo Nat. Bank vs. Carrington et al.
1955—Craney vs. Skinner et. al.	2765—Osgood et al., &c., vs. Arnold, impl'd, &c.
1809—Morand vs. Vogel et al.	2719—Farley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1995—Kearney vs. Commissioners of Emigration of New-York	2753—Loutrel et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1365½—Greene vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	2723—McMasters et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1367½—Greene vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	2743—Bradley at al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2672—Fisher et al. vs. Blum et al.	2930—New-York Gas-light Co. vs. Streuz.
2752—Moulson vs. Sheehy.	2246—Snyder vs. Ives.
2454—Hogg vs. Oppenheim et al.	2874—Hart vs. Thomson.
2844—Saviol vs. Baiz et al.	2534—McCulloch et al. vs. Juch.
2768—Barbey et al. vs. Ludington.	2840—Semy vs. Robbins.
1856—Watts vs. Crosby.	1776—Sullivan vs. Watson et al.
2782—Strange et al. vs. Stout, Receiver, &c.	2724—Nelson, Jr., vs. Applegate, impl'd, &c.
2064—Knowles et al. vs. Ward et. al.	2016—Weston vs. Conant.
2860—Rexford vs. Bell et al.	2946—Jocker vs. Housmann et al.
2928—Mackellar vs. Dull.	

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
1269—Union Trust Co., of New-Haven, Conn., vs. Phipps et al.	2541—Bennett vs. Kearney.
1639—Gunzenhauser, Ad'r., &c., vs. Lyons.	2679—Deutsche Nat. Bank vs. Nukart et al.
2291—Comstock vs. Drohan.	2681—Kencheetal vs. Nukart et al.
2933—McWay vs. Crofut.	2945—Button vs. Valentine et al.
2779—De Nult vs. Reynolds.	2349—Hertel vs. Tredecker et al.
2913—Montells vs. Thompson.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2216—Eble vs. Leubuscher.	2217—Hackley vs. Prentice et al.
2211—Boyd vs. Dalton.	2344—Cluett et al. vs. Aronson.
2339—Chase et al. vs. Weiher.	4020—Horn vs. Hauschen.
2361—Allen vs. Vincent.	4003—Stauf vs. Richards.
2394—Koneman vs. Eileman.	2330—Hoffman vs. Hoffman et al.
2780—Cary vs. The Mayor, &c.	2335—O'Keefe vs. Gross.
1987—Fetech vs. Taylor.	3627—Paton et al. versus Levy.
2072—McEvoy vs. The Erie Railway Co.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1828—Otto vs. Imhoff.	2410—Collins vs. Lane.
2380—Sweeny vs. Fry et al.	2411—Heydecker vs. Seager.
2381—Sullivan vs. Hyman.	2412—Heydecker vs. Boyd.
2199—Pierson et al. vs. S. M. Engine Co.	2413—Brown et al. vs. Eno.
3371—Magnus vs. Griffin et al.	2414—O'Donnell vs. Foran.
3713—Hatch vs. Lane.	2415—Muller vs. Klinknecht.
2407—Connor vs. Spence.	2416—Wentworth versus Cohen.
2409—Wells et al. versus Harmby.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2552—Coughlin vs. Cushing	4208—Sherman vs. Metropolitan Nat. Bank.
3194—Barnes vs. Walgemuth.	3827—Mason vs. Oppenheimer.
3465—Henderson et al. vs. Sullivan.	3967—Carpenter vs. George
3728—Tilman vs. Keziell.	3684—McGaughen vs. West
3626—Klemen vs. Hyde.	1410—Cromien vs. Blossom et al.
2818—Hotchkiss et al. vs. Sause.	2270—Devlin vs. Butler.
3223—Newhausen vs. Green et al.	3429—Wilson vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
3523—Ilsley et al. vs. Miller et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Ellen Deacon, burglary.	William Canavan and John Lucid, grand larceny.
Simon Smith, burglary.	Henry Meissner and George Gralm, grand larceny.
John Clary, burglary.	David Moran, grand larceny.
James Devine, felonious assault and battery.	John Briggs, grand larceny.
Owen Buckley, felonious assault and battery.	Thomas Hunter, grand larceny.
James Dooley, felonious assault and battery.	Edward Watson, John H. Banford, grand larceny.
Sigmund R. Menchel, grand larceny.	William Harmon, grand larceny.
Peter Barg and Henry Schmitz, grand larceny.	Richard Vaughn, false pretenses.
Gustav Turbitz and Elvira Turbits, grand larceny.	Charles Reynolds, false pretenses.
Jeremiah Sullivan, grand larceny.	Paul Hagur, petit larceny.
James McDonald, grand larceny.	James Murphy, petit larceny.
William Oliver, grand larceny.	

THE MASONIC TEMPLE DEDICATION.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE—A LETTER FROM THE CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK.

The following letters, in reply to an invitation to attend the dedication of the Masonic Hall in June next, have been received from the Crown Prince of Denmark:

"Den Danske Store Lands Loge."

By the command of his Royal Highness, the Crown Prince Frederic, M. W. Grand Master of Denmark, the undersigned has the pleasure to inclose the answer of his Royal Highness to the kind and fraternal invitation to the initiation festival of the Masonic Hall in New York.

In handing you this proof of the interest with which the prosperity of our most sacred order on your Continent is regarded, we remain, most worthy sir and dear brother,

Most respectfully and fraternally yours,
A. RIST, Keeper of the Seals.
AASTNIG, Grand Secretary.

To the M. W. Grand Master in the State of New-York, Ellwood E. Thorne, Esq., New-York City.

Health, Peace, Unity.

It has afforded me the most sincere pleasure to receive your fraternal invitation to the initiation of the newly erected Masonic Hall in New-York, which is to take place the 2d of June.

I deeply regret that several hindrances, and especially the great distance, prevents me from answering to the inclination of my heart to meet on this occasion my Masonic brethren on the other side of the ocean.

I beg you to accept my heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of this grand undertaking, and my ardent hope that the three-fold Great Architect of the Universe will bestow on it His powerful blessings and give furtherance and success to your aim—externally, to demonstrate the greatness of the institution; internally, to cement and strengthen the ties of brotherly love, and finally, to support the indigent, the widow and the orphan.

Fraternally,
FREDERIC, Crown Prince of Denmark.
COPENHAGEN, April 20, 1875.

To the M. W. Grand Master in the State of New-York, Brother Ellwood E. Thorne, New-York City.

Both the above letters are written in English and elegantly engrossed.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

Mary Anderson, a pickpocket, was fully committed yesterday, by Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Eliza McCarthy, residing at No. 600 East Sixteenth street, of a purse containing $3. About noon yesterday Mrs. McCarthy, who is an old woman, was crossing Chatham street, when the prisoner approached and assisted her to cross the street. Detective Wood, of the Central Office, saw the whole proceeding, and, walking after Mrs. McCarthy, asked her if she missed anything. Putting her hand into her pocket she found that her purse was missing. The officer then followed the prisoner and arrested her. He found the stolen purse in her pocket.

A GANG OF SHOP-LIFTERS BROKEN UP.

In yesterday's TIMES there appeared the account of the arrest and commitment of Christina Meyer, a notorious shop-lifter, charged with stealing a piece of silk worth $80 from the store of Lord & Taylor, on Grand street. She was assisted in her operations by two unknown men and a woman, all of whom made their escape. Detective Dyer, of the Tenth Precinct, learned that the whole gang lived together at No. 22 Bennett street, Williamsburg. and he made a raid on the house and arrested two men named Max Meyer, alias Max Marx, and Nathan Brunkey. In their rooms he found a large quantity of property consisting of valuable shawls, ladies' under-clothing, spoons, knives, and forks, bead work, and three pawn tickets for gold watches of value. Detective Dyer says that the men have served terms of five years each in State Prison. He conveyed the prisoners before Justice Smith at Essex Market Police Court yesterday. The property has not yet been identified and is now at the Tenth Precinct Station awaiting owners. The prisoners were remanded for further investigation.

KILLED ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 13.—A young man, who left here on the night express train last night, was found dead on the platform of the sleeping-car, near Albany, with his brains dashed out. It is supposed his head came in contact with a bridge. From papers found on the body, it is presumed his name was Charles Smith, and that he had a brother named E. J. Smith at No. 153 Broadway, New-York City.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, May 13, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker & Son sold the following property: One two-story and attic brick store, with lot 20 by 100, No. 88 Franklin street, north side, 75 feet east of Church street, sold for $20,250 to J. J. O'Donohue; one two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 114, No. 273 Spring street, north side, 150.4 feet west of Varick street, sold for $10,100 to Philip Wagner; one one and a half story brick storehouse, with lot 25x99.9, No. 561 Greenwich street, east side, 50 feet south of King street, sold for $10,000 to Dwight Townsend, and one two-story and attic brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 87 Varick street, west side, 75 feet south of Watts street, sold for $12,100 to Benjamin P. Fairchild. The buildings on the lots sold are all old and comparatively worthless. The same auctioneers also offered at an executor's sale the premises Nos. 15 and 17 Beach street, of which No. 15 was knocked down at $15,000 but not sold, while the sale of No. 17 was postponed for two weeks.

The only other sale made was one by E. H. Ludlow & Co., who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick building, with lot 19.10 by about 63, No. 344 Water street, between James slip and Roosevelt street, for $4,950, the purchaser being David Lewi, the owner of a mortgage on the property.

A. H. Muller & Son offered at public auction the small frame building, with lot 20 by 37, No. 12 Birmingham street, near Madison street, which was knocked down at $2,000, but no transfer of title effected.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by R. V. Harnett of two lots, with improvements, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, east of Fourth avenue—adjourned to the 20th inst.; sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a house and lot on West Eighty-third street, east of Ninth avenue—adjourned to the 22d inst.; and sale by H. W. Coates, of six lots, on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, west of the Grand Boulevard—adjourned to the 27th inst.

J. M. Gibson reports having sold at public auction, at Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, four lots on Hague street, between Nelson and Bergenwood avenues, for $400 each, and eight lots on the same street, between Summit avenue and the Paterson Plank Road, for $350 each.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange, as noticed, are the following:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with lots, each 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, north side with two lots in rear, on West One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, the four lots together forming a plot in size 50 by 199.10.

By William Kennelly, Sheriff's sale of a large plot of land on East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 125 feet east of Second avenue, extending through to Eighty-seventh street, having a frontage on the first-named street of 280 feet, and on the last-named of 169.7 feet.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 175.3 by 433 by 141 by 466, being the entire block bounded by Helen, Lewis, Elia, and Morrisania avenues, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, and known as lot No. 274 on the map of West Morrisania.

EXCHANGE SALES THURSDAY, MAY 13.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 two-story and attic brick store and lot, No. 88 Franklin st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Church st.; lot 25x100	$20,250
1 two-story frame house and lot, No. 273 Spring st., n. s., 150.4 ft. w. of Varick st.; lot 25x114	10,100
1 one and one-half story brick store, house, and lot, No. 561 Greenwich st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of King st.; lot 25x99.9	10,000
1 two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 87 Varick st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Watts st.; lot 25x100	12,100

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story brick building and lot, No. 344 Water st., between James slip and Roosevelt st.; lot 19.10x63.3x19.11x62.7	$4,950

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, May 12.

Cedar st., s. s., (No. 26.) 25.10x42.4; 35th st., s. s., 415 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x98.9; Madison av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 38th st., 24.4x100; 40th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 6th av., 50x98.9; 40th st., s. s. 260 ft. w. of 5th av., 100x98.9; Lexington av., n. w. corner of 44th st., 50.5x95; 44th st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Lexington av., 130x100.5; Madison av., s. w. corner of 45th st., 75.5x95; 45th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Lexington av., 22.3x101.11; 56th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 66x100.5; 5th av., w. s., 27.5 ft. n. of 57th st., 48x100; 74th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th av., 75x153.8, ½ of this; 111th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Boulevard, 250x100.11; 120th st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of Av. A., 20x99.11; 8th av., w. s.. extends from 134th to 135th st., 199.10x150, ½ of this; C. O'Reilly to T. J. & M. J. O'Rielly, mortgages $643,204, interest, taxes, and assessments	$25,000
Canal st., n. s., 56 ft. w. of Elm st., about 25.10x75, irregular, leasehold; A. W. Gill to J. McNab	5,000
Carr st., at termination Balcom av., n. s., near Branch Railroad. 40x150, Morrisania; J. O. Dykman, Referee, to S. M. Purdy	500
Franklin st., s. s., (Nos. 195 and 197,) 37.2x about 75; R. H. Cudlipp to B. A. Willis	75,000
Laight st., n. s., (No. 38,) 23x100; Vestry st., s. s., (No. 17,) 20.6x75; W. B. Dixon to J. Howe	14,000
Murray st., s. s., indefinite, 25x75, leasehold; J. Dunning to Mathilda and Maria R. Wiedersum	20,500
Pearl st., n. w. corner Baxter st., 22x90; W. S. Campbell to Eliza Cunningham; one-fifth part	2,200
16th st., n. s., 275.2 ft. w. of 9th av., 24.11x92; H. Lipman to Fanny, wife of J. Cohen	20,000
26th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; C. J. O'Brien to Ann O'Brien	15,000
40th st., s. s., 2.5 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x98.9; J. Perl to S. Batemand and S. W. Peterson	16,750
45th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Mary M., wife of J. S. Williams, to Julia, wife of A. Hallgarten	63,000
46th st., s. s., 394 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5; J. F. Chamberlain and C. F. Southmayd. Trustees of H. Astor, to J. Blackhurst, lease; 20 years, per year	320
57th st., s. s., 59 ft. e. of 8th av., runs e. 182 ft. to Broadway, thence s. e. along Broadway, 30.7 ft., thence w. 7.9 ft., thence n. w. 151 ft., thence n. w. 37 ft.; B. A. Willis to T. A. McMann	75,000
80th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x102.2; 81st st. s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x102.2; J. P. O'Neill, Referee, to N. Blum	5,000
102d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Boulevard, 50x120.11; E. M. Dixon to J. Hone	8,000
110th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x90.11; J. Hone to W. B. Dixon	4,000
112th st., s. s., 279.2 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.5x100.5; Prince William Nickerson to Margaret J. McKeachnie	15,000
131st st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Morris av., 75x100; 130th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Morris av., 75x100; 130th st., s. s., 225 ft. west of Morris av., runs e. 75 ft., thence s. to high-water mark on n. s. of the Kills, thence w. to line drawn s. from place of beginning, thence n. to beginning, Morrisania; S. Bullock to Annie Black	16,000
132d st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th av., 75x99.11; 133d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th av., 75x99.11; W. B. Button to Jane C. Button	18,000
Strongs av., s. w. corner Union av., 300x120; Strongs av., n. w. corner Union av., 30x120; Prospect av., e. s.. Lots Nos. 65 and 66, map of Woodstock, 400x122; E. Williams to E. N. Ebbets	36,750
11th av., n. w. corner 40th st., runs n. 172.9 ft., thence 71 ft. to original high-water line, thence w. and s. w. to point 200 ft. w. of 11th av., thence 108 ft. of 40th st., thence s. 108 ft. to 40th st., thence e. 200 ft.; 40th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th av., runs w. 158 ft. to original high-water line, thence w. and s., following curves of water-line, to n. s. of 39th st., at point 317 ft. w. of 11th av., thence e. 69.1 ft., thence n. 98.9 ft, thence e. 124.11 ft.; thence n. 98.9 ft.; The National Stock-yard Company to C. E. Appleby, one-half part	45,500
Same property; A. M. & D. Allerton and J. B. Dutcher to C. E. Appleby, one-half part	45,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Murray st., No. 70, 3 years, per year	$1,000
1st av., No. 219, store, &c., 2¾ years, per year	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE

Contemplating going abroad, or leaving town, the coming season, and desirous of placing their property where it will be managed in the most satisfactory manner, can do so by leaving it with,

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agents for Estates,
No. 4 PARK PLACE.

We make a specialty of taking full charge and management of property in this City and Brooklyn, give particular and personal attention to collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, &c., relieving owners of all trouble, annoyance, and anxiety in regard to the care of their property. Our references being some of the leading business gentlemen of this City, we shall be pleased to furnish them when requested.

ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR THE superb establishments of Messrs. Charles O'Conor and James Gordon Bennett, only forty minutes to Wall st.—Elegant modern and double mansion and grounds for sale or to let very low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A splendid four-story brown-stone house, size 21.6x55; lot, 100; in perfect order; elegantly furnished; Columbia College leasehold; price low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

$10,000 TO $20,000 WANTED ON B. and M.; first-class property, at six per cent. for five years. JAMES BROWNING, No. 371 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE, near 53d st., Broadway, and 6th av., at panic prices. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres in Princeton, N. J.; near the colleges and convenient to depot; grounds are all underdrained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting-room, dining room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; out-buildings consist of stable, greenhouse, wood-house, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—At New-Hamburg, on high ground, north of the depot, a country residence and large farm of about 175 acres, all in a high state of cultivation. The farm is quite celebrated for its rich productions. This place is located in close proximity to the country seats of several New-York gentlemen, and is a desirable estate in all respects; improvements and seventy-five acres can be sold for $35,000, or the entirety for $60,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—One hour from City Hall in New-Jersey; eight and a half acres first-rate land; 1,150 feet front on a very public road near two depots; house, sixteen rooms; laundry, ice-house, (filled,) stable, work-shop, and coachman's room; splendid shade and other trees; first-rate garden, beautiful lawn. Address Box No. 57 Rahway, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, good soil, all in grass; good buildings, fine orchard, pure water, healthy location; five hours from New-York, on New-Jersey Central Railroad, in Pennsylvania. Price $4,000. Very cheap; terms to suit. D. PRINCE. No. 1 Bond st.

FOR SALE OR RENT, FURNISHED—ON North Shore, Long Island.—House of ten rooms with four acres; garden, &c.; convenient to stores, Post Office, &c.; ten minutes from depot. Inquire of D. D. BARKER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Broadway and Chambers st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and thirty-six acres, near Brown's dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

FOR SALE—A MOST DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY seat, in Scarsdale, Westchester County, has cost its present owner $45,000. Full particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 160 Broadway, fourth floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET LOW—A FINE NEW cottage with all conveniences, near Clifton, N. J.; lot 75x108; parlor, dining, bath, four bedrooms. Inquire of JOHN BISSELL, No. 46 East 21st st.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 30 Pine st., offer for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, some elegant properties; mountain cliff, side, or ridge opposite.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COTTAGE, completely furnished, on Long Island, forty miles from Hunter's Point; two minutes from depot. Apply to owner, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d av.

FURNISHED COTTAGES AND COUNTRY seats. $65 per month upward; unfurnished, $150 per year upward; Greenwich, Riverside; several shore fronts. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

CHOICE REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON

Ocean Park-way and Coney Island av.,

to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, at public auction,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19,

at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by J. COLE, Auctioneer.

750

beautifully-located residence lots in the most charming park suburbs of Brooklyn, in the town of Flatbush, nearly adjoining Prospect Park, fronting on the great park avenues, and every way deriving the utmost advantages from city improvements of the highest class, while enjoying an exemption from the burden of city taxes—a saving of four-fifths to holders of these lots.

The tract is ALREADY FINELY IMPROVED. The locality is thirty-five minutes by horse car to Hamilton Ferry, three and a half miles from Brooklyn City Hall, and five miles from City Hall, New-York, equi-distant with Central Park.

The streets and avenues are now settled, having been established by the town survey and adopted as public streets and avenues, and were laid out with a liberal hand, which has given them good width, thus securing permanency as well as uniformity.

The Rapid-Transit Steam Road,

now being laid on Gravesend av., which will be

IN OPERATION IN A FEW WEEKS

to city line, and to Hamilton Ferry within a few months, will pass through a portion of this property, and make it as easy of access as any within two miles of New-York is now by horse car, or twenty minutes to Hamilton Ferry and half an hour to New-York.

The proprietors of the tract are now building a handsome depot structure on the corner of Avenue C and Gravesend av., established as Turner's Station, on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway, for the accommodation of passengers and railroad business.

Maps are now ready at the office of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau st.. New-York; T. J. NORTHALL, Esq., Attorney. No. 9 Willoughby st., and at the office of J. COLE, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

BY ORDER OF ISAAC WEED—I WILL SELL at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, the following described property, viz.: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth street, distance one hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Tenth avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line fifty feet, and thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

This property will be sold subject to two certain mortgages, as follows: A mortgage for $2,000 on the lot 175 feet west of Tenth avenue, with interest from the 18th day of January, 1875, and a mortgage for $3,000 on the other lot, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1874.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1875.
SAMUEL A. STEELE, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PLAINFIELD (N. J.) property, to be sold in the City of Plainfield on SATURDAY, May 15, at 1 P. M., by A. J. Bleecker & Son. All the real estate of the late Mr. Firman Coon, consisting of a building lot on Green Brook av., near Somerset st., about 51 feet by 225; a building lot on Stiner place, about 50 feet by 125; a plot of ground corner of Somerset st. and Green Brook av., fronting on Somerset st. about 584 feet, and about 441 feet on Green Brook av., containing about six acres of fine building lots; a frame store and dwelling corner Somerset and Chatham sts.—a valuable business corner; the brick store and lot on Cherry, near 2d st., occupied by Gavitt & Co., a substantial and fine business location. Title perfect. Terms easy.
DAVID J. COON, Executor.
Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar st., Home building, New-York, or of A. L. BLEECKER & MUMFORD, opposite depot, Plainfield.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Of house and lease of lot
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 18,

At 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps and particulars at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—OF FOUR VALUABLE LOTS NORTH SIDE OF 55TH ST., 325 FEET WEST OF 6TH AV.

ON TUESDAY, MAY 18.

At 12 o'clock. at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps and particulars at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—TO LET, A FINE country residence, with ten acres of land; fine fruit and garden; one hour from 42d st. depot. For full particulars call on BRANDON & ODELL, No. 336 Washington st., or C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 200 West 23d st., south-west corner 7th av. Inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, No. 27 Chatham st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—With or without the superb furniture, an elegantly built, planned, finished, and located medium-size high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, on 45th st., near 5th av.; price or rent low.

Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, two and a quarter hours from New-York, near New-Hamburg Station; location high and cool; unexceptionable for health, beauty, and surroundings; house double, brick; hot and cold water, commodious, well furnished, and decorated; billiard room; graperies, shaded lawns, and avenues of old trees; one of the finest views and most attractive places on the river; terms favorable; for rent or sale. Apply to J. P. CONVERSE, at office of Ripley & Co., No. 32 Pine st.

WEST POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, A cottage near West Point, beautifully located and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, with carriage house, stable, garden, and ice-house; the best of water brought to house and stable by hydraulic ram; house clean and ready for occupation; rent moderate. Apply to E. SATTERLEE, Westmoreland Hotel, corner 4th av. and 17th st.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the place has 22 acres, mansion, stable, and garden; it will be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT, VERY LOW—LATE RESIDENCE OF Gouverneur Morris at Port Morris; only five minutes from Harlem Bridge; grounds running to water; good stone house, with all improvements; fruit and shade; splendid view of the Sound and East River. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH—TO RENT, HANDSOME PLACE on Ocean av., south of and near West End Hotel; large house, all conveniences: water and gas; stable; within a few minutes of new railroad station; rent low. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, CONtaining eight rooms; forty miles from Hunter's Point, on the Long Island road; rent, $60 per month for the season. Apply to owner, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d av.

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY—TO rent, furnished, a gentleman's residence, fourteen rooms; stable, with two acres in garden and lawn; boating and fishing.
RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIFTH AVENUE

Presbyterian Church,

Corner of 55th st.,

Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Pastor.

The Sale of Pews in this Church will take place on

MONDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7:30.

Diagrams of pews may be obtained on Friday, May 14, at the church.

A Committee of the Board of Trustees will be in attendance at the new church, on the afternoons of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock.

The church will be opened in the evening on Thursday and Friday, May 13 and 14.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, AS THE OWNER has other business, the stock and fixtures, in whole or in part, of a casket and coffin manufacturing business established some fifteen years. Call or address A. H. HORTON, corner of Clarkson and West sts., lumber yard, New-York.

A GOOD MAN WITH $2,000 TO $3,000 ready money and good credit, to help introduce a portable gas machine, tested and proved the very best and cheapest known. A large demand for just such a machine. E. J. B., Box No. 152 Times Office.

VALUABLE PATENT ON SAW-MILLS JUST issued; will sell part of United States and entire Canada right. F. E. TOWN, No. 181 Broadway, Room No. 2.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—10-HORSE PORTABLE STEAM-ENgine; also a hoisting-engine 12 by 24; one 9 by 18; one 7½ by 12, horizontal, with or without boiler; new and second hand. JOHN McLARN, River st., Hoboken, N. J.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

FURNITURE.

W. J. GRAHAM,
Manufacturer of
LOOKING-GLASSES
and
PICTURE FRAMES,
82 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

T. G. SELLEW.
DESKS.
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, New-York, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.
CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION.

The public is hereby again cautioned not to receive checks made to our order, offered by a swindler for goods, he pretends to buy for our firm, as all such checks are fraudulent.
BERNHEIMER & SCHMID, Lion Brewery.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE INTEREST OF PULASKI BENJAMIN in our firm ceases from this date.
W. L. STRONG & CO.

PROPOSALS.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE METAL-WORK OF THREE (3) DAY BEACONS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER FIFTH DISTRICT, BALTIMORE, Md., May 7, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, 1875, from iron manufacturers only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary for the completion of the metal-work of three day beacons, to be erected in the Potomac River, in accordance with the drawings and specifications to be obtained from this office on application.

The pamphlet of specifications contains all necessary information and the blank forms, which must be used in bidding upon or contracting for this work.

F. HARWOOD,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Light-house Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

Proposals will be received until the 20th inst. for furnishing the Long Island Railroad Company: 800 yards of stone of good quality and size for railroad culvert masonry, delivered at Hunter's Point, or at Greenport, Long Island. Address G. W. N. CUSTIS, Superintendent, Long Island City, N. Y., giving point of proposed delivery, size, and quality.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING THE CITY RECORD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, May 14, 1875, for printing and distributing the *City Record* for the term of one year, commencing June 15, 1875.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—EUADNE.—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Blanche Grey, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. F. B. Warde.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—A HAPPY PAIR.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LISCHEN AND FRITSCHEN—LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, (second act,)—Mlle. Marie Aimee.

BOWERY THEATRE.—ALADDIN.—Miss Lillie Macdonald.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT by the Students of Fisk University.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

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FIVE COPIES (per annum).....$7 50
TEN COPIES (per annum).....12 50
TWENTY COPIES (per annum).....22 00
THIRTY COPIES (per annum).....30 00
AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

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New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

There is a peculiar aptness in the technical announcement that both parties to the Beecher trial have "rested." The evidence is all in, and the public, as well as the counsel and the plaintiff and defendant are glad to rest. Judge NEILSON has adjourned his court until Wednesday of next week, when Mr. EVARTS and Mr. PORTER will sum up for Mr. BEECHER. They promise not to occupy more than four or, at the outside, five sessions of the court. The plaintiff's case will then be summed up by only one of his lawyers, and we presume will not occupy more than another week. It is not improbable, therefore, that the early days of June may see the end of the trial. And for this, many thousands of wearied and disgusted people throughout the country will be profoundly thankful.

We suppose that any statements which the Washington *Republican* may choose to make touching the intentions of Cabinet officers are hardly worth contradicting; but as the recent rumor started by that journal that Mr. Secretary FISH is to resign his post on July 1 has attracted some attention, it is, perhaps, as well to say that there is not in it a particle of truth, that there was never any authority for it, and that the fact is the opposite of what it has been represented. Mr. FISH'S retirement from the Cabinet at the time mentioned, or at any near date, is an event as little to be expected as it is to be desired.

It is not at this moment a matter of much consequence what Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' sentiments may be with reference to the American Union, so far as he is himself concerned. But DAVIS is not without certain influence among the people who a dozen years since acknowledged him as their lawful President. This influence he has enjoyed largely because he has insisted that he was not and never should be "reconstructed." It is agreeable to learn that he has finally changed his tone, and that in a recent address to the Texas veterans of the Mexican war, he appealed to them to be "loyal to the Stars and Stripes." We hope that the report is a correct one, and that the time is not far distant when no one in the South will have any feeling toward the national flag but that of kindly and faithful attachment. We believe that this is the real sentiment of the mass of the Southern people, and that men like the ex-Confederate President are recognizing that fact.

The Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad bill has passed both branches of the Legislature. The final fight over some of its provisions was intensified by persons interested in a decree of foreclosure, now contested in the courts, but confirmed by the bill as passed. Another disputed clause was one fixing the height of the road above the surface. The bill was finally left without an amendment which was intended to prevent the road being a surface work above Ninety-ninth street. South of that point the track must be at least fourteen feet above the surface. It was claimed in debate that this bill is intended to give rapid transit by steam between Harlem and the Battery.

Several extensive seizures were made by the Government yesterday of distilleries in various parts of the country—one very large one in Cincinnati, and others in Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo. The Treasury Department is pressing the Whisky Ring with great energy. There seems to be in some quarters a curious delusion that the Republican Party can be, in some unexplained manner, injured by the course of the Government in this matter. The only thing that could possibly hurt the party in the slightest would be for the Government to show any mercy to the Ring. No party can prevent scoundrels from occasionally obtaining office under it; but any party which, after discovering that it had been thus betrayed, should fail to punish its guilty members to the utmost extent of the law, would not only court distrust and contempt but would deserve them.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The office of Speaker of the national House of Representatives is only second in importance to that of President; it certainly is superior in influence and in the qualities demanded for the best discharge of its duties to that of Vice President, however the latter position may be popularly regarded as the more honorable. The Vice President is really only a presiding officer of a body of character, dignity, and ability, but he is of no great account in its deliberations. He appoints none of the standing committees of the Senate, and the rules of that body, with its unlimited debate, are so easy of application and have so little to do with the order or progress of its business, that the occupant of the chair is little more than the person who puts questions and declares the result of votes. The Senate maintains its own decorum and propriety, and, except upon rare occasions, is not rigid in conformity to its rules; indeed, with good nature and a spirit of accommodation, it permits a great deal of irregularity in its procedure, when Senators desire, as a matter of personal convenience, to consider questions out of their order. Outside of the Senate Chamber, it is well known that the Vice President has very little power by reason of his office.

The Speaker of the House, on the other hand, appoints all the committees of that body; and when it is borne in mind that, in the House, very little legislation can be matured except through committees, the power to make these, it will be seen, is almost the power to shape legislation. The person who can say who shall constitute the Committee of Ways and Means can generally say what tariff and revenue measures shall not become laws; he can often determine, so far as the House is concerned, what financial measures shall pass. It is not too much to attribute to the Speaker of the last House by far the most influential part in the currency, internal revenue, and tariff legislation of the Forty-third Congress. What is true in such legislation is true of all legislation. Every one at all observant of the daily routine of business, as well as of the orderly development of it, from the appointment of standing and special committees, through every step of its progress, to a final vote in the House of Representatives, has seen how hard it is to beat the Speaker. And he has an immense power over members, whenever he chooses to exercise it. The position of a member on the floor, and on committees, and his chance of recognition to speak on any question, indeed, to be heard at all, either in debate or the briefest remark, are almost absolutely at the Speaker's will; and the man who has that power, in a body of three hundred gentlemen, most of them with a reputation to make, and all of them with measures which they are pressing to a passage, has, next to their constituents, the greatest power over them. Add to this the fact that, from the somewhat intricate rules of the House, the general unfamiliarity of the majority of members with them, the constant pressure for recognition and priority of a multitude of questions, the Speaker can often put forward or put back a bill, and give preference to this measure or that measure, and one begins to get an idea of the importance of the position of presiding officer of the House of Representatives; and we have suggested only a few of the many opportunities which a Speaker has of shaping legislation. It was generally understood, at the last session of Congress, that Mr. BLAINE'S known opposition to the Force bill, although the bill passed the House, delayed its passage until it was impossible that it should pass the Senate; and this without resort to a ruling that was not abundantly supported by precedents. If Gen. BUTLER had been in the chair, however, he would have disregarded precedents, and with a majority on the floor on his side, could have made parliamentary law for the occasion, and no doubt would have done so. The difference, possibly, would have been between the Force bill a law and the Force bill dead in the files of the Senate.

We have thus considered the importance of the position of Speaker in view of the progress of the preliminary canvass among the Democratic members of the next House, already going on in the interest of the various gentlemen named in connection with that office. Mr. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania; Mr. MICHAEL C. KERR, of Indiana; Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and Mr. SAMUEL S. COX, of New-York, have been most prominently named for the position. The odds at present seem to favor Mr. RANDALL. He is a Pennsylvania Democrat—which means a tariff Democrat—for no Pennsylvania politician can remain in public life and favor free trade. He has already served twelve years in Congress; is not yet forty-seven years of age; was a merchant before he was a politician; has a strong frame, a vigorous physique, and sound health; is a violent partisan; has been, as one of the minority, a vigilant and belligerent fighter, not always stopping short of impudence, and is an agreeable, good-natured gentleman. He is by no means the ablest, hardly among the ablest, of the Democrats chosen to the Forty-fourth Congress. Mr. KERR is greatly his superior in logical power, in grasp of mind, in fact, in all that goes to make up statesmanship. Mr. COX is greatly his superior in culture, in acquaintance with the facts which ought to be taken into account in all legislation, and, in general, in knowledge of political economy and the philosophy of government. But Mr. RANDALL is "a good fellow," has much practical sense, and is democratic in the sense of being one of the people. He has no rigor of principle that keeps him from voting and working to increase salaries, although he preaches economy vigorously, and as one of the majority he is likely to sustain all appropriations that will help his party. His knowledge of parliamentary law is not great—in fact is quite indifferent for one so long a member. The credit he got as the leader of the Democratic filibustering last session was not due to superior acquaintance with the rules, but to superior pluck. Filibustering is a question of endurance, and not of familiarity with rules, for the merest tyro can make the two motions that could, before the amendment of the rules last Winter, be repeated indefinitely. Mr. RANDALL will find, if he should be Speaker next Winter, with BLAINE and WHEELER on the floor, that filibustering is about the easiest work a parliamentarian ever undertook.

We have small means of judging of Mr. RANDALL'S chances; indeed, his party now probably don't know their own mind about it. Mr. WOOD'S reputation, doubtless, destroys all his hopes. Mr. COX seemed last Winter to be out of favor with his associates. Mr. KERR, if we might advise, would not make a bad Democratic Speaker. He seems to believe in Democracy; and the Democracy he believes in has some principles to rest on, and some logical method in its development. This may not, probably will not, help him in the canvass, but it is to his credit, nevertheless. Mr. RANDALL'S eleverness, good nature, and prestige as the Democratic leader in the last House are much in his favor, and he is, so far as we can judge, a fair type of the partisan Democracy of to-day, which has only one principle which it consistently adheres to, and that is—anything that will win.

THE "MOLLY MAGUIRE" CONSPIRACY.

In a monarchical country the attitude now maintained by the Pennsylvania miners would be considered revolutionary. Such a state of things in many of the little Spanish-American republics would overturn a national administration in about three hours. It is a good illustration of the free-and-easy habit which use does beget in any people, that a disturbance like that at Huntingdon the other day may be lightly turned off with a newspaper paragraph. Look at the facts; they are very curious. The miners refused to get out coal on the terms offered them. Efforts were made for a compromise, and various attempts to fix upon a rate of compensation which should be acceptable to employers and employed were considered, but in vain.

After these futile efforts to resume work, the operators of the mines tried to procure laborers from other parts of the country. Of course, the new-comers accepted work at the rates now offered by the operators. It is a theory of men on a strike that workmen who come in and accept the wages or terms which *they* have refused are viler than the most bloated and arbitrary of employers. In the mining regions men who take work under such circumstances are known by opprobrious names; their ordinary title is that of "blacklegs." And when these "blacklegs" came into the locality where the Pennsylvania miners are at odds with the operators, they were attacked with fury. Detached individuals were beaten, mobbed, and shamefully handled. The determination of the strikers to rid themselves of the presence of workmen who were willing to get out coal at certain rates showed itself in deeds of violence and even bloodshed. It was made to look as if the strikers were holding possession of their own land against a lawless invasion. If the "blacklegs" were a foreign foe, and the "Molly Maguires" were a stubborn band of patriots, the external appearance of things would not be much different. In some cases diplomacy was exhausted before hostilities began. The invading "blacklegs" were first treated with and then repelled. By a system of mysterious warnings, taking the shape of emblems of coffins, deaths' heads, and other terrifying objects, each invader was notified of his hostile status before he was assailed.

In the vicinity of Huntingdon, the war took a decided character, as one firm attempted to resume work with a large force. A meeting of miners happened to be in session when the news came that three carloads of "blacklegs" had arrived at FISHER & WHITEHEAD'S mines. The assemblage, consisting of about nine hundred men and women, hastily adjourned to the scene of invasion, as we may call it. As usual, the resident miners first exhausted diplomacy. JOHN SINEY, a leader among the malcontents, entreated liberty to speak with the new arrivals. This was accorded him, as he expressly said that this was "a peaceable strike." It was of no use. The men had come there to work, and they declined to go away again. Another deputation was sent in, but without any other result than this. The invaders would not be persuaded to quit the work which they had agreed to perform. The strikers were furious to get at the invaders; and a suggestion was made to shoot FISHER if he stood in their way. Finally, a wild rush of the infuriated strikers was made, and they "went for" their visitors just as Nye did for the poor pagan, Ah Sin. The mob rushed into the houses and drove or dragged out the new men, destroyed their little personal effects, smashed things generally, and stole portables which were in sight. This done, the men at work in the mines were collared and carried away by these singular warriors, who marched their prisoners all night toward Tyrone, and so rid themselves of one element of immediate disquiet. That is to say, JOHN SINEY'S "peaceable strike" is conducted in such a way that a party of men, willing to earn their bread, are not permitted to do so in that part of Pennsylvania, and when they persist in their attempt they are driven out with bludgeons; and we are gravely told that "if the men had resisted, blood would have been shed freely." And all this is possible in a well-ordered, peaceable State.

The plea of those who uphold the striking miners in their opposition to the operators is that such violent proceedings as these are the acts of a few ungovernable men; that the labor leagues and central juntas are not responsible for them. It makes no difference at all how far this may be true. The strike is originally ordered by the interior organization; the effect is just what we have seen. In various districts laborers are mobbed and driven off, railway trains fired upon, bridges and other property destroyed, and anarchy takes the place of social order. Many intelligent people believe that the leaders who noisily counsel peace and moderation secretly urge on the ruffians who burn breakers and drag out "black legs." The arrest of JOHN SINEY, charged with conspiracy has been made on some such theory as this. In effect, the whole business of the strikers is a conspiracy. They conspire to prevent free men from working at wages of their own choice. It is a peculiarly tyrannical conspiracy, because it interferes with one of the dearest rights of man—to labor with his hands in a calling of his own choosing and at rates of his own acceptance. It is a scandalous thing that such a conspiracy should live and prosper a single day. There was some expectation that a Sheriff and his posse would have been at hand to prevent the attack on the Fisher & Whitehead mines. But for some unexplained reason, no such officer was there. Meantime, men were deprived of the protection of the law which they have a right to demand. There is no sign of any resumption of work by the strikers, who are supported by the contributions of distant sympathizers. The operators say that there can now be no compromise. On the one side is the announcement that workmen can have work at certain rates. On the other is a determination that *nobody*, resident or stranger, shall work in the mines at those rates of pay. The operators have a clear right to offer what wages they choose. The miners have an equally clear right to refuse work. To intimidate or force away men who choose to work is most offensive lawlessness. We hope to see the law-breakers promptly suppressed and punished.

VILLAGE TAXATION.

One of the worst features of the heavy rural taxation to which Gov. TILDEN has called public attention is that the tax-payers do not get back the worth of their money. If every incorporated village or small town was well policed, its streets lighted and watered, its health guarded, the highways kept in good order, and the schools supplied with the best appliances and teachers, the tax-payers would not groan at their burdens. They would get their money back again in improvements and conveniences.

But, in point of fact, what is the general experience? Our readers will easily recall villages within twenty miles of New-York where the taxes are enormous, and yet, with the exception of schools, not a single return is made to the tax-payer. The highways are execrable, the streets never lighted or watered, (unless by private subscription,) the gardens and yards overrun with goats, and, worse than all, there is no kind of Police to guard the property of the residents. There are villages along the Hudson where burglaries are of nightly occurrence, where the same house filled with occupants has been visited by these bold ruffians with impunity three or four different nights, where houses and barns are fired, and one where the guard over the house was shot at his own door; and yet there is not a single policeman for ten miles who is employed and paid at public expense. The inhabitants, after suffering from the insecurity of property as they would in Mexico, have been obliged to organize, in frontier style, their own night watch, and patrol their lanes and streets. That is, the weary tax-payer, after a day's hard work in the City, is obliged to arm himself and march up and down his village roads all night. Scarcely any of these villages have a water or gas supply, and none of them any conveniences for public order.

Suppose, for instance, the unhappy tax-payer to reside near a quarry. First his lands are undermined, and he finds his valued acres going down into a deep cavity; then his barn is bombarded, and at last even his house is endangered, by the explosions, and life is no longer safe. In the City he could go to the nearest policeman and have the nuisance abated, and then a complaint to a Police Court would put a stop to it. In the village he has no redress but to drive perhaps eight or ten miles to his county town and apply for an injunction against the quarry. Then, if it be granted, he is in for a suit of indefinite extent, with a liability to pay the expenses of the quarry if the injunction be removed. If the tax-payer be a man of nerve and pugnacity, he is soon involved in all sorts of expense and trouble, simply to protect his property and life from a nuisance, and in the end may, by some technicality, be defeated.

If Gov. TILDEN'S commission, among its other subjects of consideration, could devise some scheme to protect the property of tax-payers and secure the benefits of good government in incorporated and non-incorporated villages, it would confer a benefit on a much-suffering public. We have said that schools were an exception to the matters uniformly neglected by village governments. In voting money for education, the poor have so great an interest that they are found uniting with the most ardent educational reformers, and voting most generous appropriations for school-houses and teachers. Sometimes the buildings are singularly out of harmony with the public improvements of the village; still no reasonable tax-payer would object to even liberal expenditure in behalf of education.

Gov. TILDEN, in his Message, gives a striking instance of one small town near New-York, in its taxation and expenditures. Yonkers, a town of some eighteen thousand inhabitants in 1870, and, according to the Governor's estimate, containing now over twenty-one thousand, paid a city tax last year of $265,069, or 3.29 per cent. on the assessed value of its property, and an average tax per head of $12 03, being the largest average in the State except in New-York and Albany. Its State and county taxes amounted to $85,771. The total taxes were 4.36 per cent. on the assessed value of the property, and $15 93 per capita. The debts of this little town amount to $1,135,566, or an average of $51 55 per head, only four cities in the State exceeding it—New-York, Brooklyn, Rochester, and Poughkeepsie. Now, for all this expenditure, what does this village, or "city," receive? Streets dusty and neglected, a poor water supply, only a fair Police, absolutely no sanitary care, and few "improvements," such as carefully-graded streets, parks, gardens, fountains, or comfortable public buildings. Obviously, the Governor's recommendations apply to the reform of village or town government as well as of city.

LEVEL CROSSINGS.

Nothing would be easier than to find arguments in almost every day's experience in favor of the views we have recently expressed on the subject of railway construction. The dangers attending the system of level crossings are constant and great, and accidents resulting from them, being rarely reported, are far more numerous than is generally supposed. When they occur in the City we hear of them, and those which have happened in New-York alone make a long list. But in the country they are more frequent, although much less carefully recorded. It is not the interest of the railroad companies that they should be made known. Efforts, indeed, are sometimes exerted to repress any publicity, and even where this is not done, fortune favors the companies, and accidents occur in remote places whence the outside world does not hear of them.

For these reasons the dangers of a most pernicious system have been allowed to remain without receiving that degree of attention which ought to be given to them. The time has fully come when, in thickly-populated and much-frequented places, all level railroad crossings of public highways should be done away with. Railroad companies should be compelled to go either under or over all thoroughfares, and even at the stations such arrangements should be made as would preclude the necessity of persons crossing the track to get to their train. It is no uncommon thing for an accommodation train to be waiting at a station when an express or mail train runs through in the other direction. This happens only at the imminent peril of the public, and the wonder is not that so many accidents happen, but that so few people are killed.

Such alterations as a reform of the present system demands involve the expenditure of much money. Companies will not incur this voluntarily. They will rather go on killing a few people now and then, and mutilating many more, than agree to an outlay which is primarily intended for the safety of the public, although it would also in another way contribute to the interests of the railroads. The pressure of public opinion, and next, the intervention of the Legislatures of the several States, are necessary to bring about the desired change; but it should be remembered that every year during which these are withheld the dangers increase, and more lives are imperiled and lost.

Meanwhile there is a partial remedy which the companies ought voluntarily to adopt, the necessity for which may be somewhat forcibly demonstrated by two recent events. One of these presents what may fairly be termed some very remarkable features; both occurred on the same road, at the same place, and within a very short space of time.

As the Morris and Essex Road approaches the village of Maplewood, after leaving South Orange, it takes a turn which renders it visible from the station for only a comparatively short distance. Midway between the depot and the bend is a level crossing, and at this spot a lady and two children, in a pony carriage, found themselves on Wednesday afternoon, just as the Chatham accommodation train made its appearance round the corner. Although the train, which stops at Maplewood, was not proceeding at more than perhaps ten miles an hour, there was no time to avoid the danger. The engine struck the carriage between the wheels, and threw it in small fragments several yards off the road into an adjoining field. So utterly were both it and the harness destroyed that the horse had nothing to do but to canter leisurely home, while the cow-catcher of the engine caught up the occupants of the carriage and took them safely on to the station. It was evidently not due to the careful foresight of the company, that the children reached their destination unhurt and that the lady herself was not killed. At precisely the same spot, an express wagon, with two or three persons in it and drawn by two horses, was as nearly as possible run into by the Dover express train on the same day. Only the restiveness of one of the horses saved them. As it was, the cars passed within a few inches of them, and, as the engine was making something like thirty miles an hour at the time, it was only what must be described as an unexpected accident that saved several lives.

But all this could have been prevented if the company had had a man stationed at the place to warn passengers of their danger. This is a precaution that should be insisted upon invariably at all level crossings, but more especially is it necessary where approaching trains do not become visible until they are close on the spot. It was remarked that in one, at least, of the cases we have mentioned, and we believe in both, no warning was given by the engine-driver of his approach. The whistle was not sounded, as it certainly ought to have been. That, at any rate, is the evidence of witnesses at the place. But however it may be, it does not do away with the necessity of having such crossings properly protected. The company cannot excuse their neglect in this matter. The cost is no sufficient objection to building bridges when the public safety require them, but the cost of a man to guard the place where a railroad crosses an open thoroughfare is so small that it would be frivolous to give it any consideration.

A MONUMENT TO BYRON.

On Friday, 10th July, 1824, and the day following, the body of GEORGE GORDON, Lord BYRON, which had just reached his native shores from Missolonghi, lay in state at a house in Great George street, Westminster, almost beneath the eaves of the Abbey. "With all his faults, and they were neither few nor small," there were those who thought that "only one cemetery was worthy of his remains"—the great Abbey. But this was not to be. Still as in the case of him, in regard to whom the sentences we have quoted, (so singularly applicable to that man, also, whom their writer called "the most celebrated Englishman of the nineteenth century,") were penned, "the place was not ill chosen." On the 12th of July, 1824, a funeral procession left Great George street, and, turning its back on the Abbey, took the direction of the Great North road. At a point about two miles distant, the procession paused and most of the mourners returned to town, while the hearse continued its course toward Nottinghamshire. On Friday, the 16th, the interment took place. The scene of the obsequies presented as strong a contrast to the great Abbey as one church could offer to another. It was the humble church of Hucknall-Torkard, a secluded village 139 miles from London, and near to his beloved Newstead. Yet the place was rich in antiquity, association, and family tradition. The ground in which he was laid had belonged to his race seven centuries before. Hochenale, as the name originally stood, then passed to the Norman house of TORCARD, whose name has since clung to it, and an old chronicle tells how GAUFRIED TORCARD, "for the health of his soul, and of his ancestors and successors, and for the soul of ALEXANDER DE CHINEYS, gave to GOD and the Church of the Holy Trinity at Lenton, and the monks there serving GOD, one cart to be continually wandering about, to gather up for them his dead wood of Huckenhale." At length the place came back to the BYRONS, as perhaps Newstead, which has twice changed hands since the poet sold it, may yet do. The church became the burial place of the family, and when the remains of the sixth Lord were borne into it that Summer's day in July, 1824, there looked down upon them the monument of a gallant ancestor, RICHARD, the second Baron, who, with his seven brothers, bore arms for his King in "the troubles." Here, soon after, was raised a less pretentious memorial, whose modesty assuredly compelled a mere tablet, in these words:

"In the vault beneath, where many of his ancestors and his mother were buried, lie the remains of GEORGE GORDON NOEL-BYRON, Lord BYRON of Rochdale, in the County of Lancaster, the author of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*. He was born in London on 22d January, 1788; he died at Missolonghi, in Western Greece, on the 19th April, 1824, engaged in the glorious attempt to restore that country to her ancient freedom and renown. His sister, the Hon. AUGUSTA MARIA LEIGH, placed this tablet to his memory."

A few years ago steps were taken toward repairing Hucknall-Torkard Church, which had fallen into a sorry plight, but nothing was done to raise any suitable memorial to him who gives it a supreme interest in the eyes of all to whom association with greatness is dear.

A genius such as BYRON'S belongs to the world generally, if to his country particularly, and next to his country to those who hold its literature in common. When the late Lord DUDLEY heard of WALTER SCOTT'S ruin, he exclaimed, "Let every one who has read his novels give sixpence, and he will rise to-morrow richer than ROTHSCHILD." So we would say as to a fitting monument for BYRON, which it is now proposed to raise at Hucknall-Torkard, "let every one who has enjoyed *Childe Harold* send a dime, and the memorial may be worthy of the genius of the man." Mr. DISRAELI is Chairman of the Monument Committee, and Capt. WEBB, the present proprietor of Newstead Abbey, is among its members.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. Aimée last evening sang in "La Périchole," in presence of an overflowing audience. To-night she is to appear in a performance given for her benefit. Mlle. Aimée really needs no recommendation to the public, whom she has always delighted and whom she has never disappointed, but it may be well to state that after this evening for upward of a year her admirers will have no chance either of enjoying her vivacity and talent or of paying her a tribute of regard. The programme for this occasion is particularly attractive, and due note seems to have been taken of the fact, for almost every seat, we learn, has been secured. The representation is to commence with "Lischen et Frischen;" then the second act of "La Jolie Parfumeuse" will be interpreted, and, afterward, "La Femme aux Oeufs d'Or," a comédie vaudeville, in which Mlle. Aimée is to assume four distinct characters, will be acted. The accomplished and fortunate *bénéficiare* sails for Europe on Saturday.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Jubilee Singers will give their last concert at the Academy of Music this evening. They depart for Europe at once.... The amateur performance of "L'Ombre," which was to have been enjoyed at the Terrace Garden Theatre a few nights ago, is to take place at the Park Theatre on Tuesday evening next.... The benefit performance at Booth's Theatre yesterday afternoon was attended by an audience that filled the house to suffocation. After the "balcony scene" from "Romeo and Juliet" had been acted by Miss Neilson and Mr. Montague, both performers were called before the curtain, and a laurel wreath having been presented to the lady, she bade good-by to her American friends in the following words: "It is not the crown that we wear upon our heads, but the memory we carry in our hearts that is our best reward. I shall remember your farewell greeting as a pledge that, though absent, I am not forgotten."

OBITUARY.

HUGH O'BRIEN.

Hugh O'Brien, who some years ago was a prominent Tammany politician of the Fourteenth Ward, died on Wednesday at his residence, No. 218 Elizabeth street. He was elected a member of the Board of Councilmen in 1857 and again in 1866. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1868 and 1869, and also from January to June, 1870, when the board ceased to exist by the adoption of the charter of 1870. He was elected a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen in 1870, and served two years. The deceased, who was fifty-three years of age, leaves a widow and two sons.

THE CONTESTED SENATORIAL ELECTION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., May 13.—The Governor and Council, who were engaged until a late hour last night in the hearing of the contested Senatorial Election cases, and upon whose decision hinges the political supremacy of either party in this State, met this morning, when it was moved that the questions involved in the Senatorial contests be referred to the Judges of the Superior Court for their opinions, provided such can be obtained before next Monday at 3 o'clock; otherwise that the Governor be instructed to get such advice as the circumstances may admit. The motion was agreed to. Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday next.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE CITY OF MOBILE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 13.—A few days ago a man giving the name of G. W. Withers, and representing himself as the City Treasurer of Mobile, called upon the firm of Hamilton & Co., lithographers, of this city, and desired to have printed city scrip to the amount of $10,000, of the denomination of fifty cents, to supply the place of mutilated notes. The said Hamilton & Co. suspected something wrong and notified the Police authorities, and yesterday Withers was arrested. He will be held till an officer arrives from Mobile to take him in charge. He was formerly City Engineer of Mobile, and has no authority to order scrip for that city

THE COAL-MINE TROUBLES.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE CONTENDING PARTIES.

THE MINERS STILL CONFIDENT—THE OUTRAGES AND WHO COMMIT THEM—RECENT DISTURBANCES — STATEMENT OF AN OBSERVING AND INTELLIGENT MINER.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Wednesday, May 12, 1875.

The stubborn persistence of both parties to the present great struggle for the mastery of the coal business is conspicuously shown by the calmness with which both resist all attempts at mediation, and refuse to entertain any proposition other than an unconditional surrender. So far as their relative positions are concerned what is true to-day was true four months ago, and, to all appearance, will be equally true four months hence. The offer of the Coal Exchange remains as it was on the 1st of January; the position of the men is the one they took in answer to it. The men show no signs of weakening, as yet, but seem to think that the begging committees now in the various cities will keep them supplied with funds as long as they want them. It is certain that they will not listen even to a compromise proposition while this hope remains to them.

The main body of the strikers are quiet and orderly to all appearances, but still there are numerous outrages committed—all of which are recklessly charged upon "the rowdy element" of the mining population. But it may be that the demonstrative rowdies are but the representatives of the less conspicuous masses, and are, if not encouraged, at least not disapproved by the whole body of strikers. Certainly, though they must be well known to hundreds, none of them are ever given up to justice. Reports of outrages continue to come in, many of them audacious in character, though few of them are very serious in result; as if the perpetrators merely wished to show what they could do if tried, and might do if provoked. Of this nature was the firing of a railway trestling near Shamokin last Friday night.

There was a watchman at the trestling, and six others at a colliery 200 yards away. The first was driven off and no attention paid to the others. Another reason, however, for the comparative immunity of the more valuable property lies in the fact that it is so well watched. Railway trains in the most troublesome sections are accompanied by strong bodies of special police, as many as a dozen sometimes riding on a single train, while from six to eight men are detailed to watch the collieries. These men come from Schuylkill Haven, Reading, Pottstown, and other places along the main line of the Reading Railroad, and are taken from their work to places of safety on special trains. For a long time the men employed in working the Gordon Planes, near Ashland, rode to and fro between that place and Reading, a distance of about fifty miles, every night and morning, and only discontinued doing so two or three days ago, when the strike of the railroad hands ended, as predicted in THE TIMES some time ago, and their services were no longer required.

The scene of the principal disturbances in this region continues to be the lawless border country in the neighborhood of Locust Gap, where three counties meet, and it takes three Sheriffs to catch a criminal; but the raiders, as they grew bolder, advance further into the Shamokin district, which lies adjacent. This district is the object of their special enmity, as it is inhabited chiefly by non-union men, who persist in working without regard to the views of the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association. Thirteen collieries are now working in that vicinity, the operators having made their own terms with the men—generally by paying them the basis of 1874, but without any stipulation as to the duration of the contract. The miners' association claims a membership of 1,200 in that region, and these, of course, are not at work, but they are in the minority, and cannot prevent their "blackleg" neighbors from doing so. Still, every effort they dare make to deter them is made. Coffin notices abound, now and then a man is waylaid and beaten. On Sunday night an abandoned breaker belonging to the Enterprise Coal Company was burned—though the "Margie Franklin," a fine new structure which had supplanted it, was not harmed, and on Monday there was almost a pitched battle at the "Hickory Ridge" Colliery, belonging to the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company. This colliery had been idle for some time, and when an attempt was made to start it on Monday morning the miners were driven back by a mob, about 300 strong, armed with guns, pistols, and clubs. A number of shots were fired, violent threats made, and considerable bad language used, but no one was hurt, and when they had accomplished their purpose here, the rioters marched to a neighboring colliery, the "Lancaster No. 2," where a plucky Deputy Sheriff met and dispersed them.

This was the most violent outbreak that has yet occurred in this region, and as the strikers become emboldened by every success, there is no telling to what lengths they may go in the near future. Your correspondent had a conversation to-day with a miner from Shamokin. He was a shrewd, dispassionate Scotchman, who could not see any good to come from an alliance with the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association, and, therefore, had not joined it; but he had mingled freely with its members, and was familiar with their tactics. He said the outrages reported from various parts of the region were seldom committed by inhabitants of the neighborhood in which they occurred. They were generally the work of parties from a distance, and those in his vicinity were done by men from Locust Gap and Centralia, places from four to six miles away, and lying in the midst of a region which harbors some of the worst characters in the whole country. These men had openly told him that they would "as soon shoot a blackleg as they would a dog," and he fully believed them. He thought there was a prospect of a general resumption of work about Shamokin, on the "blackleg basis," but feared the union men would make trouble before they were through the strike. The latter seems to be the general opinion here, and we live in constant apprehension of something serious to happen next. When the end will be, and what will happen before it comes, nobody cares to predict.

THE SHERIFF'S POSSE AT THE HUTCHINSON WORKS FIRED UPON BY MINERS—ARREST OF A RINGLEADER.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 13.—A straggling fire was kept up from 10 o'clock last evening until 4 this morning upon the Sheriff's posse at Hutchinson's Breaker by the striking miners. They hope in this manner to frighten the posse away. Four more men went to work for Hutchinson this morning.

WORK STOPPED AT THE MOSHANNON BRANCH.

TYRONE, Penn., May 13.—The strikers, with John Siney at their head, have succeeded in stopping all work at the Moshannon Branch. There has been no violence, simply overawing those who wish to work by a show of superior numbers. The Morrisdale mines, on the Pittsburg Branch, are still working about seventy men, and the mine at Powelton is working about thirty men.

ARREST OF JOHN SINEY.

OSCEOLA, Penn., May 13.—John Siney, President of the Miners' National Association, was arrested here last night on the oath of Capt. Clarke, charged with conspiracy.

CROP REPORTS FROM THE WEST.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 13.—The *Blade* publishes, this afternoon, an elaborate crop report, carefully compiled from statements by competent parties at 150 points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. These statements indicate that from one-quarter to one-third of the crop of Winter wheat has been killed, but that has been nearly offset by the increased number of acres sown, and the quantity of Spring wheat will, if everything is favorable henceforth, bring the whole production up to that of an average crop. About one-quarter of last year's crop still remains in the hands of the farmers. No considerable quantity of wheat ground is reported as having been plowed. The amount of corn being put in this year greatly exceeds that of last year.

FALL OF AN IRON BRIDGE OVER THE ERIE CANAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—A new iron bridge, recently erected over the Erie Canal by the State authorities, a few miles above this city, gave way yesterday afternoon, carrying with it a team of horses, wagon, two men, and a large stove. The men, named Keeley and Sullivan, were seriously injured.

MUSIC IN THE WEST.

THE CINCINNATI FESTIVAL.

THIRD DAY—BACH'S "MAGNIFICAT" AND BEETHOVEN'S NINTH SYMPHONY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—This is the great day of the festival; for the programme of the evening concert contains but two titles, those of the monumental works of two of the five great composers—Bach's "Magnificat" and Beethoven's Ninth or Choral Symphony. With music of that quality to come in the evening, it was, perhaps, well to make up the afternoon concert of as light material as was admissible on an occasion of this importance. The introduction of choruses from the public schools not only touched the point of popularity, but was a gauge of musical progress. The children's chorus astonished everybody by its numbers, and gave general pleasure by its performance. The young singers not only filled the seats set apart for the regular chorus but overflowed it, and stretched far into the neighboring galleries. The girls were noticeably the more numerous, and being generally dressed in white with blue and pink ribbons, they made a very dazzling and a very pretty show. They sang a chorus, a prayer, by Gluck, one by Schubert, one by Rossini—all with English words, of course. They revived very ancient juvenile and singing-school memories by Lucetta's "Strike the Cymbal," and they called up a strain that we often heard during the war by "My country 'tis of thee," with which the concert closed. Their age and the circumstances considered, their performance was remarkably steady. Mr. Thomas had them well in hand, they did not seem timid, and the child-like quality of tone was very touching. Haydn, on hearing a similar chorus of children in St. Paul's Cathedral, was so moved by this sweet, immature quality of tone in great volume, that he burst into tears. The other parts of this concert were not sufficiently important to be remarked upon by telegraph 600 miles away. But it may be added that Mr. Whitney won much applause in Mendelssohn's "I'm a Roamer," as also did Mr. Bischoff in Schubert's "Die Allmacht." Miss Whinnery again failed to make herself heard. Some not unreasonable dissatisfaction was expressed with the character of the selections, which were regarded as rather too continuously solemn.

The interest in the evening's performance rose to fervid excitement. The throng was equally eager and immense. Not only were all the seats filled, but the aisles; and the sale of tickets was discontinued before the time for the beginning of the concert. This, however, was not promptly observed, owing to the disorder in the vast crowd. Mr. Thomas was cheered when he took the conductor's stand; but the very enthusiasm interfered with the performance, and after a few bars he for the third time was obliged to bring the orchestra to a sudden rest not in the score, that order might be restored. This was but imperfectly done, when he again began Bach's "Magnificat," the first performance of which has been looked forward to with so much interest.

Bach is one of the few men whose posthumous fame is greater than that which they achieved in life. His reputation was high while he lived, but it was chiefly as performer upon the organ and the clavichord. The awakening of general interest in his compositions is due in a great measure to Mozart. But even during the present century, although musicians have recognized his works as being of the highest class, by the musical public in general he has been looked upon as "a full-bottomed wig powdered with learning," a writer of intricate fugues, which have little more interest than mathematical problems. But within the last fifteen or twenty years his vocal and orchestral scores have been made more generally known, and have excited the profoundest interest among all amateurs of cultivated taste. Theodore Thomas could not have made a better choice of a companion-piece for the Ninth Symphony than the "Magnificat" of this great composer, which, by the way, slumbered in manuscript unheard for a hundred years, and which was heard this evening for the first time in this country. The words of this cantata are the Vulgate version of Mary's response to Elizabeth when the two met before the birth of John and of Christ. "My soul doth magnify the Lord," &c. The score is a very peculiar one; very rich and varied; at times full; at times showing but a single voice, accompanied by a single instrument, besides the bass. The composition opens with a chorus, which, for the beauty of its ideas, their elaborate treatment, and the splendor of the instrumentation, may be truly called magnificent. The burden is the word *magnificat*, which is repeated almost without end; *anima mea* being heard only once or twice, and *Dominum* only at the end of the first period and at the last bar. The instrumental introduction opens with a motive for three trumpets of startling beauty, with which a running passage for the oboes is intertwined in counterpoint, which is a masterpiece of harmony and graceful thought. The trumpet theme is heard again and again from all the instruments and in all parts of the harmony. The vocal score, which is for two sopranos, alto, tenor, and base is rich in imitative passages, but, although fugal, is not even a free fugue. To this succeed two soprano airs, of which the second is remarkable for a quaint and tender melody, accompanied only by the oboe and the bass. Its effect is strange to modern ears, owing to the old use of the interval of the augmented second in the descending minor scale. This air leads directly into an elaborate and richly wrought fugue of three subjects, not announced one after the other, but all heard in the first three bars. This wonderful piece of work is devoted to the two words *omnes generationes*. A brief but noble air for the bass, accompanied only by the organ and contrabassos follows. "Et Misericordia" is a duet for contralto and tenor, a plaintive melody in twelve-eight time, not unlike "Come unto Me," in the "Messiah." A very elaborate and difficult fugue, "Fecit potentiam," next succeeds, which is remarkable for a peculiar movement of the bass, not unlike the opening motive of the C minor symphony, and this is kept up without the slightest change, except as to harmony throughout the whole movement, until a few bars, *adagio*, of massive harmony bring it to an end. Of the remaining movements I can notice only the remarkably beautiful "Suscepit Israel," a fine example of Bach's melodious counterpoint, most of it in contrary motion, the effect of which is enhanced by an accompaniment of long sustained notes by the oboes in unison. In the final "Gloria" the trumpet theme is again heard, but the other parts are ingeniously and beautifully varied. Of the high merit of this work there is no question, and it was well performed, particularly in the instrumental parts; but, grand as it is, it failed to impress the audience favorably, and it was coldly received; and, to own the truth, fell flat. It is too severe in style, and, it must be confessed, *rococo*, if not antiquated, for a miscellaneous audience, even at a musical festival; moreover, the people were impatient for the Ninth Symphony. Of the performance of the symphony it is needless to tell New-York how fine it was in its instrumental parts, for you have heard it recently from the Thomas orchestra, which, although somewhat augmented for this festival, is yet essentially the same. The choral parts were very creditably sung, the chorus singers having nearly all of them taken part in the performance of it two years ago at the first festival. The points were taken promptly, and the general execution was clear and vigorous, although all the difficulties were not quite overcome.

As to this symphony much nonsense has been written in regard to its incomprehensibility. It is as clear as any of its composer's great works, and is not at all beyond the grasp of any well-cultivated lover of music. In fact, most of its themes are remarkably simple, and their treatment, although rich and varied, is not in the least confused or even involved. The difficulty in its execution and the check upon its full enjoyment is to be found only in the concerted passage of solo parts; and this is due to the composer's pitiless treatment of the voice. Even in this passage the writing is perfectly clear and comprehensible; the trouble is that it is almost physically impossible to be sung by human singers. When it was produced, about forty years ago, Sontag and Caroline Augher, who were the female solo singers, begged Beethoven at the rehearsal to change their parts, which even they found unsingable. But the composer was inexorable. He sneered at them, and demanded that they should sing his composition as he wrote it; and so it stands unto this day. This part of the symphony is always disappointing, merely for this reason, and the present occasion was not an exception. Indeed, it must be said that, apart from one or two distinguished names, the weak part of this festival has been in the department of solo singers. The performance as a whole was very admirable, and excited the audience to enthusiasm. Thomas and Otto Singer were recalled and vociferously applauded. And thus ended the third and most interesting day of the festival.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

THE INTEREST IN THE CONVENTION—SUBJECTS OF DISCUSSION—DEFECTIVE ACOUSTIC QUALITIES OF MASONIC TEMPLE.

From a Special Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 13, 1875.

As this convention draws toward its close, its interest increases, and the throng becomes greater. The Masonic Temple is now well filled at every session. It is not a good hall to speak in, and not more than one speaker in five is distinctly heard. There are about two dozen and a half different waves of echo in it. These roll round from side to side, meet in the middle, and then come back and hit the speaker in the face. Nothing but the sharpest and clearest voice can be heard in such a chaotic state of the acoustic properties of the hall. When a large man, with a huge voice of great rotundity, makes a speech, it is as the roaring of one of the bulls of Bashan. There is much sound, but a great lack of distinctness.

The discussion "On Getting More Scholars from Church-going Families" took an exceedingly practical turn. Rev. H. M. Parsons, D. D., formerly of Springfield, Mass., but now of Boston, opened the subject and gave an account of the way he introduced a Bible service into his church instead of a second sermon. He said that a great many people want to go to heaven as if by railroad, the two tracks being the two sermons a day which they hear. These people seldom think or study. To take away one rail and throw them on their own resources of Bible study affords them real help. This plan has been tried in many churches in the New-England States, and has been productive of a vast amount of Bible study at home.

Rev. David Wills, D. D., of Georgia, followed in an eloquent address, in which he said that the Sunday-school is too often separated from the church. They are really one and the same interest, and should run harmoniously. Dr. Wills made some touching allusions to the power of old hymns in keeping families together, and in the church.

Rev. Alfred Taylor, of New-York, said that of the children who are commonly reported as being "outside of Sunday-school," those who belong to godly families form a large proportion. This is because their parents take it for granted that their own godliness will make the children good enough without any further special effort. The family life must be well flavored with Bible study, if the children are to be instructed.

George A. Bell, of Brooklyn, gave an account of the growth of the Plymouth Bethel. He said that consecrated money was one of the chief needs in building up facilities for making home children happy in connection with church and school work.

"The Co-operation of Home with Sunday-school" was to have been opened by Rev. D. Means, of Savannah, but as he was detained at home by sickness, Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., took his place. Dr. Vincent is considered the leading man in the Sunday-school work on this continent. He is chief of the Sunday-school forces of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a man of sound good sense, tremendous industry, affable manners, and consummate enterprise, and, withal, entirely free from ostentation. He placed the Sunday-school high on the list of agents for the increase of home religious influence. Where home and school co-operate, the church gets a strong hold on the children.

Rev. Duncan McGregor, of Scotland, was introduced. He had just come from the scene of the labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. He gave a graphic delineation of the great religious enthusiasm there, and of the large number of converts. He expressed his surprise at the great latitude allowed laymen in this country in the discussion of religious subjects. If the laymen in England were to make such able speeches with regard to Sunday-schools and other religious work as he heard here, the clergymen would begin to think their own vocation gone.

A telegram of Christian salutation was directed to be sent to Messrs. Moody and Sankey, in London.

"PREPARATION OF THE TEACHER FOR HIS WORK."

This was the subject of the address of this morning by Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D. He held that as the Sunday-school teacher is a teacher of Christian truth, he should be a true Christian, with a Christian faith, Christian character, Christian experience, and Christian reputation. He should have a habit of Christian daily life, and a wise discernment of the truth. If he would teach the truth, he must acquire a knowledge of what he would teach. This knowledge of the truth he needs for his personal growth and comfort, as well as for educational purposes. He must understand the true theory and the correct methods of teaching. It is a great mistake to give a teacher no preparatory training. This he needs for practice in the actual work of teaching. Without it he is sadly inefficient. Dr. Vincent then spoke of the course of training which has been approved by official representatives of the Sunday-school work. This would comprise the evidences of the truth of the Bible, its rules of interpretation, its types and symbols, its difficulties and their treatment. The contents of the Bible should be mastered by the teacher in reference to history, chronology, manners and customs, and doctrines, should be studied with a view to and the Bible learning how to make it plain to the children.

The art of gaining attention is worth studying. The science of asking questions is one which is not understood as it might be. Special lectures should be delivered before training classes on such subjects as "The Story of our English Bible;" "The Natural History of the Bible;" "The Use and Abuse of the Memory;" "The Spirit of Benevolence," &c.

The topic "How to secure for children the best advantages of the church and its meetings," was discussed to some extent by a number of the delegates. Mr. DeWitt, of Tennessee, made the opening address on the subject. The general idea of the speeches made on this question was that the children have not half a chance as our churches are too often managed; children ought to be welcomed into the church, not driven. The social services of the church should be made delightful to the young people, if we would take such a hold on them as to secure their permanent attention as they grow to maturity.

Mrs. S. W. Clark one of the most proficient teachers of young children, in the afternoon gave an exposition of her method of infant-class teaching with a class of children.

And now we hear reports from States and Territories, all the way from the Choctaws, Ralph Wells, of New-York, is delivering an eloquent address on the way to increase the teaching power of the church. Mr. Wells is one of the most popular and practical Sunday-school workers of New-York.

The closing services of the convention will be largely in the interest of improvement in methods of teaching. So much has been accomplished in the last three years in bringing the hosts of teachers to a unanimity on what they would teach that there is a general desire for taking a step or two upward and forward in the way of how to teach.

The convention has exerted a marked influence on Baltimore. The clergy and laity are alike going it hearty welcome, and bestowing much personal time and attention to it. It is the best Sunday-school Convention yet held in this country, and will be largely felt in its practical results on the religious education of the children of America.

JEFFERSON DAVIS SPEAKS FOR LOYALTY.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 13.—Mr. Jefferson Davis in an address to the Texas Veterans of the Mexican war, entreats them to be as loyal now to the Stars and Stripes as they were zealous and brave in defense of their first flag.

A SEQUEL TO THE TRIAL.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

AN ATTEMPT TO REMOVE MR. HENRY C. BOWEN FROM THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—REV. DR. GEORGE B. BACON DECLINES TO SERVE WITH HIM—MR. BOWEN RETAINED AND DR. BACON RETIRED—A SUGGESTIVE DISCUSSION—THE YEAR'S WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

The twenty-second annual business meeting of the American Congregational Union was held yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, in room No. 68, Bible House, Mr. A. S. Barnes in the chair, and the following gentlemen present: Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle; Rev. Dr. George B. Bacon, of Orange; Rev. George M. Boynton, of Newark; Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, of the *Independent*; Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Clapp, Rev. Dr. Ray Palmer, David M. Stone, Henry C. Bowen, and N. A. Calkins. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Taylor, after which an abstract of the annual report of the Board of Trustees was presented by Rev. Dr. Ray Palmer, the Recording Secretary. This report referred to the year just past, as one of peculiar difficulties, and gave some interesting facts relative to the general work of the Union. It further stated that there were not only about 1,500 Congregational Churches in the New-England States, but also that the number outside of those States exceeded that in them by 400, a growth that more than fulfilled the brightest hopes of the Union when it was organized at Albany, in 1852. The number of churches aided in erecting buildings since 1852, were 925, scattered over thirty-four States and Territories; of these, 231 were assisted out of the Albany loan fund. The whole amount paid to these churches since 1852, in sums not exceeding $5,000, was over $600,000, and the churches so aided have returned to the treasury of the union $23,000, while the revenue from the refunded loans and grants, when churches have failed to become established, amounted to $25,000. The loan fund has slightly increased during the past year.

The summarized Treasurer's report was then read by Mr. N. A. Calkins. It gave the total receipts during the past year as $51,717 10, which amount, added to the balance of $6,463 79 remaining in the treasury from the previous year, made the total resources of the Union for the past year $58,180 89. The total disbursements were $54,600 89, of which amount $10,619 44 was expended for printing, traveling expenses, rents, salaries, &c.; $347 70 was expended for Pastors' libraries, and $43,635 75 loaned to fifty-eight churches, leaving a balance at present in the treasury of $3,580. The report also stated the fact that it had been voted to loan the sum of $17,425 to thirty-eight new churches.

The election of officers for the ensuing year being next in order, the Chairman, Mr. Barnes, appointed a committee of nomination, with Rev. Dr. George B. Bacon as its chairman. The committee were absent a considerable time making their choice. Dr. Bacon stated that he had been unable to agree with all the nominations made by his colleagues, and suggested that Mr. David M. Stone, the second gentleman mentioned on the committee, would present the majority report, and that he, (Dr. Bacon,) would offer the minority report as an amendment. Mr. Stone then read the following nominations: For President, Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Brooklyn; for Vice Presidents, Rev. Dr. William Ives Buddington, Brooklyn; S. Barnes, Brooklyn; Hon. Bradford R. Wood, Albany; Rev. Dr. O. E. Daggett, New-London, Conn.; L. F. Foster, Norwich, Conn.; Rev. Dr. Edwards A. Parks, Andover, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, Williamstown, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Isaac P. Langworthy, Boston; Rev. Dr. J. M. Manning, Boston; Hon. Emory Washburn, LL. D., Cambridge; Rev. Dr. J. O. Fisk, Bath, Me.; Rev. Dr. Cyrus W. Wallace, Rockland, Mass.; Rev. H. D. Kitchel, D. D., Middlebury, Vt.; Rev. C. L. Goodsell, St. Louis; Hon. A. C. Barstow, Providence; Rev. Dr. J. M. Sturtevant, Jacksonville, Ill.; Mr. S. B. Gookins, Chicago; Rev. J. A. Reid, Columbus, Neb.; Rev. Dr. George F. Magoun, Grinnell, Iowa; Rev. Dr. Truman M. Post, St. Louis; Rev. Dr. Andrew L. Stone, San Francisco; Rev. Dr. Samuel Wolcott, Cleveland; Rev. Dr. George L. Walker, New-Haven; Rev. Dr. Samuel Harris, New-Haven; Mr. James Smith, Philadelphia; Hon. Marshall Jewell, Hartford, and Mr. A. S. Hatch, New-York. For Trustees—Rev. Dr. Wm. Ives Budington, Rev. Dr. David B. Coe, Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Clapp, Rev. Dr. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Dr. H. Q. Butterfield, Mr. Henry C. Bowen, Mr. Alfred S. Barnes, Mr. James W. Elwell, Mr. Samuel Holmes, Mr. James H. Storrs, Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Dwight Johnson, Rev. Dr. George B. Bacon, Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder, Rev. C. H. Everest, Rev. G. B. Willcox, Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor, Rev. Dr. William B. Brown, Rev. S. H. Halliday, Rev. George M. Boynton, Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, Mr. S. Nelson Davis, Mr. David M. Stone, and Mr. Leonard Hazzleton.

When the reading of the nominations was concluded, Mr. H. C. Bowen immediately arose, and, begging the Chairman to excuse him, left the room, hat in hand. After he had gone Rev. Dr. George B. Bacon, rising, stated that the gentlemen had heard the majority report as just read by Mr. Stone, and that he heartily supported the nominations for President and Vice President, and the Trustees, also, with two exceptions. He moved, he said, that the name of Mr. Henry W. Sage be substituted for that of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, and that of Rev. A. M. H. Bradford for that of George B. Bacon.

Mr. Stone said that he should regret very much to have Dr. Bacon refuse to serve, as that gentleman was one whose advice and counsel could hardly be spared without great loss to the Union, and that he hoped the gentleman would alter his decision and consent to serve as Trustee.

Dr. Bacon said in reply that, from personal scruples, he must positively decline to serve on the Board of Trustees. That he recognized the fact that the interests of Congregationalism were of such a character as to demand that their care and management should be in the hands of representative Congregationalists and representative men only, and that he did not consider Mr. Henry C. Bowen as a representative man or Congregationalist; that he did not consider that that gentleman represented any Congregational church or principle, nor did he consider him as competent to properly care for even the business interests of the Union. He further said that he met this issue squarely, and that no amount of urging or persuasion on the part of the gentlemen, although their remarks were very flattering to his self-conceit, would cause him to change his decision, and that if the nomination was forced upon him against his will, he would feel compelled to issue a public card stating the fact and giving his reasons for declining.

Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward said that if Dr. Bacon positively declined to accept the nomination, that was the end of the matter, and he, therefore, moved the adoption of the majority report, with the substitution recommended by Dr. Bacon, namely, the name of Rev. A. M. H. Bradford for that of Dr. Bacon.

In reply, Dr. Bacon said that he did not positively decline to serve as a Trustee, but that he was constrained by personal reasons to decline to serve with the nominations as made by the majority report, which he considered placed in jeopardy the interests of Congregationalism; but that he hoped none of the gentlemen present would feel any compunction in voting because of his action.

Dr. Ward begged Dr. Bacon's pardon, saying that he had understood that gentleman to positively decline to serve as Trustee.

Dr. Ray Palmer said that, in justice to Mr. Bowen, he would say that during his long connection with the Union—and he had been a member for a great many years—he had always contributed with great liberality to all its funds, and that he had never manifested any disposition to slight the interests of the Union, nor had he ever evinced a lack of ability to properly aid in its management.

Dr. Bacon here interrupted the speaker on a point of order, and stated further that the line of argument pursued by the gentleman was likely to provoke disparaging remark, and that if he knew his (Dr. Bacon's) own feelings on the subject he would not pursue the subject further.

Dr. Palmer said that under such circumstances he would say no more in explanation of his own vote or in justice to Mr. Bowen, but suggested that it would be more systematic and proper for the board to vote upon the nominations as recommended by the majority report, and then, if Dr. Bacon wished, he could withdraw his name, adding, however, that he would regret very much the pursuance of such a course by Dr. Bacon.

The Chairman, Mr. A. S. Barnes, here put the question on the adoption of the majority report. It was carried with two votes in the negative—Dr. Bacon and Rev. George M. Boynton.

Dr. Bacon arose and formally declined his office.

Dr. Ward then moved the substitution of the name of Rev. A. M. H. Bradford for that of Dr. George B. Bacon, which motion was carried.

The meeting adjourned.

After the adjournment Dr. Bacon was surrounded by all the members of the Board, who suggested the impropriety of his having thus inopportunely introduced side issues into the regular business transactions of the Board, but Dr. Bacon answered that he had acted perfectly fair, and with due deliberation, and that his action had been prompted by deliberate judgment.

The forty-second anniversary of the Union will be celebrated on Sunday evening next at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, on which occasion the anniversary sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs.

REPORT OF THE ERIE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

A CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDED—THE OFFICERS SHOULD HAVE LONGER TERMS—MR JEWETT'S OPINION ABOUT THE COAL FIELDS.

The report of the Erie Investigating Committee, composed of President Jewett and Messrs. John Taylor Johnston, and ex-Gov. Morgan, which met yesterday at the rooms of the company, will be published to-day. This report, it is understood, will contain a full and complete exhibit of the financial condition of the company, and will also give a statement of the cost of the coal fields owned by the corporation, and the amount of money expended upon them. The report, it is also said, will show conclusively that the lands are worth to-day all that the company paid for them, and that they could be sold at any time for a sum sufficient to cover the original cost, and subsequent outlay. It is understood that the report contains no recommendation either for the sale or mortgage of the coal fields. In regard to the administration of the affairs of the company, the committee have made a number of suggestions. Among other things, they strongly recommend that a change be made in the present system of managing the affairs of the corporation. In their opinion the frequent changes in the management consequent upon the present system of yearly elections of officers are detrimental to the interests of the company. They are in favor of their being made more permanent, and advise that a change in this direction be adopted.

In a conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, President Jewett said that he was of the opinion that the company should keep possession of the coal-fields, as he believed they constituted a valuable property. If they belonged to him personally, he would certainly hold on to them if he could, and in this belief he could not advise otherwise in regard to them as the property of the company of which he was President.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The American Public Health Association, an institution consisting of the most eminent sanitarians of this country, had the subject of abattoirs before it at its meeting in November last. The result of the views of the association was embodied in resolutions which were unanimously adopted and concluded as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the best practicable management of large abattoirs, with cattle and hog yards, cannot be depended on at all times to prevent their drainage from contaminating water and the atmosphere in its vicinity; *therefore such establishments should be located as far as possible from the centres of population*, and, if possible, upon tide water."

The experience and opinions of the medical world are unanimous upon this point, and in harmony with those of all intelligent and disinterested persons. I will only refer, out of the mass of authorities at hand, from all quarters, to the opinions of a few of our ablest New-York physicians. In three communications to the Board of Health, protesting against the proposed abattoir at the foot of West Fifty-ninth street, the Medical Board of the Roosevelt Hospital have stated that such a slaughter-house, with its accompanying nuisances, would, by poisoning the atmosphere, be exceedingly injurious to the whole region, and would defeat their efforts for maintaining the salubrity of the hospital.

This board consists of Doctors Alonzo Clark, Willard Parker, Rober Watts, Gurdon Buck, H. B. Sands, Robert F. Weir, Erskine Mason, T. M. Markos, T. Gaillard Thomas, W. H. Draper, and Francis Delafield.

When, therefore, an excellent, useful, and public-spirited gentleman like Mr. Jackson S. Schultz tells us that "the erection of this abattoir in the place and manner proposed is a benefaction so great that I [he] can use no doubtful terms in its commendation," and we observe that this place will be near the centre of the future population of this City, we can only regret that our respect for his judgment is greatly lessened.

But when we read on and find that he imputes feigned and dishonest opinions to those who oppose these nuisances, and that he considers that this abattoir will secure for the Health Board "the thanks of all our unselfish citizens," we feel that the man is quite lost in the advocate. And when we remember that this same gentleman was the champion of the rendering steam-boat, which, with all the appliances of science under his own direction, became the pest and the scourge of the whole river front, we feel that no answer is needed to any opinions he may advance on this subject, and no comment upon any of his arguments necessary. But when he says, "It has been demonstrated by ten years of experience here, and also at Brighton, near Boston, and at Chicago, that animal offal can be utilized without giving off offensive odors," he makes statements which may mislead others as widely as he has been deluded himself, and it is right that he should be answered.

Joseph Medill, Esq., the late Mayor, and Harvey D. Colvin, Esq., the present Mayor of Chicago, testified in January last that the noxious odors from the slaughter-houses were a constant complaint and offense, and depreciated the value of residences in their neighborhood.

Dr. Thomas Bevan, for seven years attending physician of the Chicago County Hospital, testified last January to the existence of much sickness in the wards, produced by the effluvia from the abattoirs.

Many other physicians and citizens confirmed these facts; as the Mayor said, "tens of thousands of our citizens can testify" to them.

Dr. Henry J. Bowditch, of Boston, says that the Brighton Abattoir is four and one-half miles from the city proper, in a sparsely-settled spot; that in his opinion "such establishments of a large size are not likely to be practically conducted, even under the most improved system, in the midst of crowded populations, without exercising an influence prejudicial to the the public health," and adds: "I would never consent to have the Brighton Abattoir, even as it is now conducted and superintended by the State Board of Health, put in the midst of a dense population, and as a citizen and member of the State Board I should most strenuously oppose it by every means in my power."

The noses of the citizens of New-York definitely determined years ago as to whether offensive odors emanate from our abattoirs, and from this judgment even Mr. Schultz will hardly venture to appeal.

It may be conceded that a chemist in his laboratory can render offal without offense. But it must equally be conceded, by all right-minded persons, that soulless corporations, conducting the rendering business on a large scale, with the class of laborers they are likely to employ, cannot.

No precedent in favor of abattoirs in the cities of our country can be drawn from European establishments. In Europe the Government sees, knows, and provides for everything. The business of the State is conducted on the supposition that no man either knows his own interest, or is fit to take care of himself. The eye of the Government follows the butcher to the shambles and the baker to the oven. Meat is examined lest it be bad, and bread weighed lest it be light. The innumerable laws necessary to execute this system are enforced by armed soldiers, summarily, arbitrarily, despotically. Our people will never submit to the restraints necessary to make these nuisances tolerable in cities. And as Mr. Schultz is of the opinion that "even for the purposes of sanitary regulation men will not submit gracefully when the public interest would seem to require them to do so," I hope he will reach the logical result of his words. It has been found necessary to remove the slaughtering and rendering business from the populous parts of the great European cities. In London they have been removed to Islington, and in Paris to the outskirts.

The genius of the English people is as much opposed to restraint as that of our own people, and a long and hot contest was waged before the removal could be effected.

If the abattoirs are located at Fifty-ninth street, it needs little foresight to see that in a few years they will have to be removed again. Justice to the butcher as well as to the citizen forbids these costly experiments, and requires that the abattoirs should be put in a position where they will do as little injury as possible either to health or property, and may permanently remain.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD,
Counsel of the Committee of Safety.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 13, 1875.

THE CANADIAN POST OFFICE.

OTTAWA, May 13.—A new contract has just been entered into with the Post Office Department for the conveyance of the mails between San Francisco and Victoria. The service, which has heretofore been semi-monthly, will, under the new contract, be semi-monthly during six months and weekly the remainder of the year.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A RAILWAY TRAIN.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 13.—James Milligan, a stranger here, was recently arrested and lodged in the Pike County Jail for placing obstructions on the track of the Erie Railway, on the Delaware Division. His object is supposed to have been plunder.

THE CINCINNATI.

NINETY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY.

A BANQUET GIVEN TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY BY THE STATE SOCIETY—ADDRESSES BY HAMILTON FISH, GEN. SIMONS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA; DR. LOTHROP, OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND OTHERS—BUSINESS SESSIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

The members of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati entertained the general society at a banquet last evening, at Delmonico's, to celebrate the ninety-second anniversary of the society. Hon. Hamilton Fish, President General of the Society, presided. The hall was tastefully decorated with the national colors, and the old flag of the society occupied a conspicuous place, bearing the inscription "Cincinnati" in letters of gold. The tables were profusely decorated with flowers. Nearly 100 members were present. The New-York State Society was represented by Mr. Crosby, Gen. Webb, Alexander Webb, John Schuyler, Gen. Casey, Dr. Hart, Samuel Ward, Mr. Douglass, Mr. Evans, Mr. Cropper, Mr. Ridgely Schott, Mr. Daggett, Mr. Torrey, Dr. Rice, Mr. Lee, Mr. Willett, Mr. Belknap, and Mr. Varick.

Among the State Societies represented were the following: Massachusetts State Society—Admiral Henry R. Thatcher, Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, Mr. William Perkins, and Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D. D. New-York State Society—Hon. Hamilton Fish, Mr. William P. Popham, Rev. Marinus Willett, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Mr. John W. Greaton. New-Jersey State Society—Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, Hon. John P. Mixon, Rev. Charles C. Beatty, Col. Alexander M. Cumming, Col. Clifford Stanley Sims. South Carolina State Society—Hon. James Simons, Mr. James Simons, Jr., Mr. R. Pinckney Lowndes, Mr. Thomas R. Eggleston. Pennsylvania State Society—Dr. William A. Irwin, Mr. Richard Dale, Mr. Peleg Hall, Mr. William Wayne, Mr. Grant Weedman.

SPEECH OF HAMILTON FISH.

On rising to introduce the toasts of the evening, the President said:

Our committee has thus far discharged their duty to the entire satisfaction of all, and they have now committed to me the task of submitting to you certain toasts, but before doing so, I wish, without violating the injunction which you have long since imposed upon your President, to ask your indulgence for one or two minutes, while I call your attention to this occasion. This is the anniversary of the birthday of the Cincinnati Society. This day the society celebrates its ninety-second year. On May, 1783, on the banks of the Hudson, this society was organized. We have the pleasure to-day of the presence of the members of the General Society of the Cincinnati, and I take great satisfaction in presenting them formally to you. They have already mingled with you, and you have no doubt learned to appreciate their personal, as you have long known their collective worth. It is a great satisfaction to know that on this ninety-second anniversary of the society is gathered the largest number, the largest representation of the General Society of the Cincinnati which has been assembled during the present century. Every State is now represented, and, with one or two solitary exceptions, all represented by full delegations. We trust that this is an augury of the future as it is an assurance of the affection and union of the present. I shall detain you no longer, but shall proceed and give you the toasts of the evening, the first toast being, "The Memory of Washington—Earth's greatest legacy to time." The sentiment was received with loud cheers.

The next toast was "The Founders of Our Society—'Dear Sons of Memory;' Great Heirs of Fame." This toast having been duly honored, "The Memory of those who fell on the Battle-fields of the Revolution and in the second War of Independence; their works live after them," was given

Mr. William H. Crosby spoke briefly in response. He said: "Our coming here together to-night has shown that we feel like brothers. I do not know anything that has come home to my heart with more joy and rejoicing, with stronger promise for the future, than being associated this evening with South Carolina, whose feelings of good will toward the North is manifested here this evening; and when I feel that thousands of brothers have reciprocated as they have done, like my friend by my side, (Gen. Simons,) I have no doubt of the perpetuity of the Union. [Applause.]

"The President of the United States" was the next toast proposed. The Chairman said that an invitation had been extended to the President, and that he had written to say that his engagements at Washington prevented him from being present. Unfortunately, he said, the letter had been mislaid. He could state however firm his own personal knowledge of the President, the extreme satisfaction he felt that he was one of them as an honorary member of the Society. He was aware how truly he appreciated this connection with the Society of Cincinnati. At the request of Gen. Cochrane, the toast was drank standing with all honors.

In proposing the next toast in the list, "The Governor of the State of New-York," the President read a letter from Gov. Tilden, expressing his regret that pressing engagements in the closing days of the session of the Legislature rendered it impossible for him to be present. "The Mayor at the City of New-York," was then given. The President said he regretted that owing to some failure in the delivery of the invitation sent to Mayor Wickham, or in the transmission of his reply, that no response had been received.

SPEECH OF GEN. SIMONS.

"The President General of the Society of the Cincinnati" was the next toast on the list. Gen. Simmons, of South Carolina, responded. He said that the solution of this body of the General Society of the Cincinnati was one not only necessary but most agreeable to answer, and it might be that one should feel ambitious to present himself in acknowledgment. He thought he might say that, almost without exception, all large bodies speak through their foreman; but inasmuch as their foreman was in a dual capacity, the representation of that assembly, it fell to his subordinate to speak for him. But it was a matter that required no ordinary experience to speak for a man who stands for most in this grand country before this great nation, high in power and glorious in success. The kindness which had been manifested to the delegate of the General Society of the Cincinnati on that occasion by the New-York State Society would not soon pass away from their recollection.

SPEECH OF DR. LATHROPS.

Dr. Lothrop responded to the toast of "the Massachusetts State Society of the Cincinnati." He said that he rose simply to say under instruction and authority of the President of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati because he himself would be probably called upon to respond to the toast of the Navy. Their next representative there was his Honor Samuel C. Cobb, but he was inclined to think that he was so much occupied in digesting his dinner, and also felt that he was not called upon to say anything when the President himself refused to answer. Their next representative was Mr. William Perkins, the Treasurer of their society, and he was so occupied in taking care of the funds of the society that he could not find words to express all that his honest heart felt on the occasion. Another representative of the society was a professional man, a doctor of medicine, who was detained at home by professional engagements, and of course he could not answer. He himself was an humble delegate, and how should he dare to speak for the State of Massachusetts? He could not do it, and only rose to say that the Massachusetts State Society would be heard from later in the evening, with their permission.

THE CLOSING TOASTS.

Dr. Beatty responded to the toast of the "New-Jersey State Society." He said that he was one of the oldst members of the society, having been fifty-two years connected with the organization, and although he had not all this time resided in New-Jersey, he had constantly been in the habit of coming four or five hundred miles every year to the annual meetings. He was proud to respond to the toast, and desired to thank the members of the New-York State Society for the princely hospitality with which they had entertained them.

Mr. Grant Weidman responded in behalf of the "State Society of Pennsylvania," and Mr. W. C. Hall spoke in response to the toast to the "State Society of Maryland."

"The State Society of South Carolina" was responded to by Gen. Simons in a very appropriate speech. He trusted they would at no distant day have the satisfaction of receiving the New-York State Society in the sunny South.

Mr. Ward spoke in behalf of "Rhode Island," and Dr. Hutton responded to the toast of "The School-house and the Church."

The next toast was "The Society of the Cincinnati—on Hudson's River then, the 13th day of May, 1783, our fathers founded it; on Hudson's River now, the 13th day of May, 1875, their children look upon their work and pronounce it good." This was responded to in an effective speech by Dr. Lathrop. The list was closed with the toast of "The Army and Navy." Gen. Casey responded on the part of the Army, and Gen. Thatcher spoke in behalf of the Navy. The members of the society then separated, after spending a most enjoyable evening.

BUSINESS SESSION OF THE CINCINNATI.

The General Society of the Cincinnati resumed its session yesterday morning at Delmonico's, Hon. Hamilton Fish presiding. The business of the session was of a routine character. The following officers were elected for the next three years:

President General—Hon. Hamilton Fish, New-York.
Vice President General—Hon. James Simons, South Carolina.
Secretary General—Mr. George W. Harris, Pennsylvania.
Treasurer General—Alexander Hamilton, Jr., New-York.
Assistant Secretary General—Richard J. Manning, Maryland.
Treasurer—William B. Dayton, New-Jersey.
Chaplain—Rev. M. S. Hutton, New-York.

Mr. Fish briefly returned thanks to the delegates for re-electing him President General of the Society. He said he had filled that position over twenty-one years, and of all the offices which he held that was the dearest to him. Mr. Fish wore the order of his office, which is a medal worn by Washington, and which was presented to him by the sailors of the French Navy. It consists of the American coat of arms elegantly set in diamonds and precious stones. The leaves of the olive branches and wreaths are composed of emeralds, the berries of rubies, and the beak of the eagle of amethyst. Above the eagle is a group of military emblems—flags, drums, and cannon—all set in diamonds, surrounding a ribbon upon which are inscribed the words: "Presented in the name of the French sailors to his Excellency Gen. Washington." The inscription is also studded with precious stones, and the whole is suspended from a light-blue ribbon with white edges. Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Jr., presented the society with twelve forks which were used by Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary War, and which had been formerly in the possession of his father-in-law, Gen. Lewis, who was President General of the society.

At 1 P. M. the session adjourned for lunch, after which the entire party drove to Central Park in carriages supplied for their use by the members of the Union Club.

THE INDIANS.

THE CHARGES OF GOV. OSBORN, OF KANSAS, AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT HOAG.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 13.—Advices from Topeka, Kan., say that information has been received there from Washington that President Grant has examined the charges against Indian Superintendent Hoag made by Gov. Osborn, and declines to remove him. It is further stated that Gov. Osborn will on his return from California make additional charges against Hoag; this time of official and personal dishonesty in the matter of the distribution of the Indian annuities in Kansas and in the Indian Territory.

THE SIOUX DELEGATION COMPLAINING BITTERLY OF THE AGENTS.

OMAHA, Neb., May 13.—The Sioux chiefs' party left here this evening over the Chicago and North-western Railroad. At a private interview last evening, requested by Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and the rest of the chiefs, they told a most awful tale of their sufferings from ill treatment by agents. They insist that the agents have packed their own interpreters into the party to the utter exclusion of those whom the Indians wanted, and say they are men whom the Indians cannot trust.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD OFFICERS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 13.—John P. King has been re-elected President of the Georgia Railroad over C. H. Rhimzy. King's plurality was 72. The convention adjourned after two days' session. The proceedings were watched with interest. Gen. McRae, Superintendent of the State Road, has been elected Superintendent of the Georgia Road.

A PIANO VOYAGE TWICE AROUND THE WORLD.

There is now lying in the port of New-York the American ship Agra, in connection with which vessel there is an eventful history of an American piano. The vessel was owned by Capt. Miller, who sailed her, and the companion of his long and adventurous voyages was his wife, an accomplished pianiste. In the month of April, 1871, an American upright piano was placed in the cabin of the good ship Agra by her captain, for the use of his wife, to beguile the tediousness of the long sea voyages intended to be taken. In the latter part of the month the vessel sailed from New-York direct for Melbourne, Australia; thence to China, Japan, and India, returning to New-York after an absence of fifteen months. In September, 1872, she left again for another voyage round the world, going first to Melbourne a second time; thence direct to London, England, then to Norway, whence she returned directly to Melbourne; then to San Francisco and China, and then back to New-York, after an absence of two years and five months, having traveled over 110,000 miles, having crossed the equator ten times and passed the Cape of Good Hope five times, and Cape Horn nearly as many, while enduring, as a matter of course, innumerable storms, and every vicissitude of climatic changes. During the entire period this American piano has remained on shipboard, screwed down to the floor of the Captain's cabin, and has never left the ship until recently, when, the vessel being sold, it was landed. During the whole time the instrument has been played upon by the Captain's wife every fair day. It has not been touched or repaired in any way since it first left New-York, with the exception of a slight tuning in Melbourne, where it was pronounced to be the finest instrument ever heard there, and a partial tuning once in San Francisco—and, when landed and returned to the maker for temporary storage, the instrument was found to be in as perfect condition after its buffeting about twice round the world as on the day when it first left New-York. No stronger evidence could be adduced of the strength, durability, and reliability of American pianos over those of European make than that given above. It is almost needless to add that the instrument in question was one made by the now renowned piano-makers of the world, Steinway & Sons, whose instruments defy wind, weather, and climatic changes. The skeptical can remove all doubt, if they feel inclined, by inspecting this much-traveled piano at their store. Capt. Miller, whose musical knowledge is confined to aural experience of much extent, certifies his conviction that for use on shipboard there is nothing which can compare with a Steinway upright piano.—*Tribune.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

A Severe Pain in my Right Lung and Intercostal muscles; experienced great trouble and difficulty in breathing; the pain was intense. Applied GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA, which gave me instant relief. ALWYN BALL, No. 53 West 32d st., New-York.
Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 166 and 108 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Atkinson's White Rose,
(Genuine,) 55c. a bottle; Camphor, (pure,) 25c. ℔ lb. W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av., one door above 27th st., New-York.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

The Peruvian Syrup has cured thousands who were suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

LYON—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, May 12, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan and Rev. William H. Vibbert, of Philadelphia, EDWARD LYON to KATHERINE MCVICKAR, daughter of H. Augustus Taylor, of this City.

SCHUYLER—VISSCHER.—May 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, Glen, N. Y., by Rev. J. P. Dysart, Mr. MARTIN J. SCHUYLER and Miss FLORENCE A. VISSCHER.

TOWNSEND—MILLER.—On Wednesday, May 12, 1875, at the North Baptist Church, by Rev. John J. Browner, JAMES H. TOWNSEND, Jr., to EMMA B., daughter of Robert Miller. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Wednesday, May 12, after a lingering illness, FREDERICK R. ANDERSON, in the 69th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARMORE.—On Thursday morning, May 13, ALFRED BARMORE, in the 68th year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Barclay, No. 32 West 14th st., on Saturday, 15th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

BUHLER.—On Thursday morning, May 13, 1875, at his residence, No. 213 West 11th st., CHRISTIAN F. BUHLER, in the 64th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENT.—At Port Chester, May 12, 1875, in the 14th year of his age, SAMUEL S., Jr., son of Samuel S. and Sarah E. Bent.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Episcopal Church on Friday, May 14, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting for the 12:05 train from Grand Central Depot.

BURTSELL.—A solemn high mass of requiem (the month's mind) will be offered, at 10 o'clock, on Friday, May 14, for the late DOROTHEA BURTSELL, in the Church of the Epiphany, 2d av., near 21st st. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At his residence, Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, 12th inst., WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, in the 76th year of his age.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at Barrytown.

COLLOMB.—In Brooklyn, May 11, PELAGIA, wife of Eugene Collomb, in the 84th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, C. B. Loomis, are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., on Friday, 14th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

DORE.—On Thursday morning, May 13, of diphtheria, CLARENCE COLIGNY, only son of Joseph and Mary A. Doré, aged 4 years, 1 month, and 19 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 174 3d st., Jersey City, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 1 P. M.

DEMARAY.—At Tappan, on the 11th inst., EDGAR DEMARAY.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, of Tappan, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ELDER.—April 25, on board the steam-ship City of Peking, on the passage from Japan to San Francisco, D. RIKER ELDER, aged 36 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, George Elder, at Stamford, Conn., on Friday, 14th inst., at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet the 1 o'clock P. M. New-Haven train at the Stamford depot. The remains will be taken on the following day to Green-Wood.

FELLOWES.—On Wednesday morning, May 12, at his residence, No. 570 5th av., WILLIAM FELLOWES, of Staten Island, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of 44th st. and Madison av., at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.
☞ New-Orleans and Louisville papers please copy.

HARRIS.—May 12, Mrs. EMMA HARRIS, daughter of Hamilton W. Robinson.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral at her father's residence, No. 5 East 65th st., on Friday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Worcester, N. Y., for interment.

HAIT.—At Peekskill, on the 12th inst., Mrs. MARY A. HAIT, relict of the late Seth Hait.
Funeral services at St. Peter's Church on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

HAWS.—On Thursday, May 13, FRANCES E., wife of John P. Haws, of this City, and daughter of Thomas M. Millett, of Savannah, Ga.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Savannah papers please copy.

McCOLLUM.—On Tuesday, May 11, 1875, at his residence, No. 67 St. Mark's place, after a lingering illness, JOHN McCOLLUM, in the 67th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, from the Church of the Nativity, 2d av., near 3d st., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MILLER.—At Rahway, N. J., May 13, 1875, CORNELIUS S. MILLER, aged 68 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, 16th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

POWER.—On Thursday morning, May 13, at the Hotel Brunswick, JOHN H. POWER.
The funeral services will take place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday morning, 15th inst., at 9 o'clock.

ROWE.—At Newton Centre, Mass., Thursday, May 13, 1875, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Geo. Rowe, and daughter of John Brown, late of Harlem, New-York.

SHAY.—On Saturday evening, 8th inst., after a short illness, JEFFERSON B. SHAY, of Chicago.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 144 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SQUIER.—At Fanwood, N. J., May 11, 1875, HARRIET, widow of the late John Squier, in her 77th year.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Friday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at Fanwood Depot on arrival of 12:45 train from New-York.

SPEAR.—LAURA FANNIE, eldest daughter of the late Charles Spear.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANDFORD.—On Wednesday evening, May 12, CHARLES SANDFORD, in the 75th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 19 East 16th st., Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

SECOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 12, 1875, MARTHA MARIA, wife of Henry R. Secor, in the 71st year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 316 Union st., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

YOUNG.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 12, 1875, of diphtheria, ALICE YOUNG only daughter of Mason and Louise Hurlbut Young, in the 9th year of her age.
The funeral services will be held at St. George's Church on Friday, May 14, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS. **A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT** Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,
Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.
Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

A.A.A.

ART SALE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
May 13 and 14,
at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
NO. 82 5TH AV.

Mr. Somerville takes pleasure in calling attention to the very important collection of paintings now on exhibition at his gallery.

ARTISTS REPRESENTED.

E. Lambinet,	G. H. Boughton,
J. Jominez,	E. Johnson,
J. B. C. Corot,	C. Noue,
J. F. Kensett,	O. Saunier,
T. Agrassot,	J. H. Dolph,
— Pabst,	L. C. Tiffany,
L. R. Mignot,	W. L. Sonntag,
Boddington,	F. O. C. Darly,
T. Nast,	V. Neblig,
William Hart,	James C. Thom,
H. Von Leter,	N. Diaz,
E. Verboekhoeven,	S. Bonheur,
C. Stanfield,	J. H. De Haas,
E. Accard,	L. Lasalle,
J. R. Koek-Koek,	T. Rebot,
De La Hoese,	J. G. Brown,
A. B. Durand,	and others.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART EXHIBITION AND SALE.

EXCLUSIVELY AMERICAN.

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FINE PAINTINGS.

CHOICE EXAMPLES BY THE BEST AMERICAN ARTISTS—A FINE DISPLAY OF HOME WORK—NOW ON EXHIBITION, (FREE,) DAY AND EVENING, AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

THE HOUSEHOLD ART COMPANY

Of Boston will have a special sale of some of its artistic work, including some rare antiques, at the rooms of the Messrs. LEAVITT & Co., Clinton Hall New-York—sale positive—on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, among which will be found choice side-boards and dining-room furniture, book-cases, and library tables, peculiar cabinets and chests of drawers writing-tables in variety, work-tables, stands, rare mirrors, brass work, old china and pottery, embroidered rugs, fine old Spanish chairs, lounges, small tables, paper-cases, &c., &c., &c.
The special designs are by Mr. Elliott.
Catalogues can be had of the Messrs. LEAVITT and of The Household Art Company of Boston. To be seen on Tuesday evening and afterward.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday May 15, 1875, will close at this office, as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE ELEMENTS OF DISEASE ANNIHILATED.—The bodily secret ons, if vitiated, develop acids which enter the circulation and produce gout, rheumatism, and gravel. MILK OF MAGNESIA annihilates these elements of disease and prevents their development. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

THOMAS DUGAN,
UNDERTAKER. WAREROOMS NO. 237 BOWERY. Established 183 .

STUTTERING.—U. S. STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (Dr. White,) 417 4th av., N. Y.; best references; no pay until perfectly cured. Call or send for circular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"TWO ORPHANS" WALTZ.—GREAT SUCCESS of this charming waltz, played nightly in the "Two Orphans," and embellished with elegant and correct likenesses of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard. The sensation of the day! Price 75c. Written by Henry Tissington. Sold everywhere. Published by C. H. DITSON & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of this association will be held at head-quarters, Nos. 18 and 20 St Mark's place, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JOHN H. BRADY, President.
E. GONOR BROOKS, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 437 4th av., FRIDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8 o'clock.
JOS. C. BIGLIN, Sec'y. HENRY E. HOWLAND, Pres't.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 14, at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., at 8 o'clock. Hon. Severn D. Moulton and ex-Alderman James Owens will address the association and the Anderson Brothers' Glee Club will furnish the music.
WALTER S. PINCKNAY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes the care of a gentleman's house during their absence in the country; has no incumbrance; is sober, reliable, and trustworthy; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Address J. W., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau. Removed to No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY, AN OPPORTUNITY to go abroad as companion or teacher in a family; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 44 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl brought up to work and very active and tidy, with seven years' City reference from City lady, as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to go to the country; wishes a steady place. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A USEFUL GIRL, AS chamber-maid, waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; is a thoroughly good waitress, either for hotel, boarding-house or private family; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT NORTH of Ireland girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; is kind and obliging; has good reference; City or country. Call at No. 10 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 742 3d av., near 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl as chamber-maid, cook, or waitress in a private family; three years' reference from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 133 East 21st st., Grammercy Park.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; several years' reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third story, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent Protestant girl, as chamber maid and seamstress; can operate Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go the country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family in the country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, strong, willing girl; is a good waitress and a careful chamber-maid; very willing, obliging, and industrious; has the best of references. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; has best reference, and can be well recommended from last place. Call at No. 153 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and do fine washing and fluting; best City references. Call on or address No. 247 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A REspectable Scotch girl to do chamber-work or take care of children; reference if required. Call or address No. 1,436 2d av., between 74th and 75th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and nurse or chamber-maid and waitress; has City reference. Call or address No. 436 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish young woman as chamber-maid and do plain sewing in a private family; best of references. Apply at No. 246 East 26th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family or hotel; good references. Call at No. 246 East 26th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING.—BY A very neat, competent, willing girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young English girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to go in the country; good reference. Call or address A. M., No. 692 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; good references. Call at No. 117 West 38th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; can furnish good references. Call or address 231 East 54th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY a respectable German girl to do chamber-work, or would do house-work in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 56 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl brought up to work and very active and tidy, with seven years' City reference from City lady, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take one work; willing to go to the country, but above all wishes a steady place. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a small private family, to do chamber-work and waiting; has reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37 sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress or light house-work; is willing and obliging; good City references. Call or address No. 779 7th av., between 51st and 52d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing to take care of children, and wants to go to the country; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 118 East 63d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a first-class Swedish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 50 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and do washing and ironing in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 915 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call or address No. 448 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and will do fine washing; four and a half years' reference as to capability. Apply for two days at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman to do light chamber-work and sewing, or to wait on ladies; good City references; willing and obliging. Call at No. 11 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A LADY A PERmanent place for one of her girls to do chamber-work, and willing to assist with care of children. Apply at No. 330 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or assist with children or waiting; City or country; best City reference. Call at 322 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 163 West 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH WOMAN AS chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or would assist in anything else. Call for two days at No. 331 East 12th st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, seamstress, or to take care of children and sew; can make dresses; five years' City reference. Call at No. 492 1st av., near 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF experience; good references. Address No. 317 East 52d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SISters, (colored,) very nice, tidy, useful girls; competent to do their work well and satisfactorily; cook wash, iron, and up-stairs work, &c.; for City or country; have good references; are capable and civil; help together or separate. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH Protestant woman as a superior French cook; understands all kinds of fancy French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; all kinds of nice soups, pastry, jellies, &c.; can serve party dinners and suppers; is neat and tidy; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is a superior bread and biscuit baker; can furnish unexceptionable reference; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE COMPETENT WOMAN, who is a first-class cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has very best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT SWEDISH GIRL; UNderstands her business well in all branches; best City references; is good natured with other servants; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; is a tidy, good girl; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business in all its branches; soups, jellies, wild fowls, baking, boning, and larding; best of City references. Call or address No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK; BONES, LARDS, makes pastries, &c.; a splendid meat and vegetable cook; willing to go to the country; would assist with washing, if other duties allowed; City or country. Apply at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A THOROUGH American cook, in a small hotel in the country or private boarding-house; good references. Call at No. 117 West 38th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook in a private family; for reference call on present employer, No. 43 West 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, FOR A HOTEL; is a competent cook, and order cook; is a reliable, temperate, civil person, and can give satisfaction; by the month or season; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A MOTHER, AND DAUGHTER about sixteen, together; the mother is a first-class cook; for City or country, hotel, or private family; wages not particular; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan; is a competent cook; or would take charge of a house during the Summer months; is accustomed to wait on gentlemen; the best of testimonials given. Call at or address No. 519 3d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; five and a half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 74 Charles st.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business in every particular; is very competent, careful and obliging. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent person as good plain cook; will do the entire washing of a small private family; good City reference. Apply at 160 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS A GOOD COOK and baker; has several years' reference from one private family; a good private family that keeps help long. Apply at No. 430 West 40th st., in the store.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman, who is an excellent cook, washer ironer, &c.; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtion to assist in the washing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NORTH of Ireland Protestant girls for the entire work of a house; good cook and laundress, and thorough chamber-maid, &c.; willing to go to the country; will do good work, and want a steady place; are young and strong; milk and butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women, in a private family; one as cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, pastry; the other as chamber-maid or waitress; would like to get to the country together; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 140 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD plain cook; assist with the washing and ironing; not afraid to work; best of City reference. Address No. 1,071 First av., second floor, between 58th and 59th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business, where a kitchen-maid is kept; can furnish the best of reference. Can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av., from 10 to 2 P. M.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and waitress, together in a good country family; cook is first-class, and the lowest wages is $25; waitress, $16; both have reduced their wages. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS cook in a private family; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has lived for four years in her last place; best City reference given. Call at No. 140 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; neat and tidy, (Baltimorean,) as cook, washer, and ironer, seamstress, or general house-work; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; bread and biscuit maker; willing to do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 230 East 29th st., near 2d av., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; would do the coarse washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call or address No. 299 7th av., or M. S., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and jellies; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 150 West 28th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED girl just from Virginia, as cook, washer, and ironer, general housework or waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with coarse washing; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 20 West 13th st., first floor, rear.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS, one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid; best of City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 490 6th av., Room No. 16.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH COOK, WITH good City references; understands all kinds of cooking and milk and butter; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS GOOD plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing, if required; good reference. Apply at No. 296 7th av.

DOMESTIC HELP,

male and female, for all capacities, and of every nationality, at

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, No. 109 West 34th St., Corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands meats, soups, baking, and dessert; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; Newport preferred for the Summer; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK AND to assist with the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go to the country; City references. Apply at No. 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN CITY OR country, by a willing, neat, and obliging woman, with good reference; will do coarse washing and ironing. Call at No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging; no objection to do the coarse washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 4 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family; is a good cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; HAS THE best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 22d st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; three years' City reference. Call at No. 57 East 41st st.

DRESS-MAKING.—LADIES' AND MISSES' suits cut, fitted, and basted from the best London and Paris fashions, by Mrs. BATSFORD; experience over twenty years in this particular branch; can guarantee a perfect fit. Residence No. 360 West 17th st., near 9th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day; all the latest patterns; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; would like a few customers by the day; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Call at or address for two days, No. 329 East 22d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY MISS CANBY, A FIRST-class dress-maker, wishes a few more engagements by the day; cuts and trims beautifully. Call at No. 256 West 37th st., Room No. 3.

DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. G. SMYTH, DRESS-maker, No. 160 East 53d st., solicits a few more customers by the day or week, or at her own home; long experience with Mme. Noll.

FAMILIES CAN BE PROMPTLY SUPPLIED with a select class of servants of all nations, males and females at No. 602 6th av., near 36th st.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION, &C.—A LADY, teacher of French and of the rudiments of English, desires a position for the Summer months either as visiting governess or to reside in the family, or as companion to a lady; refers to patrons. Address Mme. Louise, Box No. 327 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl; is a good waitress, and gives good references from her only place in the City; speaks good English; wages small. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEMpered young girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to be generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NICE TIDY GIRL, TO DO house-work and be generally useful; would like a place in Orange or Newark; is a bright, smart girl, about twenty; wages no object; can please and suit; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to do general house-work or cook, wash, and iron for a small family in the country; can be well recommended. Call at No. 328 East 21st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL for general work; is strong, neat, and a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; wants a steady place; City or country; can make butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; is willing and obliging; has City references. Call or address No. 436 West 42d st.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls (sisters) to do the work of a private family; the best of references. Call at No. 652 Washington st.

LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT ENGlish woman, speaking French, German, and Italian, as lady's maid; is a good needle-woman; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 109 West 20th st., few doors from 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, FRENCH, speaking English fluently; as maid in a family going to Europe; no objection to children; accustomed to travel, never seasick. Call or address for two days at present employer's, No. 46 West 39th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A lady for a German girl who has lived with her several years as lady's maid and seamstress, or as nurse for children over two years of age. Call at No. 436 West 22d st., from 10 until 3 o'clock.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON, AS Lady's maid; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 770 2d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH SUISSE PERSON as first-class lady's maid; understands her business thoroughly in dress-making and hair-dressing; speaks German, English, and French; best of references. Address Suissesse, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN, as a first-class laundress; does her work in a handsome style; has the very best testimonials. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 East 40th st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; gives excellent City references for capability and a good character; is a thorough laundress; neat and obliging. Can be seen at Maurice Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress and will assist with the chamber work; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 160 East 53d st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 215 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business, in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 100 50th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; the best of City reference; Newport preferred for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress; three years' reference. Call at No. 124 West 31st st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, speaking English fairly, as nurse; willing to assist with chamber-work or be otherwise useful; City or country; is Protestant, but does not object to live with Catholic help; willing to travel. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; IS CApable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up on the bottle if necessary; is a good seamstress; City or country; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 174 7th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS PERfectly capable to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; four years' reference; no objection to country; no relatives. Apply from 10 to 4 o'clock, daily, at No. 175 East 73d st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Sarah Loman.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, respectable German Protestant girl, who is fond of, and attentive to, children; is also a good chambermaid and a nice plain seamstress; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE, seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady; City or country; three years' City reference. Apply for two days at No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., Mrs. Hardman's.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW AS NURSE for young children; can do plain sewing; no objection to the country; has City reference. Call at St. George's Chapel, No. 408 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy girl as nurse and seamstress; can furnish the best City reference. Call at No. 323 East 36th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WELSH Protestant girl, as nurse and do plain sewing. Call at No. 222 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—TO GROWING children; would go in the country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 317 East 37th st., Room No. 14.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; wishes to go to the country for the Summer, and can be highly recommended; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 63d st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress for grown children; would do light chamber-work; first-class City references. Call at No. 222 East 34th st.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—OR GROWING CHILDREN, BY A VERY tidy Swedish girl, with the best of testimonials as a thorough nurse; speaks good English; can read English for the children. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; well recommended; fond of children; can sew nicely; is a good plain lady's maid; neat, willing; speaks English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PROTESTANT woman in a private family as nurse and seamstress for growing children; good City reference. Address No. 227 East 42d st., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS nurse and can sew on machine; can give City reference; no objection to going in the country. Call for two days at 256 West 41st st., first floor, back room.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; can do braiding and embroidering; first-class City references. Call at No. 911 3d av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXperienced woman as nurse and seamstress; will take charge of a baby from birth; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 150 West 28th st., store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl, or would do chamber-work and sewing; has good reference. Call on or address No. 3 West 51st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow as nurse for young children; would do plain sewing; no objection to the country; City reference. Can be seen at St. George's Chapel, 408 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle, if required; City reference. Call for two days at No. 676 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN TAKE entire charge of a baby from birth, or grown children and sewing; best of reference given. Call at No. 50 East 41st st., near Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, TO take charge of a baby or grown children; good City reference. Call at No. 302 West 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; cuts and fits for children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's machines; will assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 502 West 56th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and dress-maker; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN CUT AND FIT; WOULD assist with house-work or teach growing children; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 310 East 49th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery; would do chamber-work if required, or wait on a lady; best City references. Call at No. 222 East 34th st., ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKING, or as a general family seamstress; by the day or week; can cut, fit, and trim ladies' and children's suits and dresses; also, boy's clothing. Address Dressmaker, No. 611 East 9th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing, by hand or by machine; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; has reference. Call at No. 114 West 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as first-class seamstress; is a good operator on sewing-machine; no objection to take care of growing children; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts, first floor.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl, capable of sewing and teaching; or attend a growing child; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 131 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; by the day or week; terms very moderate. Call at No. 332 East 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH girl as seamstress, or will wait on lady or children; City references. Address E. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A capable girl as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work in a private family; would go in the country; Newport preferred; best City reference. Apply at No. 814 6th av., corner 46th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN EITHER a hotel or boarding-house in country; is a thorough and competent waitress and chamber-maid; is a tidy, active, pleasant girl; has good references. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-maid; no objections to the country for the Summer. Call at present employer's, No. 213 West 44th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent young woman as waitress; will assist in chamber-work; understands her business thoroughly. Call at present employer's, No. 31 East 20th st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; has the best of City references; would go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; understands dressing of salads, and cleaning of silver; good reference from last place. Call at No. 145 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman as waitress in a private family; has excellent references. Can be seen at present employer's, for two days, No. 16 West 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress or chamber-maid; City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, as waitress and assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at present employer's, 213 West 44th st.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHING done up in first-class style by a competent person; fluting done by machine. Call or address No. 342 East 23d st., first floor.

MALES.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—SYSTEMATIC INstruction, use of books, &c., are offered to a studious youth of fifteen or more in return for attendance in a doctor's office. Address PHYSICIAN, Station D, Cooper Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE to get the care of a private house for the Summer; best reference. Call for two days at No. 401 West 54th st., top floor.

A COLORED BOY AGED EIGHTEEN, would like to get evening employment from 6 to 10 or 11 o'clock. Address S. F. W., Box No. 812 Post Office, New-York.

BUTLER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS business, and well recommended as to honesty, sobriety, neatness, and efficiency. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CLERK, BOOK-KEEPER, OR ASSISTANT.—By one who has had several years experience; has a large acquaintance in the metal trade; references satisfactory. Address METALS, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF REspectability, who thoroughly understands his business, of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom; good, steady driver; will be useful; unexceptionable City recommendations. Call or address L. or Coachman, No. 18 East 18th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; single; age, thirty-six; can be highly recommended; either City or country; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of gentleman's horses, harness, and carriages; careful City driver; willing and obliging; seven years' references from last employers. Address A. B., No. 154 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City references as to sobriety and capability; City or country. Address M. B., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant man; stylish and careful City driver; is a first-class groom; understands the care of carriage and road horses; best reference as to ability. Address for two days R. S. C., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN, who thoroughly understands his business; good careful City driver; no objection to go to any part of the country; seven years' City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG man who understands all work on a gentleman's place; can milk, care horses, mow lawns, work in gardens, &c.; useful in any capacity; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM. — BY A YOUNG Protestant man, lately from old country; has first-class testimonials from former employers; will take any position in a gentleman's stables; is anxious to get work; knows the City very well to drive in. Address Stuart, No. 130 West 28th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man, who thoroughly understands his business; is sober, steady, and reliable, and a careful City driver; no objection to the country; best references given. Call or address P. G., 138 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN AS coachman; is strictly honest, temperate, and industrious; is a first-class man in every respect; best recommendations; prefers New-York State or Long Island. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; who perfectly understands his business. Call, for two days, at No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; American; careful, sober, and intelligent; is one of the best drivers and horseman in the country; all satisfaction will be given; country preferred. Address D. K. J., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience; understands the business in all its branches; eleven years' City reference from last employer. Call or address J. M., No. 1,315 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant, who is strictly temperate and reliable; understands the care of horses perfectly well and a careful driver; best City references. Address Livingston, No. 143 West 29th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is willing and obliging; can milk; two years' reference from his last place. Address O. B., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, WITH TWO YEARS' references, as a first-class groom and coachman; understands the proper care of horses and carriages; is very tidy, and willing; speaks good English. Seen to-day at Swedish Servant's Office, 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; undoubted reference. Address Coachman, No. 8 East 31st st., Bradley & Co.'s stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT man; first-class reference from last place in the City, where he has lived a number of years. Please call at or address W. W., at No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has best City reference from last employer. Call or address J. B., No. 114 West 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk, and be generally useful; very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable married man, no family; will be found willing and obliging; best country and City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THORoughly understands the care of horses; a good driver; six years reference; willing and obliging. Address J. W., No. 34 New st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN NOT AFRAID OF WORK; understands the business thoroughly; will make himself generally useful; the very best of references given. Address B. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in every respect; is willing and obliging; country preferred; best City reference. Address T. F., Box 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; fifteen years' first-class reference; City or country. Call or address J. C., at Ira Brown's stables, No. 73 University place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; no family; is a good City driver; or would go to the country; has the best of City references. Call or address W. W., 4 and 6 West 45th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; either City or country; can be well recommended. Call or address No. 23 East 12th st., McNichol's livery stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHMAN and groom; City or country; eight years' City reference from last employer. Call on or address M. F., No. 32 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman (American) whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Call or address at office No. 46 Cliff st., or S. M. Locke, No. 21 West 52d st.

COURIER &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN; speaks French, English, and Italian well; to travel with a family in Europe as courier or traveling servant; he knows all Europe well and has good references from New-York families. Address A. Kaltwassen, No. 228 7th av., first floor back.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he has to part with on account of giving up his horses; can highly recommend him to any gentleman in want of a first-class man; is single, and no objection to the country. Call or address B. H., No. 44 East 41st st.

COACHMAN. — BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN every respect; understands the care of horses and carriages; is married; no family; thirteen years' first-class City reference from some of the best families in New-York; has no objection to the country. Call on or address for two days T. O. B., No. 436 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF INDUSTRIOUS habits; understands care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is perfectly sober and attentive; is also a good gardener; can milk; eight years' first-class reference. Address E., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A NEAT, REspectable man as groom and coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and all its branches; will be found reliable and obliging; best City references. Address Coachman, No. 56 Greenwich av.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE MAN as coachman and groom; strictly temperate and thoroughly understands his business, and a stylish City driver; best City references. Call or address No. 143 West 29th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, who has a perfect knowledge of his business in all its branches; can be highly recommeded for honesty, sobriety, and attention to his business. Call on or address S. S., No. 51 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; is well acquainted with New-York and Brooklyn; over three years' reference from last employer. Address M. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN. — BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and has good City reference. Address Edward, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APpearance; a good groom and careful driver; willing and obliging, with first-class reference. Address W. S., Box No. 275 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man, lately from old country; has first-class testimonials; Protestant. Can be seen at No. 130 West 28th st., or address Hawthorn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; has four years' first-class City reference from his last place. Call on or address P. L., No. 66 Irving place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, single, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; first-class references. Call or address T. W., No. 26 East 36th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; first-class references. Address T. M., Box No. 258, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A colored man and wife; no incumbrance; wife as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Address A. Decker, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; City or country; best reference from last employer. Address R. H., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant, useful man, as coachman and groom; many years' City reference. Address A. A., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO HAS a perfect knowledge of his business in every respect; character and capability undeniable. Call or address my present boss' stable, J. F., 51 East 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man; is a careful and competent driver, which his references will show; country preferred. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; undoubted reference. Address S. N., 8 East 31st st., Bradley & Co.'s stables.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, WELL RECOMMENDED, strong, able, willing, and very useful; speaks English; is single; strictly sober. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE, STRONG, AND not afraid of work; some time in the country; speaks English; can drive oxen or horses. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A WORKING man; draining and laying out a new place in all its branches; is married. Address P. M. G., Young & Elliott, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—POULTRY, dairy, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-nine years; man can do all kinds of farm-work, drive horses, do gardening, milk, &c.; wife is a good carer of poultry, butter-maker, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE AS ASSISTANT gardener; some years' experience in gardens and on farms; willing, strong, and a first-class man. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av. Charges.

GARDENER.—AS FRUIT, FLOWER, AND VEGEtable gardener; understands all branches of gardening and farming; fifteen years' practice in this country; age, 35; wants a cottage; married, one child; best of City reference. Address Gardener, 634 Washington st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SINGLE MAN, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; good City reference. Call or address Joseph, at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT single man on a gentleman's or lady's place as vegetable and flower gardener; would take charge of a horse and cow; best reference. Call at 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class gardener, capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; best of reference. Call on or address Gardener, No. 224 Madison av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; also the care and treatment of horses; can milk; will make himself useful; five years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202, *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, and not afraid of work; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 39th st.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; or to attend to a sick gentleman; willing to travel; first-class recommendations. Address N. A., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has three years' City reference from his last place as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c.; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER AND SERVANT.—BY A PROTESTant man, aged thirty years, lately landed, who can wait on table and do all kinds of work required of a general servant in a family; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; THORoughly competent; none but first-class families need apply; three years' reference. Address O. P., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver; can give good City and country references; country preferred. Address G. F., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

WAITER. — IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A Frenchman; has the best recommendations from Europe and the City. Address for two days No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER (single) in a private family; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 612 5th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A SINGLE young man, who has the best of City reference. Call on or address M. C., No. 7 East 28th st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT WAITER; THREE years' best reference. Address A. Z., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT man, without any incumbrances, in private family; City or country; understands his various duties as butler and waiter thoroughly; has long and satisfactory City reference. Address D. E. R., Box No. 287, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Canwit & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER OR SECOND.—BY A STEADY YOUNG man, (a Protestant;) can be well recommended. Address L. L., Box No. 159 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY TO GO OUT of the City a French woman, or a German speaking French, to take charge of a child, four years old; references required. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—A COOK AND LAUNDRESS, PROTESTants only; first-class City references; wages, $16; cook to assist in washing. Apply at No. 18 East 36th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS TO ASsist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED.—A COLORED DINING-ROOM WAITER—one fully competent; none other need apply. Apply at No. 45 East 20th st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALES LADIES AND learners at Rodh Bros., No. 277 6th av.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED—A FIRST-RATE farmer with good references; with a wife, a first-rate housekeeper; American or Scotch. Apply immediately at No. 302 Clinton st., next to Baltic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A GERMAN OR FRENCH GIRL TO GO into the country in Summer as chambermaid and seamstress, and to travel with lady and daughter in Winter; must read, write, and speak her own language accurately. Call, for two days, at Gramercy Park Hotel, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED.—TWO GERMAN GIRLS FOR STATEN Island; one as chamber-maid, and to assist with washing; the other a German laundress. Apply at Room No. 44 Madison Square House, corner of Broadway and 21st st.

WANTED—A STEADY GERMAN GIRL, ABOUT sixteen or eighteen years old, to do general house-work. Apply at No. 416 West 49th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Apply at No. 322½ East 50th st., between 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAWYER OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE general charge of the business of a law office in this City; to a competent person a satisfactory salary will be paid. Address T., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES are interested in the establishment of an industrial palace in the City of New-York, which shall be larger and more magnificent than any of its predecessors.

The Legislature of New-York has granted a charter incorporating the Industrial Exhibition Company. This corporation proposes to erect a suitable building to be used as a perpetual palace of industry.

It is intended to have the building ready in time to receive the goods which will be exhibited in the Centennial at Philadelphia. By so doing this project becomes an aid to the Centennial, as those who propose to exhibit goods at the world's fair at Philadelphia will be justified in incurring a greater expense, knowing that on the close of that enterprise they can remove their wares from Philadelphia to New-York and again place them on exhibition, and also sell by sample. The industrial palace of New-York is destined to become the home of manufacturers and inventors. The people of this City are especially interested in this enterprise, for the reason that it will cause thousands of strangers from all portions of the world to visit New-York, not once, but annually, for business, and for pleasure, that, but for the Palace of Industry, would remain at home or visit other cities. This influx of strangers would leave annually millions of dollars, which would be distributed among the citizens of New-York. One of the great necessities of New-York is

RAPID TRANSIT.

Nothing will give capital more confidence that a rapid-transit railway will pay, than the building of a crystal palace. The strangers desiring to visit such an institution would alone make sufficient business to justify the building of a railway from the Battery to the Harlem River. Rival cities to New-York are making earnest and vigorous attempts to carry away the trade of New-York, and such attempts are partially successful. The people of New-York, if they would retain their position as the commercial Metropolis of the United States, must aid such enterprises as are destined, when completed, to attract strangers and business to New-York.

No one enterprise will tend more to accomplish this than the building of such a Palace of Industry as is proposed.

The Industrial Exhibition Company, for the purpose of raising the necessary means to carry out its plan, has made a bonded debt, and to enable persons of small means to aid in this great enterprise has made its bonds at $20 each, and half bonds at $10 each. Circulars sent free. All communications should be addressed INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, Office, No. 67 University place, New-York City.

Traveling agents wanted.

A local agent wanted in each town in the United States and Canada.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1875.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from 2 P. M., May 17 to the morning of June 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

7 3-10 PER CENT. CINCINNATI BONDS.
ROLLINS BROTHERS, No. 41 Pine st., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872 are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Managers for the ensuing year:

ABIEL A. LOW,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,	THOMAS CORNELL,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	W. J. HOPPIN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
THOMAS DICKSON,	ROBERT S. HONE,
JAMES ROOSEVELT.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1875.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Company having paid to this company the sum of thirty thousand dollars, in currency, being the annual payment to the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of their mortgage to this company, dated May 1, 1872, the Union Trust Company of New-York will receive proposals on or before the 1st day of August next for the sale of the bonds of said Western Union Telegraph Company, issued under said mortgage, to the extent of ninety-one thousand dollars, in currency, being the total amount of funds now in hand applicable to this purpose.

This company reserves the right to decline all proposals for the sale of said bonds at a greater premium than ten per cent. above par in currency.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
EDWARD KING, President.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of said company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Milwaukee on SATURDAY, 12th June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on 22d May, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 21st June at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS LIGHT CO., N. E. COR. 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1875, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M., of that day. The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY MORTGAGES CASHED WITHout delay by A. D. MELLECK, JR., & BRO., No. 12 Pine st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital.........................$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up.........................7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

$100,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN on first-class property.—Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, 8th av., corner 34th st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ½ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
60 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.
DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, May 24, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand six hundred (1,600) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace size, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove size, five hundred (500) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, WILLIAM WOOD, } Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 95 Attorney st., for school purposes, including some alterations on premises adjoining.

Proposals will also be received, at the time and place above named, for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

FREDERICK HOLSTEN, FREDERICK GERMANN, ANDREW J. CASE, N. S. ROBERTS, M. D., FRANCIS COAN, } Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW-ZEALAND, AND SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE—ENLARGEMENT OF TIME FOR RECEIPT OF TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmasters General of New South Wales and New-Zealand are prepared to receive, on or before the 1st day of June next, tenders for the conveyance of mails between those Colonies and San Francisco, once each way in every four weeks during a period of not exceeding eight years from the commencement of the service.

Full particulars of the number and description of ships required to be employed, the character of the service, the routes to be traversed, the regulations to be observed, and the conditions of the contract, with forms of tender, may now be obtained at the office of E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., C.B., the British Consul General at New-York, where the form of contract the contractors will be required to enter into, and the form of bond to be given, if a bond be required, may be seen.

Tenders are to be delivered to one of the Agents General in London of the said Colonies not later than the day above named.

Dated this 5th day April, 1875.

SUPPLIES FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, May 19, 1875, for Oil, Soap, Horse Blankets, and other supplies.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE EVIDENCE ALL IN AND THE CASE CLOSED.

Continued from Fourth Page.

tell to Mr. Southwick about the $5,000, and on that ground the claim is that he is mistaken in his impression of what he told Gen. Tracy.

The Court—That was to separate individuals.

Mr. Shearman—That was to separate individuals, but—

Mr. Beach—Now, Sir, the proposition is discussed that they put this question to Mr. Woodruff and propose this contradiction of Mr. Woodruff, on a separate and distinct matter, to show that his recollection was faulty in regard to that transaction, and from that to argue that he was faulty in regard to the transaction that occurred with Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Shearman—That was upon the same subject.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir, not upon the same subject, for nothing was said in regard to the $500 in the conversation with Mr. Southwick. They do not propose that.

Mr. Shearman—The gentleman is begging the very question.

Mr. Beach—Begging no question, Sir; I assert a fact. They propose to prove faulty recollection, in regard to one circumstance of fact, for the purpose of impeaching the recollection on another.

Mr. Shearman—Gen. Tracy is asked, on cross-examination, whether he had a conversation with Mr. Woodruff about the sum of $500. He answers no; in effect that he had a conversation with him only at the time the $5,000 was paid and on the very same day that that money was paid. Now, we asked Mr. Woodruff—as Mr. Woodruff goes on to contradict Gen. Tracy on that point—to say that he did not talk with him about $5,000, but did talk with him about $500. We ask Mr. Woodruff whether he did not, on the very same day on which Gen. Tracy testifies that he had this conversation with him, speak to Mr. Southwick on the subject of the $5,000, and then we question Mr. Woodruff as to his recollection of that conversation. It differs entirely from the recollection of the witness whom we now put upon the stand, and, having given Mr. Woodruff an opportunity to set that right, we claim the right to show that his recollection of what happened on that very day when he had a conversation with Gen. Tracy is entirely inaccurate, and that he has forgotten Gen. Tracy's conversation with him upon the very same subject concerning which Mr. Southwick talked. The subject is the same, the principal party to the conversation is the same.

The Court—And the day is the same, you say?

Mr. Shearman—The day is the same, and the only difference is that one is Mr. Southwick and the other is Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Beach—I do not know, Sir, whether the last word is to control in this matter. I am objecting to evidence; we have discussed it. I have presented my views to you. The gentleman insists upon having, apparently, the last argument. Now, I can only repeat, Sir, that these are two distinct conversations, relating to a distinct and different subject, and the proposition is to prove Mr. Woodruff's faulty recollection in regard to the conversation with Mr. Tracy by proving, if you please, that it was inaccurate, or that he talked on the same subject with Mr. Southwick, and without offering proof that what he said to Mr. Southwick was untrue, Mr. Tracy swears that he had no conversation upon a given day with Mr. Woodruff in regard to a $500; that it related to the $5,000. Mr. Woodruff swears that upon that day he did communicate to Mr. Tracy information regarding $500, and that it did not relate to the $5,000. Now they propose to prove by Mr. Southwick that upon that same day Mr. Woodruff had a conversation with him in regard to the $5,000, and what he said. And they propose to prove that for the purpose of inferring, or reasoning from it, that because Mr. Woodruff spoke of a $5,000 on that day in a conversation with Mr. Southwick that, therefore, he must have spoken of it in a conversation with Mr. Tracy, and that is the sort of agreement, if your Honor please, by which this evidence, upon an entirely collateral conversation, is sought to be given.

The Court—I think we cannot take it, Mr. Shearman. It is a collateral matter, and if there were a contradiction it is upon a collateral matter that is of no moment to us.

Mr. Shearman—No moment, Sir, except to the question—

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, I object to a further argument.

Mr. Shearman—When the court makes a further suggestion I have a right to reply to it.

The Court—It is of no moment whether Mr. Tracy and Mr. Woodruff do or do not agree on that collateral question. That is of no moment at all.

Mr. Shearman—Well, we except.

The Court—I think I must so regard it, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor will be so good as to note our exception?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Southwick, do you recollect an interview with Mr. Woodruff at your house, shortly after the publication of this scandal, and on the subject of that scandal? A.—Yes, I recollect a great many interviews.

Q.—Well, Mr. Woodruff testifies to an interview at that time—it is to identify the occasion simply. Do you recollect Mr. Woodruff, at such an interview, saying to you, "Is it best for us to drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn, or not?" A.—I do.

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

The Court—I think we will take that, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—You do? A.—I do; yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you, in answer to that, say to him in substance that he had a head of sufficient level to drive the salt and fish business, but that when he undertook to drive Henry Ward Beecher out of Brooklyn, you thought he was not competent to carry it through?

Mr. Beach—I object to that, Sir. It is not competent to take this gentleman's colorless statement to Mr. Woodruff. If this evidence is admissible at all, it is admissible only for the purpose of showing the state of mind and feeling on the part of Mr. Woodruff toward Mr. Beecher, and not the state of mind or feeling of this witness as toward Mr. Beecher, but toward Mr. Woodruff. The declarations of this witness to Mr. Woodruff on that occasion are entirely immaterial and inadmissible.

Mr. Shearman—This is a part of the conversation, your Honor. There is more coming.

Mr. Beach—No matter if it is.

The Court—An independent matter would, of course, be immaterial; but this is a connected conversation. I think we will take it.

Mr. Shearman—What is your answer, Mr. Southwick? Did you in substance make that remark to him?

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will note me as excepting, Sir, to the admission of the evidence.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Shearman—Did Mr. Woodruff say to you, "I will show you a letter, which if published or shown generally would drive him out of Brooklyn?" A.—He did.

Q.—Did you ask Mr. Woodruff if the charge against Mr. Beecher was adultery? A.—I did.

Q.—What answer did Mr. Woodruff make? A.—He said that it was not.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

Mr. Beach—That is all, Sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was about leaving the stand, when Mr. Beach detained him with the following questions:

Q.—Have you made any bets on the result of this case? A.—No, Sir, not one dollar.

Q.—Have you had no wager on the result of this case? A.—No, Sir, I haven't any.

Q.—Haven't had? A.—I have had at the first, but I haven't now—not one dollar.

Q.—When did you have? A.—I had about two weeks or three weeks ago.

Q.—And did you cancel the bets for the purpose of being a witness? A.—Yes, Sir, I did; for that very reason.

Mr. Beach—You can leave, Sir.

The Witness—Yes, Sir; I thought I would be asked that question.

Q.—You thought what? What is that? A.—I thought I would be asked that question, and I thought I would cancel it; it was a small amount, any how.

Mr. Shearman—How much was it?

Mr. Beach—No, no.

The Witness—$100.

The Court—We won't take the amount.

The Witness—I like to back up my opinion any how, even though it is wrong. [Laughter.]

The Court—Gentlemen, please be quiet.

The defense then rested the case.

Mr. Beach—The evidence then is closed.

THE DEFENSE ASK FOR AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Evarts—In regard, if your Honor please, to the completion of the cause so far as the labors of counsel or the jury are concerned, it has seemed to us after a very careful consideration of the matter, very desirable in consequence of the long period of our engagement and the large accumulation of matter, as the summing up is to first fall upon our side, that we should have a little interval, which we propose to make as brief as possible, as we feel that any interval is undesirable in many aspects of the case, and the shorter it is the better. It is undesirable, of course, that the time of the jury should be exhausted any more than is absolutely suitable to the proper administration of justice in the case, and it is very undesirable for us counsel to delay our dismissal from the cause any longer than is necessary, and very desirable that your Honor should be at liberty to go on with your usual judicial duties free from an engagement in this place that has occupied so much time. We had understood from our learned friends that their expectation was that only one counsel on their side would sum up. And though that places us at some disadvantage, perhaps, in the length of our arguments, for we are not advised by hearing one on their side, what the real grounds insisted upon are; yet, of course it is proper that that arrangement should be made. Judge Porter and myself have advised your Honor early in the cause that we should both desire to be heard, and the purpose we have is, that neither should repeat what the other may say, and that we should not together take more time than one necessarily or properly would take alone. It is our expectation that both of us together will not occupy more than the usual sittings of a week. In four days we shall probably compress what we have to say. We do not think there is any danger of our running over five together. I have been obliged, as your Honor knows, to attend in court up to this very moment, and have had no opportunity to hold conferences or make arrangements as to the condition of this matter between Judge Porter and myself. It will seem very convenient to us, and, as we think, very suitable to the conduct of the cause and not likely to postpone at all the day of the final conclusion of our argument, that when we adjourn to-day, your Honor would allow us to adjourn until Wednesday morning. I have spoken with my learned friends, and they, with great courtesy and kindness, though they will suffer some inconvenience from it, no doubt, are disposed to consent. I am quite sure, if your Honor please, that the time will be well spent in reducing to order and to lesser limits what we have to say. If your Honor should take that view of it, we should hope that the jury, although probably not very agreeable to them, will not feel that it is unreasonable upon our part.

Mr. Beach—I should greatly prefer, personally, Sir, that the argument of this cause should proceed on the usual day of adjournment—upon Monday—passing over to-morrow, which is a session day in our ordinary practice. From my own engagements, it is exceedingly oppressive to me that there should be any extension of the time when we may hope to conclude this cause and be rid of it. But my friend, Mr. Porter, has sent the request to me, and it is fortified by the application of my friend, Mr. Evarts, and although there is some personal sacrifice about it, and also some inconvenience, I must, of course, very cheerfully concur in their desire. I could not reasonably do so without being somewhat discourteous, and I would rather suffer, Sir, than bear that character.

The Court—The arrangement which the counsel, out of consideration to each other, should agree upon, is, of course, acceptable to me; indeed, any arrangement would be, and I have no doubt that it will be agreeable to the jury. With reference to another matter, I wish to ask the several gentlemen counsel concerned in the cause, if they will see me in the other room before they leave. The reporters and the gentlemen connected with the press, who have not yet given us their signatures in this book, (those who are present,) will find it with the clerk, and it will be very agreeable to us if they will take the trouble to see it and write their names in it.

To the jury.—Gentlemen, we then separate until Wednesday morning next at 11 o'clock. Please make that as agreeable to yourselves as you can.

The court was then adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE RIGHT OF THE CONTROLLER TO EXECUTE LEASES—MR. JOHN B. HASKIN'S BUILDING AGAIN—A DEFICIENCY IN THE APPROPRIATION FOR GAS.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, Mr. Purroy offered a resolution involving the right of the Controller, which has hitherto been undisputed, to execute leases. The resolution directed the Clerk of the Common Council, instead of the Controller, to execute a lease of the building owned by Mr. John B. Haskin, on King's Bridge road and College avenue, for five years at $1,500 per annum, for the use of the Sixth Police and Tenth Civil District Courts. It was adopted, but it will probably result in litigation.

A resolution, submitted by Alderman Reilly, was adopted, requesting the Commissioners of Accounts to report the salaries paid to the various Park Commissioners from the organization of their Department to Dec. 31, 1874.

The board received an application on behalf of the officers of the Fifth Regiment to have the lease of their present armory, Nos. 158 and 160 Hester street, renewed. It was laid over.

Alderman McCarthy presented a petition of a number of persons residing in the upper portion of the City, requesting the board to pass an ordinance making the keeping of howling dogs a "misdemeanor." The petitioners complain that they were deprived of sleep by the unnatural barking of dogs, especially those owned by occupants of houses on Eighty-fourth street. The paper was placed on file, some of the City Fathers apparently believing that they had no power to usurp the functions of the State Legislature by adding to the category of misdemeanors.

The Controller sent in a communication recommending that the lease of Mr. Lalor of a portion of Centre Market be canceled. It is understood that the premises are wanted for City purposes. The communication was laid over.

A communication was received from Commissioner Fitz John Porter stating that the amount appropriated for lamps on Manhattan Island, for 1875, was $650,000; the expenditures and liabilities to April 30, were $249,228 98, leaving a balance on May 1, of $400,771 02. The estimates for the remaining eight months amount to $332,999 50. The appropriation for lamps for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, for 1875, was $100,000. Of this sum the expenditures and liabilities to April 30 were $38,508 77, leaving a balance available from May 1 to Dec. 31 of $61,491 23. The estimate for the latter period is $77,039 46, showing a deficiency in the appropriation of $15,548 23. The communication further says that the estimates provide for the erection of 400 new lamps on Manhattan Island, which were called for by resolutions of the Common Council, leaving no provision for new lamps in the annexed district. The communication was ordered to be printed.

Another communication was received from the Controller stating that he had received copies of the resolutions passed by the Common Council directing him to lease the following premises in behalf of the City:

Marine Court, M. A. Schenck, No. 27 Chambers street	$12,000
Sixth Police and Tenth Civil District Courts, King's Bridge Road, John B. Haskin	1,500
Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 51 Chambers street	2,800
Board of Assessors, No. 19 Chatham street	3,600
Reception Hospital, Dispensary Building, Centre street	9,500
Total	$29,400

The communication further stated that the appropriation for "rents" for 1875 is $75,000, and the amounts to be paid for existing leases is $64,300, leaving a balance of only $10,700. The leases ordered by the Common Council were therefore in excess of the appropriation, and the Controller could not discriminate as to what leases should be executed under the circumstances. He reminds the board that the charter provides that no expenditure shall be incurred in excess of an appropriation. The communication was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The board then adjourned.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE INTERESTS.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday, Messrs. P. W. Casler, C. H. Durvea, J. V. Spacer, and C. Vorbach were approved for membership. The President of the Exchange was instructed to appoint ten delegates to the National Board of Trade Convention to be held in Philadelphia on June 15. A communication was received from the Buffalo Board of Trade, regarding the action taken by it in relation to a proposed canal bill of lading. It was found from this communication that the ideas of the Buffalo Board were not in accord with those of the New-York Exchange on several points, the former desiring that the canal-boats should discharge cargoes in two days, and the latter preferring to allow three, and the former calling for a surrender of the bill of lading to the consignee by the Captain. It was resolved that a conference of the Buffalo and Oswego Boards of Trade be requested, in order to harmonize the different views, if possible. The delegation which had visited the Senate at Albany in behalf of a reduction of canal tolls, reported their success to the board. They were heartily thanked for their labors, and the Exchange flag was displayed.

AN AGREEMENT ABANDONED.

The negotiations between the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company are at an end. Yesterday Vice President Scott, of the Pacific Mail, made a proposition to the Panama Company, and a meeting of the Board of Directors was called to decide upon what was to be done. After discussing the question it was determined to reject Mr. Scott's proposition. The committee appointed to confer with the Pacific Mail was then discharged, and the meeting was adjourned. Mr. Scott says his company will continue to forward passengers and freight by the Panama Railroad, as usual, under the existing contract, which has yet two months to run. The terms of this contract are much more favorable to his company than the one he offered yesterday.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 A. & P. Telegraph. 24½	1500 Erie Railway.... 27¾
1200 Western Union. 78½	300 do........ 27⅝
2000 do........ 78⅜	3400 do........ 27¾
700 do........ 78¼	200 do.......b3. 27⅞
3000 do........ 78⅛	2300 do........ 27¾
1500 do.......s5. 78⅛	100 do.......s4. 27¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...105¼	3000 do........ 27⅞
100 Lake Shore....s3. 71	1500 do.......b3. 28
100 do.......c. 71⅛	700 do........ 28
100 do......b3. 71⅛	300 do.......c. 27⅞
200 do......s3. 71	1100 do.......b3. 28
800 do........ 71	1000 do........ 28
100 North-western... 41⅜	2500 do........ 28⅛
100 do........ 41⅜	500 do.......s3. 28
100 do.......b3. 41⅝	100 do.......b3. 28⅛
1000 Pacific Mail... 41½	100 do......b30. 28⅛
300 do........ 41⅜	100 Panama........144⅞
500 do........ 41¼	400 do........144½
600 do........ 41⅜	200 do........145
1500 do........ 41½	200 Del., L. & West..119¾
400 do........ 41⅝	400 Tol. & Wab........ 11⅛
500 do........ 41½	200 do........ 11
1400 do........ 41⅜	1200 do........ 11⅛
400 do.......s3. 41⅜	300 do........ 11¼
100 do.......c. 41½	200 do........ 11⅜
500 do........ 41½	100 do........ 11¼
1600 Union Pacific... 75⅛	400 do........ 11⅜
300 do........ 75	100 Ohio & Miss..... 26¼
100 do......b3 75	1000 do........ 26⅛
200 do......s3. 74⅞	300 do.......b3. 26¼
200 do......b3. 75	105 Pac. R. R. of Mo.. 54¼
300 do.......c. 74⅞	500 Kansas Pacific... 22
300 do........ 74⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..........122	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........122¼
23,000 do......12.121⅞	30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......12.123¼
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...12.121⅞	1,300 U. S. 5s, '81, R.........b.c.116¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s.n.x.c. 51	25 Pacific Mail...b. c. 41⅞
14,000 Tenn. 6s. N. S.......b. c. 50½	400 do........ 41⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.'87s.102¼	500 do........ 41¾
2,000 N. J. C. 1st C.105⅝	100 do.......c. 41¾
2,000 do........105⅝	200 do........ 42
45,000 do..b c.s3.105⅝	1500 do........ 41⅞
15,000 Mil.&St.P 7s.G. 87	1900 do........ 41¾
3,000 Mil. & St. Paul, I. & M. Div... 80	500 do........ 41⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. Paul 1st. Con....... 74½	800 do........ 41½
1,000 M. & Ess. 1st. 110¼	300 do........ 41⅝
8,000 Chi. & N. W.C. 94	100 do........ 41⅞
15,000 M. & E. 1st C.104¾	500 do.......s3. 41⅞
5,000 Long Dock bd.105½	500 do........ 42
1,000 L. S. 2d C. C. 98	100 do.......s3. 41⅞
11,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.100½	500 do........ 41¾
1,000 O. & Miss. 2d.. 78½	100 do.......b3. 41⅝
20,000 do........ 78¼	10 N. Y. C. & H...b.c.105
5,000 do........ 78⅛	40 Harlem.........135½
25,000 do........ 78	400 C., M.&St.P b.c.s3. 37
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, S. J. B........ 92¼	100 Erie.......b. c.s3. 28⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. B....... 93¾	100 do.......b30. 28⅛
1,000 Cen.Pac. G.bd.102¾	100 do.......b3. 28
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.100⅝	600 do.......b3. 28
1,000 Union Pac. 7s. Land G....... 97¾	600 do.......s3. 28⅛
1,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. 95½	600 do........ 28
1,000 do........ 95⅜	25 do........ 28¼
3,000 do........ 95¼	400 do.......s3. 28
20,000 Har. 1st 7s C.109⅞	500 do........ 27⅞
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 57	400 do.......b3. 27⅞
5,000 C. C &I. C.1st. 46	1700 do........ 27¾
2,000 G. L. H. & H. 1st.......b. c. 88	1000 do.......s3. 27⅝
15 Hanover Bank..... 97	1200 do.......b3. 27¾
5 Met. Bank........134	1100 do.......b3. 27⅞
1400 W. U. Tel...b. c. 78¼	1600 do........ 27⅞
200 do.......b3. 78⅜	1900 do.......b3. 28
300 do.......c. 78¼	1200 do........ 27⅞
300 do.......s3. 78⅛	1400 do........ 28
100 do.......s5. 78⅛	10 do........ 28¼
600 do........ 78	700 do........ 28
1000 do.......s3. 78	500 do........ 27⅞
500 do........ 78⅛	200 Panama......b. c.145
2400 do........ 78	500 do......b.c.s3.145
2600 do........ 77⅞	100 C. C. C. & In..b.c. 58½
500 do.......b3. 78	100 do........ 58
600 do........ 78⅛	1000 L. S. & M. S.b.c. 71
1400 do.......b3. 78¼	300 do........ 70⅞
500 do........ 78⅛	200 do.......s3. 70⅞
100 do.......s3. 78⅛	100 do.......b3. 71
5 Adams Ex....b. c.102½	1400 do.......b3. 71⅛
100 At. & P. Tel...b. c. 24¼	500 do........ 71¼
100 do.......b3. 24½	200 do.......s3. 71⅛
100 do........ 24¼	100 do........ 71¼
10 N. J. Cen.....b. c.111	200 do........ 71⅛
200 do........111¼	1500 Union Pac..b.c. 74¾
500 Tol. W. & W.b. c. 11½	500 do.......s3. 74⅝
1400 do........ 11⅜	200 do........ 74⅝
900 do........ 11⅝	400 do........ 74⅞
200 do.......b3. 11⅝	400 do........ 74¾
50 Warren....b. c. 99¾	100 do........ 74⅝
100 H. & St. Jo..b.c.c. 24½	100 do.......b3. 74⅝
100 do........ 24¼	100 do........ 74½
100 Kansas Pac...b. c. 22	100 do........ 74⅛
100 At. & P. Pf.b.c.b3. 16¾	100 do.......s10. 74⅛
100 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 26	1400 do........ 74¼
300 do........ 26¼	100 do........ 74⅛
	200 do........ 74⅛
	100 do.......s3. 74⅝
	100 do........ 74½
	1000 do........ 74⅝
	100 do........ 74⅞
	5 N. Y., N. H. & H..144
	40 Del., L. & W...b. c.119¾
	100 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 41½
	200 do........ 41½
	100 do.......b3. 41⅝
	100 do........ 41½
	200 Chi. & R. I....b.c.104⅝
	500 do.......s3.104⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 N. J. C. Conv..110⅜	100 St. Paul.......... 36⅞
20,000 Harlem 1st C.110	100 do.......s3. 36⅝
60 Union Trust Co..139	100 do........ 36⅝
100 Quicksilver....... 15½	400 Tol. & Wab...... 11½
300 A. & P. Tel......... 24¾	100 do........ 11⅜
300 do........ 25½	300 do.......s3. 11¼
200 do........ 25	600 do......s10. 11¼
400 Western Un...s5. 78	500 do........ 11¼
400 do........ 78	100 do........ 11⅜
2000 do........ 77⅞	100 Kansas Pacific.... 22
300 do.......s3. 77⅞	300 Ohio & Miss...... 26⅛
300 Pacific Mail...... 41¾	1300 do.......s3. 26
1000 do........ 41⅝	1000 do........ 26
500 do.......s3. 41½	100 do......s30. 25¾
300 do........ 41½	100 do......s30. 25⅝
1100 do........ 41⅜	400 do........ 25⅞
300 do.......b3. 41⅜	900 do........ 25¾
100 Lake Shore.....s3. 71	200 do........ 25¾
100 Erie Railway..s7. 27¾	100 do........ 25⅝
500 do........ 27¾	200 do........ 25⅝
100 do........ 27⅞	20 do........ 25½
400 Union Pacific...... 74⅝	500 do........ 25½
400 do.......c. 74⅝	525 do........ 25⅝
300 do........ 74½	100 do.......b3. 25½
200 North-west.....s3. 41½	200 do........ 25½
100 H. & St. Jo...... 24¼	400 do........ 25⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b. c.122¼	$1,000 U. S. 10-40 C.117⅝
	6,000 U. S. Cur. 6s...123¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$13,000 N.C. 6s, F.A., '66.......b.c. 13	300 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 71⅛
27,000 N. C. 6s, F. A., '68.......b.c. 12	100 Panama......b. c.144½
2,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.102¼	100 Union Pac..b. c. 74¾
8,000 do........102⅜	100 do........ 74⅞
16,000 Te. 6s., n.s.b.c. 50¾	100 do.......s3. 74⅝
10,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s........ 73¾	100 do........ 74¾
3,000 N.Y. C.6s.'83.100½	100 do...b.c.b3. 41½
28,000 Un.Pa. 1st.b.c.100⅝	100 do........ 41⅝
5,000 do......s3.100⅝	100 do........ 41⅝
1,000 M. & Es. 1st...110¾	700 do........ 41¾
2,000 M. & Es. Con..104¾	100 do........ 41⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. Paul 7 3-10 Con........ 93⅛	100 do........ 41½
5,000 M. & St.P.7s,G. 87¾	100 do........ 41⅜
48,000 L. & N. C. '93. 89½	2100 do........ 41⅜
9,000 Alb. & Sus.1st.110⅜	200 do........ 41½
5,000 S. Pac. Bds. of Mo........b.c. 79½	600 do........ 41⅜
1,000 O. & M. 2d...... 78	600 C. & N. W...b.c. 41¼
5,000 Erie 3d.........101	200 do........ 41⅜
3,000 N.J.C.1st.,con.106	300 C., C., C. & Ind.... 57
12 Bank of Com.....121	200 do.......b.c 57
200 Del. & H. Can.b.c.121	100 Chi. & R. I....b.c 104¾
200 Canton Co.....b.c. 65½	400 Erie Rail'y.b.c.s3. 27¾
100 Quick. Min. Co... 15	1000 do........ 27⅞
400 At. & P. T..b.c.b3. 25½	600 do........ 28
200 do........ 25½	100 do.......b3. 28⅛
100 do........ 25⅜	400 do........ 28
200 Harlem.......135¾	100 do........ 28
100 West. U. Tel.b. c. 77¾	100 do.......s5. 28
300 do........ 77⅞	100 do........ 28
200 do........ 78	3300 do........ 28⅛
300 do.......s3. 77⅞	500 do........ 28
500 do........ 78	100 do.......s3. 28
100 do.......b3. 78⅛	100 do......s10. 28
200 do.......c. 78	2300 do........ 28
400 do........ 78⅛	200 do......b.10. 28
1100 do........ 78	300 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 36⅝
100 do.......s3. 77⅞	200 do........ 36¾
1900 do........ 78	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 11⅜
	300 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 25⅞
	1000 do........ 25¾
	100 H.&St.J Pf...b.c.c. 31
	100 C., C. & I.C.b.c.b3. 5½
	104 Mor. & Es.....b.c.102
	400 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 17
	400 Pac. of Mo.....b.c. 54
	100 Kan. Pac......b.c. 21½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 H.R.2d,S.F.s3.111	100 North-western... 41¼
100 At. & Pac. Tel...... 25¼	100 do........ 41⅜
300 do........ 25¼	300 Rock Island.......104¾
400 do........ 25	100 St. Paul......... 36¾
900 West. Union...... 78⅛	400 Tol. & Wab........ 11¼
400 Pac. Mail...... 41⅝	100 do........ 11⅜
600 do........ 41½	300 do.......b3. 11½
800 do........ 41⅝	200 do........ 11½
300 Lake Shore...b3. 71⅛	200 Pac. of Mo..... 54
800 Erie Railway..... 28⅛	400 Ohio & Miss..... 25⅝
2200 do........ 28	200 do........ 25¾
100 do.......b3. 28	1200 do........ 25⅞
500 do.......b3. 28⅛	200 Han. & St. Jo..... 24½
1500 do........ 28⅛	1000 do......s30. 24½
1400 do.......b3. 28¼	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 31
200 Union Pacific.... 74⅝	140 At. & Pac. Pf..... 17
200 do.......s3. 74½	100 do........ 17¼
1100 do........ 74½	100 do.......s3. 17¼
300 New-Jersey......130	50 Mor. & Es.........102

THURSDAY, May 13—P. M.

The course of the Stock market was irregular, but the fluctuations, as a rule, were slight, being generally compassed within a range of ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. The most marked change was an advance in Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph from 24¼ to 25½, on news from London that a rumor was current on the Stock Exchange there to the effect that the steam-ship Faraday had grappled the new cable. This had an unfavorable effect on Western Union, which declined from 78½ to 77⅞, closing at a recovery of ¼ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail advanced from 41¼ to 42 and closed at 41⅝. Panama, after advancing to 145, settled down to 144½. Union Pacific declined from 75⅛ to 74½. Late in the day it was announced that the Panama Directors had determined to reject the propositions made by the Pacific Mail Company in connection with the new contract. Erie vibrated frequently between 27⅝ and 28¼. The Erie Directors met to-day, when the committee appointed some time since to prepare a statement of the condition of the company made their report. This report was not made public up to a late hour, and we were officially informed at the office of the company that it would not be furnished to the press until to-morrow. So far as this report is concerned, the chief interest on the street centres in the question as to whether or not the coal lands will be disposed of. President Jewett this afternoon stated that, in his opinion, the sale of the coal lands would be impolitic and calculated to prove detrimental to the interests of the company, inasmuch as they are very valuable property and have enhanced in value since they came into the possession of the company. Many stockholders here share the views of President Jewett on this question. The street, of course, was full of rumors as to the nature and character of the report, and in some quarters it was asserted that the lands had been mortgaged to the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies; but we forbear to comment on these reports until to-morrow, when the official statement is promised. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 26¼ to 25½, closing at 25⅞. Wabash rose from 11 to 11¾, and left off at a slight reaction. C., C., C. and I. dropped from 58½ to 57. Missouri Pacific was steady at 54@54¼, and Atlantic and Pacific Preferred firm at 16¾@17¼, closing at the highest point of the day. St. Paul, North-western, and Lake Shore receded a fraction, but closed steadier. In investment shares, Harlem sold at 135¾, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 119¾, New-Jersey Central advancing from 111¼ to 111⅝, against 110½ at the close yesterday. The dealings after the second board were small and devoid of animation.

The money market was easy at 2½@3 ₱ cent. for call loans, with the supply in excess of the demand.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their regular weekly court to-day, made no change in the minimum rate of discount which, therefore, remains at 3½ ₱ cent., the rate in the open market at London for three months' bills being 1-16 lower. The Bank made a gain in bullion during the past week of £176,000 sterling, and the proportion of the reserve to liabilities is 36⅞ ₱ cent., against 36⅛ on Thursday last. Consols were strong, and closed at an advance to 94¼@94⅜, both for money and the account. American securities were quiet and steady, closing at 105½@105⅝ for old 1865s, 109½ for 1867s, 103⅞@104 for 10-40s, and 102⅜@102½ for new 5s. Foreign Exchange was quiet, and actual business was at $4 86¾@$4 87, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for long and demand sterling, the asking rates being as last quoted. Gold was stationary at 115⅝, until shortly before the close, when the price was marked up ⅛ ₱ cent., the last reported sales having been at 115¾. On gold loans the rates ranged from 3 ₱ cent. for use to float. The Treasury to-day sold $1,000,000 gold, at prices ranging from 115.57 to 115.65. The bids were smaller than on Thursday last, aggregating $4,885,000, at 115.01 to 115.65. The exports of specie to-day were $613,025, of which $325,000 was gold coin, $105,551 gold bars, and $157,474 silver bars. The engagements for Saturday's European steamers, up to the present, are $1,000,000 gold coin; but this amount may, of course, be increased or diminished.

Government bonds were quiet and steady in tone. Prices were without important change. In railroad bonds the demand was chiefly for New-Jersey Central, Morris and Essex, Harlem and the Pacific issues. New-Jersey Central consolidated firsts rose from 105⅝ to 106; do. convertible selling at 110⅜. Ohio and Mississippi second declined from 78½ to 78 on a larger business than usual. C. C. & I. C. firsts were steady at yesterday's decline. State bonds were steady. Missouri long 6s advanced a fraction, selling at 102⅜. North Carolina, Funding Act of 1866, sold at 13, and do. of 1868, at 12. District of Columbia 3.65s were firm and advanced to 73¾.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1875.

Gold receipts	$367,002 46
Gold payments	376,027 82
Gold balance	55,743,239 10
Currency receipts	3,040,187 45
Currency payments	2,912,911 56
Currency balance	43,837,313 16
Customs	252,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 13.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	116⅛	116⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅝	116⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	123½	123⅜
American Gold	115⅝	115¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87½
New-York Central	105¼	105¼
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅝	104⅞
Pacific Mail	42⅜	41⅝
St. Paul Common	36¾	36¾
St. Paul Preferred	58	58
Western Union	78½	78⅛
Union Pacific	75¼	74½
Lake Shore	71	71⅛
Toledo and Wabash	11⅜	11½
North-western Common	41¼	41⅜
North-western Preferred	55⅛	55⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	119½	119¾
New-Jersey Central	110¼	111⅝
Panama	144½	144½
Erie	27⅝	28¼
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅛	25⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	5½	5½
Harlem	137	135¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows.

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105¼	105¼	110
Harlem	135¾	135¾	200
Erie	28¼	27⅝	45,800
Lake Shore	71¼	70⅞	4,100
Wabash	11¾	11	12,500
North-western	41⅝	41¼	2,000
Rock Island	104¾	104⅝	900
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37	36⅝	1,300
C., C., C. and I.	58⅛	57	700
Del., Lack. and Western	119¾	119¾	200
New-Jersey Central	111⅝	111¼	200
New-Jersey Railroad	130	130	200
Delaware and Hudson Canal	121	121	200
Union Pacific	75⅛	74½	8,000
C., C. and Indiana Central	5½	5½	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24½	24¼	1,500
Han. and St. Joseph Pref	31	31	100
Ohio and Mississippi	26¼	25½	10,300
Missouri Pacific	54½	54	700
Panama	145	144½	1,100
Western Union	78½	77⅞	29,700
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	25½	24¼	2,200
Pacific Mail	42	41¼	23,700
Quicksilver	15½	15	200
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	17¼	16¾	900
Kansas Pacific	22	21½	800
Canton	65½	65½	200
Total sales			148,010

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123¾	124	5-20s, '65, n. c.	121⅞	122
6s, '81, r.	121⅞	122	5-20s, '67, r.	122	122¼
6s, '81, c.	123¾	124	5-20s, '67, c.	123⅜	123½
5-20s, '62, r.	116⅜	..	5-20s, '68, r.	122	122½
5-20s, '62, c.	116½	116¾	5-20s, '68, c.	12 ⅛	123⅜
5-20s, '64, r.	117¾	118	10-40s, r.	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, '64, c.	117¾	118	10-40s, c.	117½	117⅝
5-20s, '65, r.	119½	120	5s, '81, r.	116	116⅛
5-20s, '65, c.	119⅞	120	5s, '81, c.	116	116¼
5-20s, '6s, n., r.	121½	121¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $129,000 for interest and $153,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$20,195,000
Gold balances	723,632
Currency balances	890,512

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$75,670,971
Currency balances	3,448,340
Gold exchanges	6,555,510
Gold balances	930,367

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	39⅝	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '83	116
Alabama 5s, '86	40	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91	120
Alabama 8s, '86	43	N. Y. 5s, Gold, '75	114
Alabama 8s, '88	42	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	21
Ark. 6s, Funded	48	N. C. 6s Ap. & Oct.	21
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. iss.	12½	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.J.&J.	56
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	11	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.A.&O.	56
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O.	11	N.C.N.C.R.c.off,J.&J	40
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	11	N.C.N.O.R c.off, A&O	40
Connecticut 6s	108	N. C. Fund. act, '66	12½
Georgia 6s	88	N. C. Fund. act, '68	12
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98	N. C. N. bds., J. & J.	11¼
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	93	N. C. N. bds., A.&O.	11¼
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	91	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 1	5
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 2	4⅝
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	101	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 3	4
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	101	Ohio 6s, 1875	102
Illinois War Loan	102	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Kentucky 6s	102	Ohio 6s, 1886	108
Louisiana 6s	37	Rhode Island 6s	107
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	37	South Carolina 6s	34
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	37	S. C. 6s, J. & July	33
La. 6s, Levee bds.	37	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	32½
La. 8s, Lev. bds. of '75.	38	S. C. 6s, Fund. act, '66.	32½
Michigan 6s, 1878–79	105	S.C.6s, L.C., '89, J.&J.	32
Michigan 6s, '83	105	S.C.6s, L.C., '89, A.&O.	32
Michigan 7s, '90	107	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101¾	Tenn. 6s, old	71½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101¾	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.	51¼
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101½	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	71
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101½	Tenn. 6s, new, ex C.	50½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	101½	Tenn. 6s, new series.	50¼
Mo. 6s, due in '80	101½	Texas 10s, 1876	99
F'd'g bs., due 1894–5.	101⅞	Virginia 6s, old	34
L. bs., due '81 to '91, in	102	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	34
As. or Uny., due '92.	102	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	34
H. & St. Jo., due '87.	102	Va. 6s, consol. bds.	60½
N. Y. R. Bounty L'n.	108¼	Va. 6s, ex mat'd C.	55½
N. Y. Coup., B'y L'n.	108¼	Va. 6s, consol., 2d se.	42
N. Y. 6s, G'd R., '87.	116	Va. 6s, Def. bds.	8¼
N. Y. 6s, G'd C., '87.	116	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924.	73½

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	110⅜	Cl., P. & Ash. O. bds.	103½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	103¾	C., P. & Ash. N. P.	103½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	27	Det., M. & Tol. bds.	101
Bos., H. & Erie Gt'd.	30	Buff. & Erie N. bds.	102
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, G.	25	Buff. & State Line 7s.	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	41	L. Shore Div. bds.	101½
Chicago & Alton 1st.	112	L. S. Con. Coup., 1st.	103
Chi. & Alton Income.	103	L. S. Con. Reg., 1st.	102
La. & Mo. 1st Gt'd.	92	L. S. Con. Coup., 2d.	97½
St. L., J., & Chi. 1st.	101½	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	102⅝
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.	114½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	101
Chi., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	106½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.	100
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.	102½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	112	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	96
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st Con.	105¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	96
C. R. of N. J. Con. C'nv.	110⅛	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.	103¼
Mil. & St P. 1st 8s. P. D.	109½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st. C.	116½
M. & St. P. 1 7 3-10 P. D.	92⅛	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., 1885.	111¼
M. & St. P. 7s, G., R. D.	87	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	109⅞
M. & St. P. 1st, La. C. D.	90⅝	North Missouri 1s.	91
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	80	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	99
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	76	Ohio & M. 2d, Con.	78
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	84	Ohio & M. 1st, S. Div.	85
M. & St. P. 1s Con.	74	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	102¾
Mil. & St. P. 2d.	80	Cen. Pac. San J. B.	92
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	106	Cen. P., C. & O. 1st.	93½
Chi. & N. W. In. bds.	100	Cen. Pac. S. Aid bds.	107½
Chi. & N. W. C. bds.	93½	Western Pacific bds.	97
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	90	Union Pacific 1st.	100½
Chi. & N. W. 1st.	98	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	97⅝
Chi. & N. W. C. G. bds.	86½	Union Pacific S. F.	92¼
Galena & Chi. Ext'd.	106	Atlantic & Pac. L. G.	40
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	96½	S. Pac. bds. of Mo.	79
Chicago & Mil. 1st.	97⅛	Pacific of Mo. 1st.	95¼
C., C. C. & I. 1st, 7s, S. F.	107	P. of Mo. 1st Car. B.	75
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	110	Pacific of Mo. 2d.	82
Del., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	122¼	Pacific 7s, g'd by Mo.	102½
Morris & Essex 1st.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	111
Morris & Essex 2d.	106½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	100½
Mor. & Es'x bs. 1900.	101	C. & P. Con. S. F.	105
Mor. & Essex Con'n.	101	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	100
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71.	106	C., C. & I. 1st	46
Mor. & Es'x 1st, C. G'd.	104½	C., C. & I. 2d.	14
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	102	R., W. & O. Con. 1st.	93⅞
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	100½	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	91
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	98½	St. L. & I. M. 2d	53
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	98	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	105½
Long Dock Bonds.	105⅜	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	91
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	108	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	76½
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	86½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	64
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	83	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	54
Ind. Bloom. & W. 1st.	28	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	82
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct., 2d.	101⅛	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	60
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct.	106¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d	57
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106	Han. & Naples 1st.	45
Clev. & Tol. N. bds.	103½	Gt. Western 1st, '88.	79

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	155	Leather Manufs'	180
American Ex.	117	Manhattan	150
Chemical	1600	Market	121
City	300	Mechanics'	146½
Commerce	121	Merchants'	125¼
Continental	98	Metropolitan	133
Corn Exchange	140	New-York	133½
First National	200	North America	102½
Fourth National	99½	Park	150
Fulton	156	People's	140
Gallatin National	126	Phœnix	96½
German American	95	Republic	99¼
Grocers'	101½	State of New-York	111
Hanover	95	Union	136
Irving	130		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102¾	103
City 6s, new	106⅞	107
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	50½	50⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52⅝	52¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	41½	42
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20¼	20½
Northern Central Railroad	30	..
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	102½	102¾

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 13, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	15	Beef, pkgs	45
Cotton, bales	295	Pork, pkgs	212
Candles, pkgs	200	Cut-meats, pkgs	964
Dried Fruit, pkgs	3	Lard, tcs	3
Flour, bbls	8,380	Butter, pkgs	2,147
Meal, bags	200	Cheese, pkgs	3,692
Wheat, bushels	40,100	Sugar, bbls	133
Corn, bushels	55,582	Spelter, pcs	1,336
Oats, bushels	31,200	Starch, pkgs	760
Eggs, bbls	3,759	Tea, pkgs	2
Hides, No.	33	Tallow pkgs	101
Hides, bales	42	Tobacco, hhds	181
Lead, pigs	769	Tobacco, pkgs	193
Leather, sides	3,127	Whisky, bbls	463

COAL—Has been in very good request, and quite strong in price. Gas Coal is in readier sale. Bituminous Coal is attracting more attention from buyers. The offerings of Anthracite have been limited at full rates. Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5 50@$6; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $3 50@$7, and Anthracite at $4 60@$5 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been in quite moderate request, but held firmly, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.@15c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11¼c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand and quoted steady, with sales reported of 5,400 bags by the Brazilian, said to have been at 17¾c., gold, and 6,000 bags by the Nancy W. Smith, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 55,797 bags, and at the outports, 7,342 bags, with 38,900 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 14,800 bags were for this port. ....A moderate demand has been noted for other kinds at steady rates, the recent movement (part previously reported) having been summed up thus: 2,743 bags Laguayra, extra "Marcia Reynolds," sold on private terms, 354 bags Java, 713 bags Costa Rica, 1,500 bags Porto Rico, 172 bags St. Domingo sold in lots for consumption within our range. ....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 18,355 bags and 17,318 mats, including 1,000 bags and 14,521 mats Java, 2,806 mats Singapore, 7,755 bags Costa Rica, 3,296 bags Porto Rico, 673 bags Maracaibo, 3,185 bags Ceylon, 481 bags Laguayra, 1,860 bags Savanilla, and 105 bags Manila.... We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16c.@16½c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@19¾c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@22c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; Singapore, 21½c.@23½c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18¼c.; Costa Rica, 17½c.@20c.; Ceylon, 20c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 19½c.@21½c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17½c. ₱ ℔., gold.

COTTON—There has been a good demand noted for early delivery, mainly on export account, though in good part, also, for spinning purposes, at somewhat firmer prices, though the official quotations have not been altered. Holders have been offering supplies less freely toward the close, looking for an improvement. The purchases for shipment have been chiefly for the Liverpool market. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 5,922 bales, (of which 4,515 bales were on last evening,) including 3,887 bales to shippers, 1,980 bales to spinners, and 55 bales to speculators.... The demand for forward delivery has been more animated in good part from the short interest, and prices have been quoted up ⅛c.@5-32c. ₱ ℔., closing strong. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,600 bales, (of which 8,100 bales were on last evening, and 18,500 bales to-day,) with 8,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; June, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; July, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; August, 16 19-32c.@16⅝c.; September, 16⅜c.@16 13-32c.; October, 15 31-32c.@16c.; November, 15 23-32c.@15¾c.; December, 15¾c.@15 25-32c.; January, 15 31-32c.@16c.; February, 16 3-16c.@16¼c.; March, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; and April at 16⅝c.@16¾c. ₱ ℔.....The receipts at this part to-day were 295 bales, all by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,205 bales, against 2,391 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 16,297 bales against 19,827 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,343,857 bales, against 3,611,999 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 8,864 bales; to the Continent, 4,654 bales. Stock in New-York, 174,500 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 440,356 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling Fair	17⅛	17¼	17	17½
Fair	17⅝	17¾	18⅛	18⅛

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been selling rather more freely, within the range of from $2 22½@$2 35, currency, for short to full count.

FISH—There has been only a moderate movement noted in the leading kinds, since our last, with prices quoted rather less buoyant. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$10; No. 3 at $6 50@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6 50; Smoked Herring at 40c. for scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring at 75c. ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted rather weaker in price, on a very moderate movement in nearly all kinds, shipping Extras attracting much less attention. The sales since our last have been 11,450 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 35@$4 75, ordinary to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 80@$5 20, chiefly at $4 95@$5 10; inferior to very good extra State at $5 15@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25, delivered; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 50; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$6; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 40@$6 10; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 50@$7 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 50@$7 25; Western White do. Extras, $5 70@$8; St. Louis Extra, $5 50@$8 50; Extra Genesee, $5 60@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 25@$8 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 3,400 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly Minnesota, State, and City Mill, within our range....Southern Flour has been in less demand, with prices quoted as favoring buyers slightly. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$6 25 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $6 30@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in reduced stock and fair request within the range of from $4 35@$5 50 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 420 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 50 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately active within the range of $4@$4 45 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 45 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls....Corn-meal in sacks has been quiet at from $1 50@$1 90 ₱ 100 ℔....Oat-meal has been inactive at from $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered with less urgency, especially for early delivery, and has been quoted somewhat firmer, but has been very quiet, buyers having been unwilling to pay over yesterday's rates for suitable qualities, either for export or milling. Winter Wheat has been without important movement, and quoted essentially as in our last as to values. Sales have been reported of 49,000 bushels at $1 26 for prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 18 for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, for export, with $1 20 bid and $1 21 asked for No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store; $1 17, in part, for No. 3 Spring, car lots; $1 17@$1 25 for odd lots of ungraded Spring; $1 42@$1 45 for White Western car lots; $1 40@$1 42 for Amber do. And for forward delivery, 6,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, to arrive in about two weeks, at $1 28, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee do., June option, at $1 24 ₱ bushel; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June option, quoted at $1 19 asked and $1 18½ bid, with a boat-load reported sold at $1 19 ₱ bushel....New Corn has been again quite active, opening more firmly, but closing lower. The business has been in good part for export at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels, at 87½c.@89c. for inferior to choice new mixed Western, chiefly at 88½c.@89c. for prime to choice, afloat, closing with prime quoted at 88½c. asked, and 88c. reported as the best bid; 88½c.@89c. for new Yellow Western; 90c. for prime new White do. in store, for export. Old mixed Western Corn inactive; quoted, in store, at 91c. bid, and up to 93c. asked for prime....Rye, scarce and quiet; State quoted at $1 09; Canada, in hand, to arrive, at $1 bid....Barley, quiet and nominally unchanged; very little stock available....Barley Malt, inactive at about previous prices....Oats have been in brisk demand, mainly for trade purposes, but partly on speculative account, at rather firmer prices, with sales reported of 125,000 bushels at 75c.@77¼c. for mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 75c.@75½c. in store and 76½c.@77¼c. afloat, the latter rate for prime Chicago; 76c.@78½c. for White Western, mostly at 76c.@76½c. for Iowa, in store and afloat, and 77c. for prime Mixed Canada, afloat. And for forward delivery, of prime Mixed Chicago, 20,000 bushels, May option, at 76½c. ₱ bushel....Feed has been in good request and held firmly, within the range of $23@$32, as extremes, ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been fairly active, since our last, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 05; Clover, 60c.@70c.; Salt Hay at 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been more sought after at steady rates, within the range of from 60c.@80c.; Oat, 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 ℔.

HIDES—Have been very quiet, no important movements having been reported. Prices quoted weak and nominal.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in demand, but the meagre offerings and very firm views of holders have been against free movements. The jobbing trade in foreign has been fair at full rates. The stock of foreign in first hands to-day was estimated at 209 hhds. Cuba and 213 hhds. Porto Rico. New-Orleans has been held more confidently on a moderate inquiry; stock this morning estimated at 4,500 bbls.... We quote: Porto Rico, 46c.@68c.; Barbados, 47c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 44c.@47c.; do., refining grades, 45c. for 50 test; do. Centrifugal, 33c.@37c.; St. Croix, 47c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 72c.@77c. for prime to fancy. ....Syrups have been moderately sought after, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy, and Molasses do., 39c.@50c. for ordinary to very choice, ₱ gallon. And California Golden Syrup, in lots, at 45c. ₱ gallon....At Baltimore considerable sales of Molasses Syrup, May deliveries, were recently made at somewhat lower rates....Sugar-house Molasses has been in limited request on the previous basis of 30c.@31c. for hhds. and 33c.@34c. for bbls., and 35c.@36c. for extra heavy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite dull since our last, within the range of from $1 90@$1 95 for Strained to good Strained; $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2; $3 50@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₱ 280 ℔....Tar quiet, with sales reported of 77 bbls. Newbern at $2 12½ ₱ bbl....City Pitch rules dull at $2 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, with merchantable at 34½c. ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported of 65 bbls.

PETROLEUM—A better demand has been noted, chiefly on export account, for Refined, which has been quoted for early delivery here at 12⅜c.; to May 20 at 12½c., and to June 1 at 12⅝c.; sales have been reported of 7,500 bbls., prompt delivery, at 12⅜c.; 1,500 bbls., do., at 12¼c.; 2,500 bbls., to May 20, at 12½c., and 10,000 bbls. by June 1 at 12⅝c....Refined at Philadelphia at 12½c., and at Baltimore, 12⅜c.@12½c. for early delivery, but without activity....Crude, in bbls., at 6½c., and in shipping order at 9¼c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20c....Naphtha at 9½c. for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held more firmly for early delivery, but has been quite dull. Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. New Western Mess at $22; with Prime Mess quoted at $19 50@$19 75, and Extra Prime at $16 50....For forward delivery, the dealings in New Western Mess have been moderate, closing more firmly. Sales, 500 bbls., June, at $21 70@$21 80, closing at $21 80; 2,000 bbls., August, at $22@$22 12½, closing at $22 10; July options quoted nominally at $21 90@$21 95 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in more confident demand, with City quoted at 9¾c.@9⅞c., mainly at 9⅞c. ₱ ℔....Cut-meats have been rather more sought after, and quoted steady; sales, 40,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12½c.@12¾c.; 45 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13⅝c.@14c.; 60 tcs. Jersey Bellies at 12c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range. Pickled Shoulders quoted at 9⅝c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12⅜c.@12⅝c.; Smoked Hams at 13¾c.@14c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8⅞c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12¼c.@12½c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11⅞c.@12¼c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 13c. ₱ ℔....Bacon has been very dull, with City Long Clear quoted at 12¼c., Western Short Clear at 12⅜c., and Western Long Clear at 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ ℔. Sales reported of only a small lot of Short Rib on private terms....Lard has been in quite moderate request for early delivery, but has been held with more confidence toward the close. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 15½c. for prime; 100 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 14¾c.; 200 tcs. No. 1 City at 13½c.; with Refined for the Continent quoted at 15¾c.@15⅞c.; and for the West Indies at 14⅝c.@14⅞c. ₱ ℔. And for forward delivery, Western Steam has been less freely dealt in, opening a shade lower, but closing rather stronger. Sales, 500 tcs., June, at 15½c.; 1,000 tcs. choice, July, at 15¾c., closing at 15⅝c.@15 11-16c. for contract, with August quoted at 15¾c.@15 13-16c....Beef has been in some demand, in a jobbing way, and quoted steady. Sales, 120 bbls., in lots. We quote at $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $15 for Packet ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for City Extra do. ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been quiet at from $18@$21 50 for good to very choice....Butter has been firm and very good to strictly choice stock has been of comparatively ready sale, for local trade purposes. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy; new Western, at 15c.@22c. for fair to very choice, ₱ ℔. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails from 13c.@24c. for poor to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@16c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been rather more sought after, in good part for export, within our range. We quote: Old State Factory at 11c.@15c. for fair to very choice, chiefly at 13c.@14c. for about good to prime, and 14½c. for choice; old Western, 9c.@14c. ₱ ℔.; and new Cheese at 10c.@14¼c. for State Factory, latter rate for fancy, and 9c.@12c. for State Dairies; and Ohio Factory, 10c.@12½c. for fair to choice....Eggs have been offered more freely and quoted weaker, within the range of 15c.@17c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 15½c.@16c. for very good to prime marks, ₱ dozen.

SOAP—Has been moderately inquired for, since our last, almost wholly in a jobbing way, at unchanged rates, with Castile quoted at 8¼c.@8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c. currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been generally in light demand at about steady rates. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 17½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 37c.@39c.; East India Pepper, 17¾c.@18c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Ginger, 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—In view of the recent free arrivals, and the consequent accumulation of stocks, the market for Raw has been quoted weaker, with olds generally reduced ⅛c. ₱ ℔., or to 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good refining stock, which rates have not been satisfactory to holders; hence, business has not been progressing very slowly. Sales have been reported of 68 hhds. and 89 bxs. Centrifugal at 9¼c., 80 bxs. Clayed at 8¾c., 160 hhds. damaged Cuba on private terms; and, last evening, 405 hhds. Melado on private terms. Sales were also rumored of 1,600 hhds. refining Cuba, but without reliable particulars.... The receipts of Raw Sugars here since May 1 have been 45,416 hhds., 15,407 bxs., 15,368 bags, (and 2,606 hhds. Melado.) Sales since May 1, (to this morning,) 16,646 hhds., 4,472 bxs., and 14,786 bags, (and 994 hhds. Melado.) Stock in first hands here this morning, 107,815 hhds., 37,674 bxs., and 63,756 bags, (with 1,871 hhds. Melado,) against 78,045 hhds., 16,450 bxs., and 60,273 bags, (with 259 hhds. Melado,) May 1, 1875, and 99,914 hhds., 70,513 bxs., and 159,978 bags, (with 1,463 hhds. Melado,) May 14, 1874....We quote fair refining Cuba nominally at 8⅛c.@8 3-16c.; good do., 8⅜c.@8 7-16c.; prime do. at 8½c.@8 9-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7¼c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in limited demand, and quoted rather lower, with Crushed quoted at 11½c.@11⅝c.; Powdered at 11¼c.; Granulated at 11c.; A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8⅝c.@9⅝c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been less freely dealt in, and quoted rather easier in price; equal to 164,000 ℔. sold at 8¾c.@9c. for fair to strictly choice ₱ ℔., the latter an extreme....Stearine has been inactive, with City quoted at 15¾c.@16c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 15½c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quiet at about former rates; sales, 1,200 half-chests Green on private terms. The auction sale to-day was at about unchanged prices. There were 1,950 pks. Green sold at 38½c.@73c. for Young Hyson; 34c.@96½c. for Imperial; 32c.@76c. for Gunpowder; 607 half-chests uncolored Japan, 44½c.@64½c.; 951 half-chests Foochow Oolong, 22c.@23c.; 120 half-chests Amoy Oolong, 24c.@24½c.; 1,544 half-chests Formosa Oolong, 30½c.@40½c., with a few bxs., 60½c.@62½c.; and 50 half chests Congou, 33½c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 200 bbls. at $1 20@$1 21 ₱ gallon; market quiet.

FREIGHTS—Business in the line of charters has been quite active, with rates quoted about steady. The demand for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade has been very good, shippers availing themselves freely of the advantage of the extremely low figures now current. The main call has been for vessels of Baltic ports. Grain tonnage has been in moderate request, but at somewhat irregular rates. Tonnage for Resin, Cotton, Timber, and general cargo has been attracting rather more attention, that for Resin mostly for the Mediterranean. The berth freight movement has been fair, and on a firmer basis as to rates, particularly for Cotton and Grain room, which has been more urgently sought after....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,600 bales Cotton at 9-32d., as it runs; 400 bales do. (last evening) at ¼d. for compressed, ₱ ℔.; 24,000 bushels Corn at 5¼d. ₱ bushel; 1,100 pks. Provisions, part at 30s. ₱ ton; also, an American ship, 1,630 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Cotton, on private terms, quoted at the close firm at 9-30d., as it runs, as bid. Some demand was noted for tonnage for general cargo, (including Cotton,) for Philadelphia loading, on the basis of 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 40 bales Hair at 35s. ₱ ton; and 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ₱ 280 ℔. also a British bark, 644 tons, hence, with Walnut, &c., on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6½d. ₱ bushel; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 50 bxs. Bacon and 500 bbls. Sugar at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Waterford or Belfast, an Italian bark, 418 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 4½d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 532 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 4s. 10½d., with option of a direct port, (including London,) at 4s. 7½d.; another, 548 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter; a Norwegian bark, about 570 tons, with Timber, from a Southern port, rumored, without reliable particulars; and another, with equal to about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, (on foreign charter,) on private terms....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 9,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ₱ bushel; and 100 bxs. Bacon at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Bremen, a Norwegian ship, 680 tons, (to arrive here from Lewes, Del.,) hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 9d., with option of Hamburg at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 50 bales Cotton, 1,000 bbls. Resin, and 1,250 bxs. Extract of Logwood, on private terms; also a German bark, 464 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Frankfort-on-the-Main, by steam, (via Antwerp,) 4 tons Leather at 90s. ₱ ton....For Stettin, an Italian bark, 532 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d., and a Norwegian brig, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. do., reported at the same rate....For a Norwegian port direct, a German bark, 267 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....For a Baltic port direct, a Norwegian bark, 351 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum on private terms; quoted at about 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, 510 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Kragero, and orders, a Norwegian bark, 492 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 622 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Resin, and Provisions for remainder of cargo, on private terms, with Resin room quoted nominally at 80c. asked, and 75c. bid, ₱ 280 ℔....For Odessa, an Austrian bark, 396 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Resin, at 95c. ₱ 280 ℔....For Anjiers and orders, for Java, a Dutch ship, 1,141 tons, hence, with equal to about 36,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms, quoted nominally at 26c.@28c....For Sidney, N. S. W., a British bark, 265 tons, hence, with general cargo, at £800, with option of Adelaide at £750....For Hong Kong, an American ship, 652 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum, in cases, at current rates....For the Cuban Sugar trade vessels were in very limited request for ports north of Hatteras, and quoted nominally at $5@$5 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 13.—Petroleum easy at 12½c. for Refined, and 9c. for Crude. Bark held at $34 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Clover-seed, 9c.@11½c. Pennsylvania and Western Timothy and Flax Seed unchanged. Flour less active but steady; sales of 800 bbls., including Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family at $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 25@$6 50; high grades, $7@$8. Rye Flour steady at $5 37½. Wheat weak; Red, $1 40@$1 42; Amber, $1 41@$1 44; White, $1 50. Rye, $1 10. Corn sells slowly at 87c. for Yellow, and 86c.@86½c. for Western Mixed. Oats unsettled; White, 73½c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $22@$22 25. Beef Hams, $18@$22 50. Smoked Hams, 13c.@14½c. Dressed Hogs, 9¾c.@10c. Lard, 14¾c.@15¾c. Whisky held at $1 22 for Western. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 20c.@30c.; do. do., Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 23c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 17c.@19c.; Rolls, Extras, 24c.@26c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 16½c.@17c.; Western Prime, 15½c.@15¾c. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 17c.@18c.; Western do., 17c.@17½c.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Cotton firmer; Low Middling, 15½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak and lower; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 41; No. 2 do., $1 38; Mixed do., $1 36; No. 1 Western Red, $1 38; No. 2 do., $1 36; Pennsylvania Red, $1 35@$1 38; Maryland Red, $1 35@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 45@$1 50; do. White, $1 40@$1 47; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 17@$1 19. Corn weak and off; Southern White, 88c.@89c.; Southern Yellow, 87c.; Western Mixed, 87½c. Oats firm and steady; Southern, 80c.@81c.; Western White, 76c.; Western Mixed, 75c. Rye quiet but firm at $1 15@$1 18. Hay scarce and firm; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18@$25. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork dull at $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c., loose; packed, 9¼c. and 12¾c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Hams, 14½c.@15½c. Lard dull; Refined, 16c.@16¼c.; Steam, 15¾c. Butter firm; good to fine Western grass, flavored, 24c.@28c. Petroleum nominally lower at 5⅞c.@6c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky held firmly at $1 23. Sugar strong at 10½c.@10⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 46, cash; $1 45@$1 45¼, June; No. 3 do., $1 34 bid; No. 2 Spring, $1 02¾ bid. Corn quiet, but firm; No. 2 Mixed, 74c., cash; 75c., June. Oats quiet, but firm at 63½c.@64½c. Barley flat. Rye flat. Whisky, nominally $1 20. Pork offered at $21 75; small lots of Hard Sides sold at $21 75. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Bacon quiet: Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c., last week of June; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard quiet: small lots, 15¼c.; round lots, nominally 15c. Hogs quiet; shippers', $6 75@$8 25; Bacon, $7 35@$7 65; good to choice, $7 75@$8 25. Cattle in good demand and firm; good native butchers', $5 40@$5 90; mixed stock, $5 10@$5 65; stockers', $3 60@$4 15. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—Receipts—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 123,500 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—buyers and sellers generally wide apart, with little disposition to operate under any circumstances. Sales, 400 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 10; 5,500 bushels White Michigan at $1 33. Corn held above buyers' views: about 81c.@82c. for Western No. 2, in store; demand extremely meagre. Oats quiet and unchanged. No Rye or Barley here. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard steady at 16¼c. High-wines, nominally, $1 21.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The Board of Trade closed at noon on account of the Reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic. The following are the noon quotations: Wheat steady and higher; $1 01¼@$1 01⅜, cash or May; $1 03¾, June; $1 06¾, July. Corn firmer, higher, and steady; 72¾c., cash or May; 74⅞c.@74½c., June; 77c., July. Oats quiet but firm at 62¾c., cash; 65c., June. Rye, $1 06. Barley—No. 2, $1 35, cash; $1 33, May. Pork dull and declining; offered at $21 65, June; $21 90, July; $22 20, August. Lard dull; offered at $15 45, June; $15 65, July. Whisky, $1 18. Live Hogs quiet, steady, firm, and unchanged; receipts, 9,000. Cattle dull; receipts, 3,800; market overstocked.

TOLEDO, May 13.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 21½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 32½; Extra do., $1 35; Amber Michigan, $1 29¾; June, $1 30½; July, $1 32½; No. 1 Red, $1 32½; No. 2 do., $1 29½; June, $1 30½; No. 3 do., $1 21. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 78c.@78¼c.; May, 78c.; August, 80c.; Low Mixed, 77c.@77½c.; Yellow, 78½c.@79c.; White, 80c.; White Canal, 79c.; Damaged, 72c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 69c.; White, 68½c.; Michigan, 68c.@68¼c. Freights—To Oswego, 5½c.@6c. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—45,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats.

BOSTON, Mass., May 13.—Flour—Sales moderate at $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine; common Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 75@$6 50; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 25@$7; Illinois, $6 50@$7 50; St. Louis, $6 50@$8 50 ₱ bbl.; Southern Flour steady at $5 25@$8 50 for common Extras and choice family; fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 75. Corn, 92c.@95c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats firm at 76c.@81c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 20@$1 25. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $26@$29 ₱ ton. Receipts—Flour, 4,511 bbls.; Corn, 14,800 bushels; Wheat, 3,600 bushels; Oats, 7,200 bushels; Shorts, 4,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet: No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 04½; No. 2 do., $1 01⅜; June, $1 03; July, $1 05½. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2, in store, 62½c. Corn firm and scarce; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 71½c. Rye nominal; No. 1, in store, $1 10. Barley quiet, nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 32; No. 3 do., $1 12. Provisions in fair demand, steady; Mess Pork, $21 50. Freights nominally unchanged; Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼c.@4½c.; to Oswego, 8¼c.@8½c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 85,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 190,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 13.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White Winter, and $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; extra White Michigan, $1 40. Corn steady; sales, 1,200 bushels at 88c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted and $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $27, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights lower; Flour, to Boston, 43c.; to New-York, 33c.; to Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, 28c. Lake Receipts—22,500 bushels Wheat, 637,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Flour firmer, at $5 75@$5 85. Wheat firmer; Red, $1 28@$1 35. Corn steady, at 78c.@80c. Oats firm, at 70c.@73c. Rye steady, at $1 22@$1 25. Barley unchanged. Butter dull. Pork dull, at $21 50@$22. Lard dull; Steam, 15c. bid; Kettle, 15¼c. Bulk Meats dull and drooping; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12⅛c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm, at $1 16. Live Hogs dull and declining: common, $6 75@$7 25; fair to medium, $7 40@$7 70; good, $7 80@$8; receipts, 1,300.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—Nothing doing in Wheat; market unchanged. Rye quiet. Corn in moderate request; sales, one car No. 2 high Mixed Western at 80c., and two cars No. 1 do. do. at 95c. No Barley offering. Malt in good request; sales, 10,000 bushels City-made, from Canada barley, and 500 bushels do. do., for the East, on private terms. Oats firm and in good demand; sales, two cars No. 1 Western at 77c.; two cars No. 1 White State at 78c., and 15,000 bushels State, to arrive by canal, deliverable 15th June, on private terms.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 75. Wheat steady; Red, $1 20@$1 27; Amber, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 25@$1 35. Corn steady; Ear, 69c.@72c.; Shelled, 74c.@75c. Oats steady at 66c. Rye, $1 07. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Lard quiet, unchanged.

DETROIT, May 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; Extra, $1 29; No. 1, $1 25@$1 26¾; Amber, $1 26. Corn steady at 77½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 13.—Hay firmer; prime, $26; choice, $26 50. Pork dull at $22 37½@$22 50. Whisky nominally $1 19@$1 20. Corn-meal firmer at $4 10. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 64½; Gold, 115½.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, May 13.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 346 bales; exports coastwise, 273 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 14,742 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 13.—Cotton firmer, good demand; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 1,261 bales; gross, 1,342 bales; sales, 4,600 bales; stock, 117,178 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling 15⅝c.; net receipts, 567 bales; gross, 568 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,044 bales; coastwise, 292 bales; sales, 184 bales; stock, 23,055 bales.

MOBILE, May 13.—Cotton steadier; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 31 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 21,124 bales.

GALVESTON, May 13—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 163 bales; gross, 180 bales; sales, 2,345 bales; stock, 37,446 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 13—12.30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94@94⅛; for the account, 94⅛@94¼. Erie Railway Shares, 24¾.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 ₱ cent., which is 1-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £176,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 36⅛ ₱ cent., is now 36⅞ ₱ cent.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £33,000.

FRANKFORT, May 13.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 99⅛.

PARIS, May 13—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 13,770,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 63f. 92½c.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,700 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of deliveries of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 8⅛d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 7 15-16d.

LONDON, May 13.—Hops—No American in the market; prices for English Hops are advancing. Tallow, 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 8¼d.@8½d. ₱ gallon.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

THE PROPER CARE OF DELINQUENT AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN—SENTIMENT OF THE CONGRESS ON THIS SUBJECT—DR. HAMILTON A. HILL ON "IMMIGRATION"—DISCUSSION OF LIFE INSURANCE BY THE GENERAL MEETING — THE PAST AND PRESENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, A REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION—PRESIDENT ANGELL ON INTERNATIONAL LAW—SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., May 13.—The Social Science Convention resumed its labors punctually at 9:30 this morning, in the same sections as heretofore, the Department of the Board of Health, resuming its examination of things pertaining to the well-being of children, the Conference on Charities taking up the matters entrusted to the Committee on Dependent and Delinquent Children, and the general meeting discussing the subject of insurance. It had been whispered around that the Conference on Charities would discuss a subject deeply interesting to all philanthropists, and especially to working clergymen, who think more of their school, and their sick, and their paupers, and their criminals, than of any reputation they might get as paroxysmal preachers. Accordingly, the large Council Chamber, where the Conference on Charities was held, was very crowded, and many gentlemen with white cravats and general signs of the clerical profession, were present, among them notably several Catholic priests. A letter was first read by Mr. Wm. P. Letchworth, Commissioner of the State Board of Charities of New-York, from Miss Mary Carpenter, a well-known philanthropist of England. Its subject was the care of criminal and dependent children, and it dealt forcibly with the necessity of removing young children from the places where they would be brought into companionship with the determinedly vicious and criminal. Almost immediately after Mr. Letchworth had finished reading Miss Carpenter's letter he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this conference recommend that the various State Boards of Charities use their influence to bring about such legislation in their respective States as shall cause dependent children to be removed from County Poor-houses, City Alms-houses, and common jails, and from all association with adult paupers and criminals, and be placed in families, asylums, reformatories, or other appropriate institutions.

Resolved, That this conference also recommend that a systematic plan of visitations of dependent children that have been placed in families be adopted, under legal sanction; and that officials having supervision over such children cause periodical reports to be made to them by the guardians of their physical condition, mental training, educational advantages, and general well-being; and by thus manifesting a sympathy with their welfare strengthen self-respect and awaken a stronger pride of character in this unfortunate class.

This gave rise to a very interesting debate in which Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Secretary of the New-York State Board of Charities, related some extraordinary facts in regard to the children of paupers and criminals. He referred to the well-known story of Margaret, the mother of criminals, and gave another instance of a woman who seventy years ago was thrust into the county poor-house with her two children, two bright girls, one eight the other eleven. She was a widow, but had supported herself and children until severe sickness prevented her. She has never left that poor-house, but is there to-day, at the age of ninety-five, having become the progenitor of a race of paupers, one of whom, a girl of twelve, a great-grand daughter, is in the house with her. She is a congenital idiot and blind. After very considerable discussion, during which the clergy seemed to oppose somewhat the idea of destroying the family tie by the State's assumption of the children of paupers and criminals, the resolution passed. It was considered a decided triumph, and Mr. Letchworth was congratulated accordingly.

After its passage Dr. Deller Luther, of Pennsylvania, read a very interesting and suggestive paper on immigration, prepared by Dr. Hamilton Andrews Hill, which was as follows:

IMMIGRATION.

By Hamilton Andrews Hill.

This subject has already been treated before this association in a paper of much breadth and ability by Mr. Friederich Kupp, read at the meeting held in New-York in October, 1869. The questions, Why do people emigrate and Why is the United States the favorite land of the emigrant, were then so well and so fully answered that nothing more need be attempted under these heads. The further questions discussed by Mr. Kupp, as to the capital value of immigration to this country, the relation of immigration to the population and wealth of the country, and the respective duties of the general Government and of the several States to the immigrant will be referred to more or less directly in presenting such considerations as may now be suggested, and may, perhaps, receive some fresh elucidation from what has been taking place during the last five or six years.

1. Our attention will naturally be first directed to the present falling off in the emigration to the United States.

The tide from Europe reached its maximum height in 1854, when the arrivals were 427,833. We believe that in no other calendar year have they ever reached 400,000, but in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, they were 404,806. In 1873 they touched the same high point which they had reached in 1869, about 385,000.

In 1874 they declined to about 260,000. This was less considerably than the immigration of any previous year since 1864, and less by almost one-half than that of 1873.

The reason for this decline it will not be difficult to find. Mr. Kupp has tersely stated the rule which governs the movement of emigration to the United States: "Bad times in Europe regularly increase, and bad times in America invariably diminish, immigration." In the present instance, certainly, there can be no doubt that "bad times" in America have led to the diminished numbers. However serious the great failures of the Autumn of 1873, and the general depression of trade throughout the country subsequently have been felt to be by those at home, they have seemed much more serious when regarded from abroad, and especially by foreigners, who know comparatively little of the resources, and understand still less the recuperative powers of this young and vigorous country. Nor does the press of Europe, at such times, err on the side of under-estimating financial and industrial difficulties in the United States.

On the Continent the ruling influence is directly opposed to emigration to any and all countries; and in Great Britain it not unnaturally prefers and favors the British Colonies. It can be readily understood, therefore, why many who may have been proposing, a year and a half ago, to cross the seas and settle among us, should have been induced by what they have heard and read, either to postpone their emigration, or to change their destination; and why many more, who, during the same period, may have been brought to consider emigration as a question personal to themselves and their families, should have left the United States out of the account. Perhaps under all the circumstances, the wonder is that at such an unpropitious time, two hundred thousand of the people of Europe had the discernment and courage to come hither in 1874 and cast their lot with us.

But there has not only been a check in the flow of the stream in this direction; there has been a strong current ebbing from the United States toward the shores of Europe. The general dullness of trade in America, in connection with unprecedentedly low rates of railway and steam-ship fares, afforded an opportunity to our foreign-born citizens, particularly to those engaged in mechanical and manufacturing industries, to return to their old homes, for the purpose of visiting their friends, or of obtaining temporary employment, or for the two purposes combined. At one time last Summer, owing to the competition among both the railway and the steam-ship companies, passengers were taken on through tickets from Chicago to Queenstown or Liverpool for $17 cash, currency; and it is easy to see how strong the inducement to take a trip across the Atlantic must have been to those who at the time were out of employment, or who could not obtain such wages as they desired. Instances there undoubtedly were, of personal disappointment and loss among those who filled the steam-ship steerages between America and Europe last year; but we believe them to have been altogether exceptional, and that the large majority of them will return at no distant day. The number of those who landed from homeward bound steamers at Queenstown and Liverpool, in 1874, is reported as 77,146 against about 38,000 in 1873. We have not been able to ascertain the number of passengers who landed at German ports; but we believe that about 4,000 persons returned to Sweden during the year. It is probable, not only, that most of these will return to the United States, but that they will bring with them, or influence the coming of many more. It will appear that they have been serving as most efficient promoters of emigration in the countries to which they have gone; and the information they will impart in their personal contact with friends and acquaintances, and the encouragement which their experience will afford, will no doubt help to swell the numbers of immigrants to the United States for years to come.

2. This brings us to our second point, the probabilities with regard to the extent of immigration to this country in the future.

While we may confidently expect that circumstances on this side of the Atlantic which have caused the present falling off in the arrivals on our shores are temporary only, and will cease to be operative before long, we may be sure also that the reasons which led multitudes in Europe to decide upon changing their residence and allegiance, are, to say the least, becoming no less potential from year to year. Excepting in Ireland, emigration has caused no perceptible diminution in the population which crowds the countries of the Old World, while many things conspire to render emigration desirable, if not indispensable, to an increasing number both of individuals and families.

Ireland has been our chief source of supply in the past, and during the last forty years has contributed to our population nearly 3,000,000 of her people. During the years 1847 to 1854, inclusive, arrivals from Ireland averaged 150,000 per annum.

In only one year since 1854 have they reached 100,000; this was in 1867, when they were 108,857. Ireland now stands third in the tables, after Germany, which since 1864 has been first, and after England, which during the last year or two has come from the third to the second place. The exceptional circumstances and conditions which in past years increased Irish emigration to such large proportions, do not now exist, and in the future will be governed mainly by the same considerations which affect emigration in England and in Scotland.

Since 1869 the emigration of English to all parts of the world has been larger than that of Irish, and while the latter hardly holds its own from year to year, the former has been steadily increasing. In 1873 the English emigrants outnumbered the Irish in the proportion of three to two, although, of course, still far below the Irish when the respective populations are taken into account. In 1872 upward of 80,000 English arrived in the United States, and as soon as times improve with us, we may expect a repetition of these numbers, and probably an advance upon them. Not only in the classes represented by Ginx's Baby and Little Hodge, but in all others, the size of the families is such, as a rule, that except among the very rich, adequate provision cannot be made for the younger children at home, and the increase in the cost of living seriously aggravates the difficulty. There is hardly a family in England that has not one or more members in America, in Australia, or in India, many of them going abroad when quite young. Dickens wrote rather sadly of his son Walter, on his departure for India, where he died, that he was going before he well knew that he was alive, or what life was, which, indeed, he added, seems to be rather an advanced state of knowledge.

Land is steadily increasing in value, and so much more capital is now required than formerly for its cultivation, that the *Daily Telegraph* said, not long ago, it soon will have to be cultivated with a silver plow. The position of the English farmer is a very trying one, between the landlord on the one hand and the agricultural laborer on the other. In his relations with the former he has to deal with many perplexing questions connected with the granting and renewal of leases and the value of exhausted and unexhausted improvements, which, fortunately, we know nothing about in the United States; and he finds himself still more embarrassed by the demand of the laborers for more wages, backed as they are by union organizations.

There can be little doubt then, when the farmers of England, and especially the younger men among them, and the sons, shall come to understand, as some of them are beginning to do, the advantages offered them by a settlement in this country, where there is plenty of land and free scope, where they can at once become their own landlords, and where they can buy a farm for what the rental for one year would be in England, or less, there will be such a movement hither from among this class as will take most of us by surprise, and from other classes also, for most Englishmen are fond of the land, and take kindly to agricultural pursuits.

The settlers in the British Colonies are English in about the proportion of two to three, but three-fourths of the total emigration from the United Kingdom is to the United States. Until 1873, the proportion of English going to the colonies as compared with other destinations, had not varied much for several years; but during 1873 and 1874, by means of "assisted passages," from grants and other inducements offered in the interests of Canada, Australia, and New-Zealand, there has been a large increase in emigrants to these countries, especially to that last named. The emigration to New-Zealand alone, for 1874, is reported at about 42,000, which is nearly three times as many as the departures for Australia and New-Zealand combined in 1872. A large number of these people were agricultural laborers, and their families. The preponderance of even English emigrants, however, will continue to be in favor of the United States, not to name the reasons, because of the shortness of the voyage hither, as compared with Australia and New-Zealand, and the superiority of the climate and the land as compared with most of Canada.

Scotch emigration has taken a new start since 1868, and is now about 30,000 a year. Of this number the United States receives rather more than one-half. Canada has succeeded in attracting a large share of these settlers, who, as agriculturists and horticulturists, especially, are a most valuable acquisition to any country. It has been said of Scotchmen that they are never so much at home as when they are abroad, and certainly there are no better emigrants than they, and none who more readily adapt themselves to new conditions, and to a new country.

In Scotland also as in England, the large capital now required for cultivating the soil presses the alternative of emigration upon the attention of farmers and their sons. Mr. Caird says that on a farm in the Lothians, rented at £1,000, while £25 was the outlay in foreign manures forty years ago, at the present day twice the rent would not be thought an extravagant expenditure on fertilizers and cattle food.

The emigration from Sweden and Norway has become important since 1866. Nearly the whole of it is attracted to this country, and as much pains has been taken of late to spread information there about the United States, and as the facilities for transportation (see letter in THE TIMES, Jan. 11, 1875,) are improving year by year, a large gain may be looked for from this source. Nothing could help this more than the return of the 4,000 persons last year, to whom reference has been made.

Germany has already sent us more than 2,500,000 of her people, and will, no doubt, continue to be our largest source of supply. The laws of the Empire relating to military service and conscription, together with the prevailing fears of future Continental wars, stimulate emigration more than all other considerations combined. The recent enactment of the Imperial Parliament, which, in the event of a war, will render every able bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and sixty, in the Empire, liable to perform military duty, and which makes more stringent even than hitherto all the regulations relating to military service, will influence thousands upon thousands to come to the United States, who but for these laws would greatly prefer to remain in their native land. The German Government, which during the last few years, has bitterly opposed the emigration of its subjects, will, no doubt, seek to render it still more difficult for them to get away, but the effect of this opposition will probably be to make them only the more anxious, and the more determined to leave.

Something may be inferred as to the character and value of the immigration now reaching us, and likely to come hither in the future, from what has already been said; but more may be added on this point.

Abject poverty, which at one time was the rule, is now the exception among those who arrive as immigrants. In 1851, the Marquis of Lansdowne gave free emigration to America, to every man, woman, and child in the poor-house, or receiving relief, and chargeable to his estate in Ireland, and during that year 35,000 paupers were sent over from the Union of Kenmare alone.

Mr. W. Steuart Trench, author of *Realities of Irish Life*, testified before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, on the Irish Tenure of Land bill, that in the years immediately succeeding the famine, the Marquis of Bath expended £7,988 in assisting 2,459 persons to emigrate, and the Marquis of Lansdowne £17,059 for 4,616 persons. Within the limits of the Union, 5,000 had died of starvation during the famine. Mr. Trench was agent in Ireland for both these noblemen, and in his interesting book above named, a remarkable contrast is drawn between what these people were when they left their native land and what they had become a few years later. He says: "It must be admitted that the paupers dispatched to America on such a sudden pressure as this were of a very motley type, and a strange figure these wild batches of 200 each, most of them speaking only the Irish language, made in the streets of Cork. * * * I am happy to say that the most favorable accounts have been received, and are to this day coming back from every quarter to which the emigrants were dispatched. Money in large quantities has been sent home by them to their friends."

The more enterprising and intelligent among the landed proprietors in Ireland and their agents saw no other course before them but, (to use the words of one of them,) to free the estates from the mass of pauperism which had been allowed to accumulate upon them, and to put the people in a far better way of earning their bread than they had ever known before. There was less excuse for the deportation to America, at the expense of the landlords or the Government, of Ribbonmen and other dangerous classes. But those sad times have passed away, let us hope never to return. It is said that Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Law increased the selling value of Irish property from twelve to twenty per cent. This has made it practicable for the landlords to deal more liberally with their tenants in terminating their leases, and in compensating them for improvements, so that those of them who emigrate are able to provide themselves with good outfits, and they all have more or less money in their pockets. The English, Scotch, and Germans who come to us are nearly all fairly supplied with capital in clothing, tools, and money, and many of them bring large sums with them. The *Topeka Commonwealth*, in referring last Autumn to the arrival in Kansas of a Mennonite colony, consisting of 2,000 persons, said that the capital they brought with them amounted to $1,500,000.

From the nature of the case, it is impossible to arrive at any very precise estimate of the amount of money annually brought into the country by immigrants. An attempt was made a few years ago at Castle Garden, to obtain information on this subject from the passengers themselves, and, as the result of this inquiry, the Emigration Commissioners fixed upon $68 as the estimated average amount for each passenger. There is no doubt, however, that many of these people failed to make earnest returns, virtually hesitating to display their means to strangers. Mr. Kupp, who found evidence of this in the course of his own observations, fixed the average amount at $150. This was several years ago, and it is our belief that since then the amount of capital in money or effects brought by immigrants has much increased, and that the estimate of $150 would be much within the truth. At this moderate estimate, and with the reduced immigration of 200,000, our country is gaining from this source of wealth at the rate of $30,000,000 per annum.

What is the economic value of each immigrant to the land of his adoption? Mr. Kupp, from carefully-considered data, places it at $1,125. Dr. Edward Young, of Washington, thinks this too high, and has fixed it at $800. Other statisticians would perhaps reach still different results. But whatever process we may adopt in making our calculations, it is evident that the annual increase to the capitalized wealth of the country by this influx from beyond the sea must be reckoned by more than tens of millions.

There is still another view of the subject. Dr. Young says: It is "impossible to make an intelligent estimate of the value to the country of those foreign-born citizens who have brought their educated minds, their cultivated tastes, their skill in the arts, and their inventive genius. In almost every walk of life their influence has been felt. Alike in the fearful ordeal of war and in the pursuits of peace, in our legislative halls and in the various learned professions the adopted sons of America have attained eminence."

It remains for us to speak of our duties to immigration and to the emigrant.

It need hardly be said that the General Government should encourage such immigration as has been referred to in every practicable way. Not that it is called upon to send its agents to the Old World to make the people there dissatisfied with the institutions and conditions amid which they have been born and trained, and to urge their coming across the seas to us. These people are finding out for themselves in a natural and spontaneous way the advantages to be gained by emigration, and they receive all the special information they desire from our Consuls, from the representatives of the great railway companies which have lands to sell, and from the steam-ship companies which are competing among themselves for their conveyance to the New World. Nor need we offer "assisted passages" or any pecuniary inducements to those who without help cannot emigrate at all. We will extend every opportunity on their arrival to those who land upon our shores absolutely poor, and will point them to the encouraging example of hundreds of thousands who have preceded them, and who, by industry and providence, have marvelously changed their conditions for the better; but we can afford to let the majority of this class go to the colonies, where they are needed more than by us, leaving those to come here who bring something with them with which to make their new start in life. The duty of the General Government in this matter, as we conceive, is to protect the emigrant, by suitable enactments, in his passage across the sea; to welcome him on his arrival with the promise, after the lapse of a proper interim, of full and equal citizenship, and to secure him in the enjoyment of all his newly-acquired rights, by treaty with the power of his allegiance to which he has divested himself, and this three-fold duty the Government has already sought in good faith to perform.

Both the United States and Great Britain have endeavored, by stringent legislation, to regulate the steerage passenger traffic on the Atlantic, and with a good degree of success.

Of all classes of travelers none, probably, are protected in their lives and persons by such thorough precautions as emigrants. The English Emigration Commissioners, in a recent report to the Colonial office, stated that during a period of twenty years the percentage of loss of life on board emigrant ships was only seventeen in every 10,000, or less than two in every 1000 emigrants. Something more than mere safety also has been aimed at. Macaulay speaks of "that sensitive and restless compassion which pries into the stores and water casks of every emigrant ship;" and the result of this enterprising philanthropy is that in the vessels of the great steam-ship lines which navigate the Atlantic the wants of the steerage passengers are, upon the whole, well cared for, and there is an honest desire on the part of the companies to do all that under the circumstances can be done for their comfort. Still, for every reason, this traffic should be closely watched, and it is most desirable that the laws which regulate it should be uniform on both sides of the Atlantic. There should also be treaties among the several powers interested, so that the jurisdiction of each and all over the officers and crews of vessels employed in the conveyance of emigrant passengers, and over their acts upon the high seas, may be fully secured and clearly defined.

When the passenger has been landed and has passed through the Custom-house with his effects, the direct responsibility of the general Government, with regard to his movements, terminates and ceases; and it would be most undesirable, as, indeed, it would be found most impracticable, to seek to extend it further. The several States and the several municipalities under whose jurisdiction immigrants come, after the Custom-house officers have done with them, are abundantly able to protect them, and they may safely be trusted to frame such local legislation in the interests of this traffic as will attract to each, and enable each to hold its proper share of it. All things considered, Castle Garden is open to but little criticism, while the arrangements at Boston and Baltimore are unexceptionable. We would take occasion, however, to protest against the imposition of the head-money tax at the Port of New-York. Massachusetts, in the interest of her commerce, and as a matter of principle, has abolished this tax. She does not wish to support any hospitals, asylums, or other charities at the expense of the immigrant, or to levy in any form a toll upon him for the privilege of crossing on his way to the West. It is said, to be sure, that the steam-ship company and not the immigrant pays this tax, but there can be no question that every outlay incurred by the steam-ship company in bringing them here is and must be taken into the account beforehand in determining the rate of passage, and as competition increases and the margin of profit is continually diminishing, every particular expenditure, large or small, must be carefully scrutinized and weighed. It is by no means clear that the capitation tax is a constitutional one; its collection, certainly, is unworthy of any of the great Commonwealths on the sea board, and is opposed to the interests of the country at large. Nothing more liberal can be asked for than our naturalization laws as they now stand. The treaties, also, into which our Government has entered with various European powers by which the absolute American citizenship of those who transfer their allegiance to the United States, is recognized and confirmed, are satisfactory.

We hope, however, that the Government will hesitate before giving its consent to the limitation of these treaties in any of their existing provisions. It is said, for example, that German parents, anxious to save their sons from involuntary military service, send them to America, where they remain long enough to become American citizens, and are then recalled to Germany, to take up their permanent abode there. There are such instances, undoubtedly, but they are exceptional, and no law or treaty can be framed to meet every exceptional case that may arise under it. It is the duty and privilege of the United States to throw wide open the portals of its citizenship, and welcome all who come hither, without stopping to inquire into the particular motives of self-interest which prompt each instance of immigration. Neither can our Government undertake to deal with the considerations which lead naturalized citizens to return for a longer or shorter period to their native country. It is not its fault, if these motives, in the one case or in the other, are thought to conflict with the supposed necessities of nations, which for their own purposes maintain immense military organizations, and which enact stringent military laws under which their people grow restive. It must protect everywhere those who have sworn allegiance to it, leaving them free to go and come at their pleasure. No citizens of the United States, native or naturalized, are more warmly attached to their country than those of German birth; still, various circumstances may and do require many of them to return to, and for a time remain in Fatherland, and there should be no difficulty, whether of treaty stipulation or of any other nature in the way of their doing so.

The unwillingness of the countries from which we are drawing population to put up with that which in such volume flows toward us may fairly be taken as insuring for us the importance of this immigration to the national prosperity. Sir Walter Scott says, "The country of New-England, into which our native land has shaken from her lap as a drunkard flings from him his treasure, so much that is precious in the eyes of God and His children." This is not the estimate now put by the nations of Europe on individual emigrants or on emigrating classes. Even Great Britain, overcrowded as she is, looks wistfully after the tens of thousands of her vigorous and enterprising children who, year by year, are leaving their island home; and at least, she would retain their service and fealty under her flag in the various colonies, the younger sisters of the United States, which still cling to the old mother. We have seen what the feeling of Germany is. The Swiss Government regards with as little favor as any of its neighbors the disposition of its people to become citizens of the Great Republic. Russia, for special reasons, is just now permitting the emigration of certain communities outside the Greek communion; but, we believe, a limit has been fixed to the time during which this movement will be permitted. It is more than probable that for all these nations there are compensations that more than make up to them for what they are losing numerically; but, however this may be, it becomes us to be no less closely observant than they of this perpetual tendency of population from the old world to the new, and we ought to make it manifest to the immigrant on his arrival among us that his coming here is as much an occasion for satisfaction to us as his departure from his native land is a matter of regret to those he is leaving behind him.

The hour being late at the conclusion of this remarkable effort, the Chairman adjourned the conference.

THE GENERAL MEETING.

The subject of social economy being under consideration after a brief report had been presented by the Secretary, Mr. Elizur Wright, of Boston, read a paper on "Life Insurance for the Poor." It developed the sound principles of social economy which underlie insurance policies, and made apt comparisons between the latter and savings banks. There was much that was technical in an eminent degree in the essay, but the controlling idea was that an insurance policy was the same as an investment in a savings bank—plus the guaranteeing of the life of the family head. He was followed by Mr. Sheppard Holmes, of New-York, who, in discussing Mr. Wright's paper, submitted some suggestions for a plan of life insurance without reserves or accumulated deposits. There was some debate, in which Mr. Dorman B. Eaton took a part, and the subject was dropped to hear the following report of the Secretary, Mr. F. B. Sanborn, which was in reality a very brilliant and pleasing essay on the past and present aspects of social science:

THE WORK OF SOCIAL SCIENCE—PAST AND PRESENT.

By F. B. Sanborn.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION: While bringing before you in brief review the transactions of our association, and the general progress in Social Science during the busy year that has passed since our last general meeting, an occasion may be found at the outset for recalling to your memory the beginning and the early history of the American Social Science Association, which is now in its tenth year, and working with great activity and amid a more general interest in its work than ever existed before. There have been times when the number of our members was greater than now, and a year or two in which our pecuniary resources have been larger than during the last twelve months, but there has never been a period in which more intellectual activity and practical ability have been directed toward the problem of Social Science in America. And yet when our original members, some of whom I see in this audience, revert in mind to the enthusiastic meeting in October, 1865, at which our association was formed, they will perhaps remember with a certain regret, as I do, the warmth and eagerness with which we then launched for the voyage and anticipated noble results from our venture. It was at the close of a long and sharp civil war, by which national authority had been maintained, the national purpose vindicated, and the republic restored, as we believed, to its auspicious birthright. We felt ourselves in 1865 to be literally "Heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of Time," and there was little that we did not fancy ourselves capable of achieving. I fear we must confess now that we rather overestimated our powers; for we have come into one of those seasons of political and social collapse when the worst and most ignoble aspects of human nature offer themselves shamelessly, even proudly, to our view, when the national life, viewed in some of its most conspicuous examples seems

> "Sullen and stagnant as the marshy pool,
> Whose side the rank sedge crowds, while the green ooze
> Spreads o'er the shallows its soft slimy veil."

But if our opportunity as disciples and missionaries of social science appeared (and it certainly did) more attractive ten years ago than it now appears, the need of our labors was never greater than in this very era of stagnation and corruption.

It has been objected to some of those who study social science that they make too practical a matter of it, and rush at once to a remedy for supposed evils, instead of calmly investigating the conditions of the problem. The science of society is, indeed, one thing, and the art of regulating and improving society is quite another thing; and, as Mill long ago observed, very justly, "it is not necessary even to the perfection of a science that a corresponding art should possess universal, or even general rules." In the sixth chapter of the sixth book of his *System of Logic* we find these words:

"Next after the science of individual man comes the science of man in society of the actions of collective masses of manhood, and the various phenomena which constitute social life. It is but of yesterday that the conception of a political or social science has existed anywhere but in the mind of here and there an insulated thinker, generally very ill prepared for its realization, though the subject itself has of all others, engaged the most general attention, and been a theme of interested and earnest discussions almost from the beginning of recorded time. * * * The science of society would have attained a very high point of perfection if it enabled us in any given condition of social affairs—in the condition, for instance, of Europe, or any European country at the present time—to understand by what causes it had, in any and every particular, been made what it was, whether it was tending to any and what changes, what effects each feature of its existing state was likely to produce in the future, and by what means any of these effects might be prevented, modified, or accelerated. There is nothing chimerical in the hope that general laws sufficient to enable us to answer these various questions, for any country or time with the individual circumstances of which we are well acquainted, do really admit of being ascertained. Such is the object of the social science."

Such is, no doubt, the ultimate object of social science, as Mill says, but it was hardly with such a lofty philosophic ambition that our movement began in the Spring of 1865. In August of that year the Massachusetts Board of Charities issued the circular calling a meeting in Boston, in October, in which certain subjects were specified as proper to be considered by the "Social Science League."

The first general meeting for papers and discussions was held in Boston Dec. 27–28, 1865, at which eight papers were read. The second general meeting was a conference of the managers of reformatories, held in Boston, Westborough, and Lancaster, Mass., on three successive days, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of June, 1866, at which eight papers were read. The second annual meeting was held at New-Haven Oct. 9 and 10, 1866, at which fourteen papers were read. Two department meetings, at which eleven papers were read, were held in Boston in January and March, 1867, and at the third annual meeting, (1867, Oct. 9,) five papers were read. At the first of these general meetings which we have held in New-York, (Nov. 19-21, 1867,) twenty-eight papers and addresses were read; so that in the first two years of its existence no less than seventy-five papers were read before our association, a greater number than in any two years since. During the period of formative activity our President was Prof. Rogers, who still permits us to call upon his experience as Chairman of one of our departments; the services of our Secretaries were gratuitous, and our means of publication were very limited. In 1868-9, under the Presidency of Dr. Eliot, a salaried Secretary, Mr. Henry Villard, was for the first time employed, and the work of the association was both extended and modified. It was then that we began to publish the *Journal of Social Science*, the first number of which appeared in August, 1869, and contained the papers read at the general meeting at Albany, Feb. 17-19, 1869. The second number, appearing in April, 1870, contained the twelve papers read at the general meeting in New-York, Oct. 27–29, 1869; the third number contained the Lowell Institute Lectures on Social Science in the Spring of 1870; and the fourth number, the papers read at the general meeting in Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1870. During those three busy years, 1869–70–71, besides these four numbers of the *Journal*, we published two valuable manuals, both the result of great labor, one on "Free Public Libraries," and the other "A Handbook for Immigrants." To the untiring devotion and industry of Dr. Eliot and Mr. Villard during this period our association owes much of its past reputation and present usefulness. It was at this time also that we secured the services of Mr. James M. Barnard as Treasurer, and for a single year, under his vigorous financial administration and the stimulus of Mr. Villard's exertions, the income of the association rose to something more than $10,000, including a special fund for the publication of the "Handbook for Immigrants." These efforts could not be maintained during the succeeding years, 1871–2–3, and at various times within that period the question of discontinuing the association was seriously discussed. Under the impulse given by the late Prof. Agassiz, by Mr. Barnard, and other active members, this result has been avoided, and we seem to have entered once more upon a busy and prosperous career. The publication of our journal, which ceased for two years, was resumed in October, 1873, when the fifth number appeared, and two more numbers have been issued since the general meeting in New-York last May. In all we have published some 2,000 pages within the nine years of our existence, while the papers read at our nine annual and eight general and department meetings, and published elsewhere than in our journal, probably amount to 2,000 pages more, or an average in all of some 400 pages yearly contributed by our association to the literature of social science. Little as we are disposed to exaggerate the value of these contributions to the knowledge and to the social, philanthropic, and political activity of our country, we have abundant reasons for thinking that what our association has said and done has borne some fruit in these nine years. The Civil Service Reform, so far as it has gone forward at all, has done so at the original suggestion and under the practical direction of our members, among whom may specially be named our former President, Mr. Curtis, and his successor on the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, whom you will soon hear in relation to it. In art education we have done our share, and this association can perhaps claim, as confidently as any body of persons, the credit of setting on foot the movement which has led to the establishment of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, now somewhat conspicuous for its unique exhibition of paintings of the Spanish school, and as the recipient of the art collections made by the late Senator Sumner. The recent efforts to reform our methods of taxation, both local and national, which have now become a general and deliberate movement in all parts of the United States, may be said to have begun with members of our association, and this agitation has been carried forward more intelligently and persistently by our honored President (Mr. D. A. Wells) than by any other economist. The efforts put forth from time to time since the civil war to restore our currency to a sound condition have been cordially furthered by this association, and several of our members rendered timely and effective aid in the struggle of 1873-4 against the mischievous policy which would have inflated still further the paper currency of the nation. That crisis is happily over, the schemes of the inflationists are defeated, and the practical question now before the country is how best to resume specie payments and after how long an interval. May we not congratulate the association for having not only deserved well of the country by what its members have said and written on this matter, but also by what they have done. "It is glorious," cried the Roman Senator, "to serve the Republic by deeds; even to speak well in that behalf is not a worthless service." A lively writer in the London *Examiner*, who lately reviewed the book of our countryman, Mr. Nordhoff, on *Politics for Children*, makes a few remarks on English education which may be quoted as having some pertinence in America also. He says: "In our most advanced schools there is often a class of what is called social science. The name is wide enough to include a good deal, but on inquiry it is generally found to mean plain political economy, with a dash of ethics to suit the taste of the teacher. It is often felt that the science of wealth by itself will give the pupils anything but a true impression of their country. In order to counteract this, little sermons are introduced among the teaching, such as the benefit to the working classes of hospitals and other benevolent institutions. But either the pupils believe in the science and laugh at the moral, or what is more likely, they believe in the teacher and regard the science as moonshine. The real points most important to keep in view—that the science of wealth is purely hypothetical, and that it only deals with one aspect of society—are entirely missed. What is wanted to balance the overprominence given to wealth in political economy is not a series of unauthorized contradictions, but another branch of social science, which shall bring the matters forward. That other branch is undoubtedly politics. Without going into controverted topics, much might be explained of the form of our own and of neighboring Governments, of the different methods in which the people can have a voice in the Government, of the different ways of making and enforcing laws, of central and of local government. Such lessons would show that a country's prosperity depends on something besides the production of wealth and a good system of taxation, or even a flourishing foreign trade." It has been the effort of our association to supply lessons of this kind, and of more varied and wider application, not so much to the pupils in our schools and colleges as to the general public. But it is gratifying to observe that the instruction of the young in social science is beginning to be undertaken by such writers as Mr. Nordhoff, Prof. Walker, Prof. Sumner, Prof. Perry, and many other competent writers and lecturers. There is a wide range given in this country to what is known as political economy, and the connection of this with political science is more practical here, one would say, than in England, or in most European countries. Mr. Nordhoff's present researches among the people of our Southern States are likely to prove no less valuable contributions to political and social science than the formal treatises of himself and others. If history is philosophy teaching by example, it is none the less true that the material of history to-day existing in the condition of our country is also social science in a concrete form. Some of the lessons to be drawn from this abnormal relation of one portion of the United States to the other have already been pointed out in the debates of yesterday. These and others, fully as important, remain to be searched out, expounded, and illustrated by all who would promote either social science or natural prosperity. The attempt to reform prison discipline in America and in the whole world, a slow and arduous undertaking, in which young men may grow gray and those of middle age may die before they accomplish the good which they seek, has been from the first aided by our association. It was in the first year of its existence (1865) that our distinguished associate, Dr. Wines, in company with Prof., now Judge Dwight, both of New-York, made that tour of the American prisons which prepared the way for the first general movement that had been made for twenty years to improve the condition of these prisons, and it is to Dr. Wines that we owe the convening of the Cincinnati Prison Congress of 1870, the formation of the National Prison Association in 1871, and the assembling of the World's Prison Congress at London in 1872. Our latest publications show him still engaged in this great work, making arrangements, now in America and now in Europe, for gathering together a second International Congress in 1876 at the City of Rome. For this work he has the commission of our Government, and to this he looks forward as the completion of the task he has assigned himself. The influence of the agencies he has either set in motion or brought into active unison are working a deep and powerful change in the direction which he has given them. The beneficial results we already see in this and in many other countries. In the United States, where crime increases fast, and where the administration of justice is by no means what we could wish, there is, at this moment, greater need of a wise and vigorous prison system than anywhere else in the civilized world. This fact has had its weight in determining the association to give what time and effort it could spare to the prison question. Another question, closely allied to this, and even more important, that of public charity, has constantly found a place in the discussions of the association, which has succeeded, during the past year, in bringing into closer acquaintance and fellowship with each other the public officials in different States who have this matter in their charge. A conference of the State Boards of Public Charity, invited to meet in New-York last May, has resulted in much active work, and in a plan to harmonize the investigations made by these boards, in which the boards of New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin have already united. Several committees appointed at this conference are now engaged upon investigations which cannot fail, by their correspondence and reports, to make more intelligible the problems that pauperism offers for solution in America. In this connection, I would name with high praise the laborious investigations into the causes and hereditary transmission of pauperism, now going on under the direction of Dr. Hoyt and the other members of the State Board of Charities in New-York. Our own Department of Social Economy is working in the same direction. From all these sources of information we gather the general and consoling statement that, unlike crime and insanity, pauperism has not been increasing beyond the due ratio of population in the country at large, and that some of its former causes have been partially removed or checked in their operation. On the other hand, new causes are developed, the unnatural condition of our currency being one of these, and the past Winter has added largely in many of our States and cities to the public expenditure for the relief of the poor. This being the case, it is with great satisfaction that we have witnessed the renewed and increased efforts of enlightened philanthropists to meet and turn back the advancing tide. The name of one of our members, a lady of New-York, Miss Schuyler, deserves to be specially mentioned in this connection. With the cordial help of many persons, yet impelled more by her own energy and humanity than by any co-operation from others, Miss Schuyler has organized a society, the State Charities Aid Association of New-York, which both teaches and exemplifies a method of combining official with voluntary work for the relief of the poor that cannot be too warmly commended. It is also worthy of mention how strong is the inclination in other cities and States to mistake the example of Philadelphia in forming associations on a sound financial footing to promote the building of homes for the people—one of the best means of preventing pauperism and increasing the safety and prosperity of the community. In the Department of Education much has been done, directly or indirectly, by our association since 1865 to call attention to what our country needs, and point out practicable ways of attaining thereto. Art schools and art museums, public libraries, the best system for colleges and universities, the instruction of factory children in half-time schools and otherwise, the methods of teaching deaf-mutes and blind persons—all these and many other educational questions have received attention in the past year, as previously. To all these interests the death of our noble associate, Prof. Agassiz, has been a great loss, for which we find some slight compensation in the strenuous and successful efforts since made to complete the special work to which he so long devoted his great powers, the establishment in Massachusetts of a national museum of zoology and a school of natural history. It was among the last wishes of Agassiz that the broader work of our association, to which he pledged himself so soon as his own special tasks had been accomplished, should be carried forward with energy. He was particularly in favor of the formation of local societies, even though they should consist of but two or three members, in all the principal cities of the United States, to consider the social science problems arising in each locality, and to utilize the talents of men residing at a distance from each other. Several of our local Vice Presidents were elected upon his nomination, and it was at his instance that they were designated as "to preside over the affairs of local sections," carrying out his ideas as they understood them. The Executive Committee, not long after his death, endeavored to frame a plan for the regular establishment of such "local sections," under the various names of Branch Associations, Local Departments, and Corresponding Committees. After much correspondence and discussion, and not without wide divergences of opinion among the members of the committee, the brief plan was adopted which was printed in Journal No. 21 (pages 2 and 3) for the information of our members, and has since been adopted in a modified form. Under it several local organizations have since been made, one of which, in this city of Detroit, has justified its establishment by the excellent work it has done in the past year. It is a matter of much consequence that a persistent attempt should be made to establish local departments and associations wherever they can be found. So far from weakening the parent society, as some have feared, they will be found to strengthen it by giving us more members, a firmer hold on the people of the whole country, and a larger audience for what we may say and publish. For example, the Philadelphia branch association, formed in 1870, which now has half as many members as we have, not only supplies us with its own publications, which are of much value, but gives a ready circulation to ours. I may add that this same association, at a meeting of its Executive Committee on the 8th of April, invited our association to hold its general meeting for 1876 at Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition of next year. The nature of the work done by the American Association since the last general meeting in New-York, will partly appear from the two recent numbers of our journal, containing some 420 pages and including nearly all the papers read at that meeting. An extensive correspondence has been kept up with all parts of the country, and many valuable documents have been received and distributed. Frequent meetings of the Executive Committee have taken place. Of these members not present at these monthly meetings, nearly all have corresponded with the Secretary on the business of the association. The office, No. 5 Pemberton square, Boston, is kept open daily during business hours, and is a centre for much social science work of various kinds. The relations between our associations and that long established for a like purpose in Great Britain, are becoming closer each year. At the British Social Science Congress of 1873, we were well represented by Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, then one of our Directors; at the Congress in Glasgow in 1874, by two American papers, furnished in response to an invitation from the British Association which were read at Glasgow, and printed in the volume of transactions. During the last year we have been obtaining subscriptions to the *Journal of Social Science* from libraries and individuals in order to dispose of the surplus copies which are printed above what our own members and those of the branch associations will need. A small permanent subscription list of this kind would enable us to issue the *Journal* with more regularity. Thus far we have been quite successful in this undertaking, and if each member of the association would secure us but a single subscriber we should be placed beyond the necessity of of raising in each year by subscription a special publication fund. The number of our members has considerably increased during the past year, and the response to our increased activity has been gratifying. But much still remains to be done before the finances of the association are placed on a footing wholly satisfactory. Other organizations for promoting social science in America, such as official Boards of Health and of Public Charity, the American Public Health Association, (which held a very successful meeting last November in Philadelphia,) the American Medical Association, the National Prison Association, the Association for the Investigation of Insanity, the Care of Inebriates, the Instruction of Deaf Mutes, &c., are ready to co-operate with us, and the Young Men's Christian Associations, through their representatives in New-York, have assured us of their wish to do the same. It has been our hope that we might serve in some sort as a connecting link between these organizations, so various in their aims and their methods, that, without touching upon the special province of any, we might interchange good offices with all, since all are working for the common good and within the same broad field which we cultivate, and we have with us to-day members of nearly all these associations, as well as of those official bodies already mentioned, whose special function it is to consult about public charities and the public health. Perhaps I have already detained you too long, ladies and gentlemen of the association, in these details of past labors, these propositions for future undertakings which I conceived it my duty, as Secretary, to lay before you; but the study of social science leads us inevitably into a labyrinth of details, and involves much that calls for patience, perseverance, and method. Our specialty, or rather our universality, as it is the highest and most comprehensive of the sciences, is also, and for that very reason, the most perplexing and multifarious. We cannot expect universal attention even when what we propose is for the universal good; we must be prepared in our career as an association for much neglect, misapprehension, and prejudice. We must expect also to make mistakes in a pursuit so new, and as yet so little understood or practiced. But no person can have even a glimpse of what social science really involves without seeing and with joy recognizing how closely, how continuously, it connects itself with all that makes existence on this Earth sweet, or even tolerable. "It is easy to die," said the stoic, "if there be gods; sad to live if there be none." Our science has this advantage, as I conceive, over many of the physical sciences, that instead of drawing away the soul of man from the contemplation of spiritual things, and of the mutual dependence of mankind upon each other, social science, in all its aspects stimulates us to a deeper sympathy with human weakness, a nobler conception of human possibilities, a more intimate reliance on that love and wisdom which are dimly seen, or shine with heavenly light at the end of every vista in this brief journey of life.

In the afternoon President Angell, of Michigan University, read a paper on "International Law," the object of which was to state succinctly the gains which have been made in this respect since the time of Grotius; to glance at the main obstacles which oppose its further progress; to recall the encouraging facts in its present state, and to inquire what is indicated by the present apparent drift of thought among statesmen and publicists concerning changes in the law. It was a very admirable exposition of what had been done, and though not extravagantly hopeful, yet it concluded by expressing the conviction that the civilized world did prefer peace to war, when neutral rights were guarded as zealously as individual rights, and when a belief in arbitration was becoming a possibility. At the conclusion there was much applause, and President Angell was warmly thanked by many for the effort, which was undoubtedly one of the successes of the meeting.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Health Department was occupied in the morning by considerations of the manner in which schools should be built and furnished. It was universally conceded that the general ventilation required amending, and that the desks necessitated a stooping posture, which was responsible for much of the spinal irritation, and some of the myopia. The Secretary, Dr. Lincoln, explained afterward Prof. Bowditch's plan for examining the height and weight of children, the object being to determine the rate of growth of the human race under the conditions met with in the public schools. He subsequently read a paper on school architecture, which contained much valuable information, but nothing absolutely new, almost all the points being considerations in the structures belonging to our New-York public schools. This called forth considerable discussion, conversational rather than argumentative, in which Gen. Eaton, United States School Commissioner; Mr. J. M. Barnard, of Boston, and Mr. Duane Doty, the Superintendent of the Detroit Normal School, took the principal part. In the afternoon, Prof. Harris, of Illinois, read an essay on "Ideal Schools," which was exceedingly eloquent, though rather too diffuse to be crystallized in a synopsis.

In the evening Mr. Paine, of Boston, read a paper in the Grand Opera-house, which was thrown open to the public, on "Homes for the Public."

THE PARIS GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

A LETTER FROM THE FRENCH COMMISSIONER TO THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Four years ago an International Congress of Geographers took place at Antwerp, Belgium, which was thought so profitable to the advancement of science that it was resolved that this meeting would only be the first of a series of similar Congresses which would successively be held in different countries. Paris was chosen for the subsequent meeting of scientific men of all nations interested in geographical studies. This second Congress, which is to be accompanied by an exhibition, was to be opened at the beginning of this Spring, but the originators of the scheme were not prepared for the success with which they met, and so many applications for space came to them that the proposed congress and exhibition had to be postponed until the Summer.

This Congress will be opened on Aug. 1, 1875, probably by the President of the French Republic, who seems deeply interested in the success of the enterprise. It will be held at the Palace of the Tuileries, in the Pavillon de Flore, which is now being decorated most tastefully, and will be inaugurated by the Congress. A very large number of gentlemen of all countries have been appointed members of the Honorary Committee. The President of the Congress is Mr. Delesse, a French engineer in the mining service and a great geologist. Mr. Delesse is now the President of the Central Committee of the Paris Geographical Society.

A programme of 123 questions has been published, and all these, as far as possible, will be discussed by the members of the Congress. The questions are divided into seven different groups, viz.: 1. Mathematical. 2. Hydrographical. 3. Physical. 4. Historical. 5. Economical. 6. Didactic. 7. Travels. The same order will be adopted for the better classification of goods sent to the Exhibition.

Scientific men of all countries have been invited, societies of all nations interested in geographical matters have been called upon to send delegates, and there seems to be a fair prospect that America will not lack representatives, as so many visitors from this side of the Atlantic go abroad for the Summer. Any person taking sufficient interest in the attractive subjects of geography and travel may easily become a member of the Congress, as only the payment of a small fee is required for that object, viz.: $3 for subscribers, and $10 for patrons, and it will be indeed a Universal Congress, as none will be rejected, and every one is invited to join in this feast of science. The fee is required for the purpose of publishing the proceedings of the Congress, of which a copy will be furnished to each member.

It is expected that America will be represented not only at this Congress by her men of science, but at the Exhibition as well, by her products in the different branches of her industry connected with geography. It is expected that she will not fail to show other nations the result of the spirit of enterprise of her children, the discoveries made by them in her great country, in foreign lands or in distant seas, as she can show with pride what she has accomplished.

This Exhibition will be held partly in the Palace, partly in the garden of the Tuileries. Such part of the Pavillon de Flore as will not be used for the sittings of the different groups of the Congress will be reserved for the Exhibition. The Orangerie and all the Terrasse du Bord de l'Eau, from the Pavillon de Flore to the Place de la Concorde, will form part of the Exhibition. Temporary sheds of every description will be constructed in that splendid situation along the banks of the Seine, and under the four rows of lofty trees. The *coup d'œil* will be splendid, and is sure to attract an immense number of spectators.

The Exhibition will be open from July 15, 1875, to the following 15th of August, or possibly later, and will accept books, maps, and instruments connected with geography. It is placed under the management of a general agent, Baron Reni Reille, who has been appointed by the Board of the Paris Geographical Society. Each country will be represented by a Commissioner, appointed by its own Government. Such Commissioners communicate with the Agent respecting all matters connected with the exhibition or with exhibitors of their country, foreign exhibitors being admitted to hold communication with the Agent only through the Commissioner appointed by their Government. A catalogue will be published on a double plan, giving a list of exhibitors and a list of objects exhibited. Foreign Commissioners are requested to send the information necessary for the publication of the catalogue before June 15, 1875. Goods intended for exhibition will be received until June 30. No map, instrument, or object of any kind will be permitted to be drawn, copied, or reproduced under any shape without a special order issued by the exhibitor. No fee or rent will have to be paid for the ground occupied. The French railway companies have decided not to exact any payment for the return of goods on their lines. Every exhibitor, every member or patron of the Congress will enjoy free admittance to the Exhibition. Medals and other distinctions will be awarded by an international jury.

Nothing now seems to stand in the way of intended exhibitors from this country but the appointment of a Government Commissioner, as mentioned in the programme. Such an appointment rests with the Department of State at Washington, which alone can decide whether the United States shall be represented or not at this scientific exhibition.

JAMES JACKSON,
Commissioner of the International Geographical Congress to the United States.

GRAND HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 11, 1875.

THE VOYAGE OF THE POLYNESIAN.

Quebec telegrams to the Toronto papers, announcing the arrival of the steamer Polynesian, give the following information concerning her danger from ice: "The steam-ships Polynesian, Dominion, and Lake Champlain arrived up to-day, apparently none the worse for their long detention in the ice. The three steamers were confined in very heavy field ice in close proximity to each other, floating hopelessly about and unable to use their engines. So closely was the ice packed that the passengers could leave the ships and walk about. The Polynesian was twelve days in the ice, which was said to be twenty-four feet thick around her. Several of her plates and the blades of her screw were broken, and she will have to undergo repairs before leaving. Large quantities of seals were seen on the ice, and some of the passengers amused themselves seal-hunting, but caught none. On getting into the ice, passengers were put on short allowance, the fires were banked up, and the vessel allowed to drift, sometimes turning round and heading for England. Provisions held out well for the cabin passengers, and the last turkey was eaten in sight of Quebec. The steerage people fared worse, and were reduced to rice rations. Two of the passengers were nearly lost while out sealing."

AN ALLEGED MURDERER'S RESPITE.

A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS GRANTED IN THE CASE OF MICHAEL MURPHY, OF NANUET—A NEW TRIAL PROBABLY TO BE HAD—DISCOVERY OF ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

A stay of proceedings has been obtained in the case of Michael Murphy, who was sentenced to be executed this morning at the county seat of Rockland County for the murder of Mrs. Hujus at Nanuet, on April 19, 1874. In the Fall of the same year he was tried before Judge Barnard, at the Rockland County Court of Oyer and Terminer, and a verdict being returned against him, he was sentenced to be executed on Dec. 14 following. A bill of exceptions was taken by his counsel, upon the ground that irrelevant testimony, calculated to influence the jury in their decision, had been introduced by the prosecution, and a stay of proceedings was subsequently obtained, with the view of procuring a new trial. The case was argued before Judges Gilbert, Tappan, and Pratt, at General Term of the Supreme Court of Kings County, in March last, and after reviewing the evidence, an adverse decision was given, and Murphy was resentenced to be executed on May 14. A few days ago, Mr. Daly again applied for a stay of proceedings before Judge Donohue, and though the application was opposed by the District Attorney of Rockland County, sufficient grounds having been shown to justify the court to issue a stay of proceedings, the motion was granted. The evidence upon which Murphy was convicted was of a circumstantial character, and in granting the stay of proceedings Judge Donohue stated that he considered that testimony had been admitted upon the trial which was not legal, and which, no doubt, influenced the jury. It was offered for the purpose of establishing a motive to commit the murder on the part of the prisoner, and it was impossible to determine how far it might have influenced the jury in giving their verdict. He therefore, considered it a case where a new trial should be had. The argument in the appeal will probably come on in the first week of June. The Court of Appeals has adjourned until the 24th inst., and the case cannot be called before the 3d or 4th of June. The impression very generally prevails among those who are acquainted with the character of the testimony upon which Murphy was convicted that the Court of Appeals will order a new trial.

Judge Barnard, in delivering his charge to the jury, made use of the following language: "Gentlemen, if you believe any one witness for the defense that Michael Murphy was in Jersey as late as 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 19th of April, it is your duty to acquit the prisoner." Three or four witnesses for the defense testified having seen him in Jersey City on the morning of the day the murder was committed at Nanuet, some thirty miles distant, but they were not sufficiently precise as to the time they met him there. Recently more than one respectable resident of Jersey City has come forward with evidence which, it is claimed, places the time he was seen in Jersey City on the morning in question as being after 11 o'clock, and his counsel believes that if a new trial be granted he has evidence to produce which will result in a verdict of acquittal.

It is stated that Murphy has been lately in very bad health. The cell in which he has been confined in the County Jail since he was arrested in April, 1874, is very damp, and is badly lighted and ventilated. During the Winter months the floor and walls were covered with ice, and having no bed except a small pallet of straw, with insufficient covering, he suffered intensely from the effects of the cold. Efforts are being made at present by his friends to have him removed to more comfortable quarters.

WORK OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING—INTERESTING REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS—THE COMING ANNIVERSARY IN CHICAGO.

The American Bible Society held its fifty-ninth annual meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Board-room of the Bible House, Fourth avenue and Ninth street. The Rev. Mr. Gillis, of the National Bible Society of Scotland, opened the proceedings with prayer and reading from the Scriptures. The reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was followed by the re-election of the following managers, whose term of office had expired: Alexander Van Rensselaer, Hiram M. Forrester, Theophilus Brouwer, James L. Banks, James M. Fuller, James H. Taft, John E. Parsons, William W. Hoppin, Jr., and Frederick Sturgis. A resolution was adopted directing the Board of Managers to meet for reorganization and the transaction of other business on the third Thursday of this month. The Secretary read an abstract of the annual report. It commences with a historical sketch of the society, and mentions the decease of Mr. Henry W. Warner, the last of the founders of the society; one Vice President, Hon. William A. Buckingham; four managers, Mr. William F. Stearns, Mr. Jonathan Sturges, Mr. Charles N. Talbot, and Mr. William H. Aspinwall; two gentlemen long associated with the society as members of standing committees, Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., for many years Chairman of the Committee on Agencies, and Rev. Howell Powell, a member of the Committee on Distribution, and one ex-Secretary, Rev. Joseph C. Stiles, D. D. The number of life Directors constituted was 48; life members, 1,258; new auxiliaries enrolled, 21; district Superintendents engaged in the society's work in this country, 32; assistant Superintendents, 10; county agents employed by auxiliaries, 233; Bible visitors who labored gratuitously, 9,742. The receipts for the year were $577,569 80, including $299,222 65 for publications, $38,246 25 from rents, $126,933 59 from legacies, $106,875 30 from donations, and $6,292 01 from sundry items. The total expenditures were $533,714. Six sets of new electrotype plates of the Scriptures were finished at the Bible House, and three others are in process of completion. The total number of copies manufactured was 742,366; printed and purchased abroad, 177,639. The entire number of copies issued by the society during its fifty-nine years of existence was 31,893,332. The gratuitous work for the year amounted in value to $248,792 34. Of this sum $69,441 33 were cash expenditures on foreign fields, besides 13,855 copies of Scriptures sent from this country. Numerous grants of Bibles and Testaments were made to the various missionary and Sunday-school organizations, as well as to many public societies, especially in the more sparsely populated States. The issue of Bibles for the blind shows an increase of 274 copies over the preceding year, a fact which is partly due to the superior educational facilities now afforded this afflicted class in the various State institutions.

After the reading of the report, the Board of Managers presented a resolution, which was adopted, amending the constitution so as to privilege Directors to attend, speak, and vote at all meetings of the board. The anniversary of the society will take place at Chicago on the 13th. The speakers of the occasion will be the President, Rev. Dr. Bliss, of Beirut; Rev. Dr. Fowler, of the North-western University; Rev. Dr. Fisk, of Chicago, and Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr., of New-York.

TWO HUNDRED NEW LAWYERS.

The graduates of the Columbia College Law School, some 200 in number, appeared yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be admitted to practice under the statute. Judge Davis, who presided, took occasion to say that he disapproved of this method of manufacturing lawyers. While he thought it proper enough to examine the gentlemen before him in regard to character, &c., he intended to instruct the committee to adhere with strictness to the requirements of the statute in reference to the admission of graduates from law schools, and that although the committee was obliged to examine them as to their character, and the court to admit them to practice, there were other requirements than the mere passing at a law school. According to the statute they must exhibit their diplomas, and must also make affidavits that they are now residents of this judicial district. He would admit no applicant who resided in another district, or was a resident of another State. Hereafter, no person could gain admission to the Bar in New-York who was not an actual resident of this City, and those who were not so qualified need not apply. Messrs. E. P. Wheeler and G. V. N. Baldwin, the Committee on Character, then proceeded with the work of examination.

BROOKLYN SHOPLIFTERS DETECTED.

Detectives Volk and Corwin, of the Brooklyn Central Office, yesterday arrested Mary Williams, of No. 162 Eldridge street; Mary Wilson, of No. 185 Cherry street, and James C. Raymond, of No. 548 Third street, New-York, upon a charge of shoplifting. They were taken to the Police Head-quarters, in Court street, and subjected to a search, which disclosed four coats on the person of Mary Williams, which were identified by Messrs. Wolf & Levy, of No. 131 Fulton street, as their property. Two coats were found concealed beneath the skirts of Mary Wilson, which were claimed by Adolf Kissam, of No. 110 Fulton street. The prisoners were held for examination.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCYTHIA..WED., May 19 | *BOTHNIA..WED., June 2
*RUSSIA....WED., May 26 | ABYSSINIA..WED., June 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA, embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 15, 1875.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ..........SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER AMERIQUE, FOR HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON....Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER..........Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER..........Wed., June 16

and every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN..........May 15 | NECKAR..........May 29
ODER..........May 22 | MOSEL..........June 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..........WEDNESDAY, May 19, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, May 15, 1 P. M. | The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.
Helvetia, May 22, 7:30 A.M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M.
Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA..........Sails Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........Sails Saturday, May 22, 8 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 15
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 19

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

S. S. HENRY CHAUNCEY..........May 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING..........May 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.'S EXTRA STEAMER

For HAVANA, SAVANILLA, and ASPINWALL.

The NEW IRON PROPELLER COLON sails from Pier No. 42 North River, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, at 12 noon.

For freight or passage apply on pier.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, May 20
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, June 3

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 12, at Noon

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. | VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. | OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to

CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

ALPS..........May 29.
ETNA..........June 19.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ANDES..........May 15.
ATLAS..........June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED..........TUESDAY, May 18
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, May 27

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS.—The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1—deck passage, 50 cents.

HELEN.

Capt. H. P. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 11th	12:00 M.	Monday, 10th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 12	9:00 A. M.
Friday, 14th	10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 13th	2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 15th	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 14th	3:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th	2:30 P. M.	Monday 17th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th	2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th	6:30 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE. The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The CONSUMERS' ICE CO., office, No. 146 Horatio st., will supply ice to families and offices at the following prices, viz.:

8 to 10 pounds daily..........30c. per week.
12 to 15 pounds daily..........40c. per week.
20 pounds daily..........50c. per week.
25 pounds daily..........60c. per week.
30 pounds daily and upward..........30c. per 100 pounds. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZenge, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuleau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, ANVILS, VISES, tongs, swedges, hammers, bellows, portable forges, drills, horse-shoes, shoeing-tools, grindstones, lathes. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt st., near Greenwich.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

FOR PIANOS, FURNITURE AND BAGGAGE.

The buildings are all new, and divided in separate compartments. Principal office, No. 384 3d av.; Branch offices, No. 1 East 22d st., and No. 1,284 Broadway.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5, 10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS., TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

FARE THREE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS AND CARPETS.—LARGE ASsortment at low prices; Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Rooms en suite or singly in adjoining house, No. 108, second floor front rooms; also, third floor back rooms. Parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with. References exchanged.

NO. 321 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A party of gentlemen wishing a comfortable home, can be accommodated in a Nova Scotian family; good table, and particular attention paid to keeping everything in perfect order; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD.—NO. 434 5TH AV.—A VERY CHOICE suite of apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms, with bath-room attached, and with private table; will be vacated on the 15th, and rented at Summer prices, or by the year.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with excellent board and attendance; also, hall room for single gentlemen, convenient to Broadway, Sixth, and Seventh Avenue Lines.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING NICELY FURNISHED single or double rooms, without board, where the most scrupulous attention is paid to cleanliness and the comforts of the occupants, will apply at No. 44 East 9th st., near Broadway.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom on third floor, front, with board; favorable arrangements can now be made for the Summer or year.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN in a private family, residing in a central and pleasant part of the City, to parties of undoubted respectability; terms low. Address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

VACATED TO-DAY—AN ELEGANT FRONT room, first floor; also, soon, second floor, front, with good board; references. No. 36 East 12th st., near Broadway, West.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman without board; terms moderate.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMIly, owning house, would dispose of elegantly furnished apartments, private bath, &c., to a gentleman, without board; moderate terms.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished large front room, with alcove, in a French family, for two; excellent table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room on third floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let to gentlemen only, handsomely furnished rooms, with or without breakfast. References exchanged.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Family rooms, with board; one single room; small tables; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NINTH ST., NO. 44, FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Single and double rooms, nicely furnished, to let to gentlemen without board, where they will receive every attention to make them comfortable.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single, with first-class board, at Summer rates; references given and required.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board, private French family, At No. 52 West 26th st.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON third floor of No. 19 5th av.; connected with the Brevoort House by passage-way.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bed room, hot and cold water; also hall room, with board. References.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to single gentlemen at No. 18 East 47th st., (Windsor Hotel block;) breakfast if desired.

NO. 110 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Very desirable rooms, newly furnished, en suite or singly, for gentlemen, at very moderate prices.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ST., NO. 151 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with first-class table, for single gentlemen and families. Terms moderate.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM handsomely furnished to let, with board. Reference given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board for the Summer or permanently; also table board.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A LARGE HALL room to let, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR, DINING-room, and two or four sleeping-rooms, to a family or party of gentlemen desiring exclusive accommodations.

NO. 150 EAST 27TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished second story room, with or without board, desirable for two gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, at No. 36 West 29th st., near Broadway.

NO. 40 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Single rooms to let, furnished; possession immediately.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board. Basement to let as office. References exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway, a handsome suite of rooms to let, with or without board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table. References exchanged.

HALL ROOM, $3; ALSO LARGE, AIRY ROOM. No. 216 East 10th st., near 2d av.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, to single gentlemen. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT board, No. 35 West 10th st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms adjoining; also an office for a physician.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—BOARD IN A FARM-HOUSE, WITHIN thirty miles of this City; must be situated in a healthy location and of easy access; good, substantial board for husband and wife, four children, and two servants; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars and terms, A. J., Box No. 3,209 Post Office, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATHS OF HOMBURG.

NEAR FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Mineral Springs much resembling those of Saratoga, but more efficacious (in diseases of the stomach and the liver and attacks of the gout.) Unrivaled Summer climate. Sovereign cure in nervous debility. All kinds of amusements. Superb lodging-houses at moderate prices.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.

J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

SUMMER BOARDING—AT NORTH CANAAN, Conn.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and large rooms at reasonable prices; two daily trains for New-York by the Housatonic, and two by the Harlem and Connecticut Western Railroads; this village is within ten minutes ride of Twin Lakes in Sallisbury. Apply to D. A. RIKER.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; ten minutes' walk from cars or boats; modern improvements; croquet grounds, lawn, fruit, shade, garden, stabling, &c. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., or address L. NOBLE, Tarrytown.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

Opens May 15.

DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

WARREN HOUSE,

WATERTOWN, CONN.,

GEO. A. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.

Send for circular.

BOARDERS WANTED.—IN PITTSFIELD, Mass.—one of the pleasantest Summer resorts in New-England. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or T. B., Box No. 836 Pittsfield.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—ENLARGED and improved; open for inspection May 18. No Bar For illustrated circular and terms, address OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS THIS DAY.—BONNETS, OLD ladies' bonnets, mourning hats and veils, childrens' hats, elegant feathers and flowers. [illegible] great millinery, remember 761 Broadway, up-stairs. Save this.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S Farewell Benefit. AND POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.

To-night. An extraordinary programme.—2 new operas. First time of Offenbach's LISCHEN and FRITZCHEN, Second Act of LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, To conclude with (for the first time here) LA FEMME AUX ŒUFS D'OR. Comedy vaudeville in one act, presenting AIMEE IN NUMEROUS CHARACTERS, introducing French, German, Spanish, English Songs.

LYCEUM THEATRE. GEOFFROY. TO-MORROW.

REVIVAL OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, MAY 15, FIRST PRODUCTION AT THIS THEATRE, with entirely new scenery, and on a scale of great splendor, of Lecocq's crowning triumph in opera bouffe, GIROFLE-GIROFLA, with the great original cast, including

Mlle. GEOFFROY in her original rôle, GIROFLE-GIROFLA
Mlle. MINELLI in her original rôle..........MARASQUIN
Mlle. KID in her original rôle..........AURORE
Mlle. DOREL in her original rôle..........PEDRO
Mlle. VANDAMME in her original rôle..........PAQUITA
M. DE QUERCY in his original rôle..........MOURZOUK
M. VALAIRE in his original rôle..........BOLERO

INCREASED CHORUSES. FULL ORCHESTRA.

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THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS. THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Miss Emma Day, Miss Clara Moore, Miss Ella Mayo, Miss Alice Harrison, Mlle. Leona Dare, Sol Smith Russell, Johnson and Bruno, Stewart Dare, John Hart, Pat Rooney, Harry Rickards, &c., &c.

A NEW EXTRAVAGANZA called KENO.

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LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT SENSATION.

MME. BLANCHE'S Continental Troupe of Young Ladies In their refined and fascinating entertainments of LA STATUE IMAGINAIRE. A new and brilliant programme of TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

The performance will commence with the laughable farce of Mr. and Mrs. Peter White. During the evening will be presented the Two Buzzards. Admission 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. Matinée Saturday at 2 o'clock.

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23d st. and 4th av.

THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST, CLOTILDE OR THE BRUISED HEART. OPERA LA AFRICANE, &c.

Everything bright, fresh, and sparkling.

Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

CLARA MORRIS' MATINEE.

☞ TO-MORROW (SATURDAY.)

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 19. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Entrance Examinations, MONDAY, May 31 and TUESDAY, June 1, at 9 A. M. Address

SAMUEL K. EELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY for the Summer or year, with instruction if desired, at Mrs. CONOVER'S Home School, Old Bridge, N. J. Terms moderate.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

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MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

TEACHERS.

A UNIVERSITY GRADUATE WILL TAKE A few pupils for special instruction in any particular—primary, advanced, or college preparatory; will locate to accommodate, or will visit pupils. Address Prof. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL—NOTICE.—AN ELECtion for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the hospital, No. 8 West 16th st., on TUESDAY, the 18th of May, 1875. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BAYARD and MANLIUS G. EVANS, as partners composing the firm of Evans & Co., and individually, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Edward Bayard and Manlius G. Evans, heretofore carrying on business as Evans & Co., at Passaic, of the County of Passaic, of the State of New-Jersey, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of said Edward Bayard, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said bankrupts will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

NOTICE OF SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—THE undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of May, 1875, at No. 112 Pearl st., in New-York City, by John H. Draper, Auctioneer, 75 bales and 16 rolls of gunny bagging, 27 boxes Ross & Smith's soap, 14 boxes superior starch, 9 boxes Macy's Adamant candles, 30 half-boxes Macy's Adamant candles, 21 boxes of superfine carbonate of soda, 8 kegs soda, 15 cases lye, 3 kegs of syrup, 1 bag pepper, 1 bag pimento, 14 bales twine, 10 bundles twine, 53 bundles ties, 1 case assorted pickles, 1 coil rope, 6 boxes bread preparation, platform scale, 3 stone trucks, 1 sugar-mill, 1 shovel, 1 safe, 5 upright desks, 3 sitting desks, 1 letter-press, 1 umbrella-stand, 1 clock, 2 stoves, 14 chairs, 1 large table, 1 sample case, 2 shelvings, 2 water-coolers, 1 wardrobe, 1 shovel, 1 coal-hod, 1 copper kettle, 1 stencil-box and appurtenances.

ap30-1aw4wF HENRY H CROCKER, Assignee, &c.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ROBERT BUTTLE, Insolvent.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee of all the property and effects of Robert Buttle, the debtor above-named, who conducted business at No. 312 Washington street, in the City of New-York; and all persons indebted to said insolvent are hereby required to render to said Assignee, at his office, No. 119 Chambers street, in said City, on or before the 20th day of May, 1875, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, to said Assignee, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said debtor are notified to deliver the same to said Assignee on or before the 20th of May. Notice is also given hereby to all creditors of said insolvent to deliver their respective accounts and demands, with vouchers duly verified, to the said Assignee, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1875, at his said office.—Dated New-York, May 6, 1875. CHARLES A. WILSON, Assignee.

my7-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ROBERT B. CANTRELL and CHARLES A. CHAPIN, Bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and the debts of each of them, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.

my7-1aw3wF* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BOARDMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of William Boardman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1875.

my7-1aw3wF* ALEX. M. C. SMITH, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MORRIS COHN, LIEBMAN COHN and SIMON BLOCK, Bankrupts.—Morris Cohn, one of the said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

my7-1aw3wF R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of May, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FREDERICK A. BROWN, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,

my14-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of May, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JANE C. BROWN, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,

my14-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 7th day of May, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ELBERT FOWLER and FRANCIS B. MURTHA, both of the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,

my7-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CLARA MORRIS.

FIRST ENGAGEMENT AT BOOTH'S THEATRE of the distinguished American actress MISS CLARA MORRIS.

Shiel's grand tragic play of five acts entitled EVADNE.

EVADNE..........MISS CLARA MORRIS
Colonna..........Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE
Ludovico..........Mr. J. B. STUDLEY
Vicentio..........Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
The King of Naples..........Mr. GEORGE MORTON
Spalatro..........Mr. H. B. BRADLEY
Olivia..........Miss BLANCHE GREY

Nobles, Guards, &c., &c.

THE BOX OFFICE will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. EVADNE will be the attraction every night and at TO-MORROW'S (Saturday) MATINEE of the week.

NEXT MONDAY, May 17,

☞ MACBETH. ☜

with an extraordinary cast, including Miss MORRIS and Mr. RIGNOLD, and Locke's original music by an operatic chorus of 100 MIXED VOICES.

SALE OF SEATS NOW PROGRESSING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

GRAND RENEWAL of the popular legendary romance for the first time since its unparalleled run of over TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS!

UNRIVALED ATTRACTIONS, MAGNIFICENT BALLET, GORGEOUS SCENERY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 15, AND EVERY EVENING FOLLOWING.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JUBILEE SINGERS.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 14, AT 8.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT OF THE UNRIVALED

JUBILEE SINGERS

OF FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN., PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR A SECOND TOUR IN ENGLAND, IN A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

Hon. GEORGE H. STEWART, of Philadelphia, will preside.

Tickets can be obtained at the box office of the Academy on and after Tuesday.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

WALLY WARD..........Manager

EVERY EVENING the LATEST SENSATION, THE FEMALE BATHERS.

Mlle. SANYEAH, MAGGIE GRAY, Prof. YOUNG, JOHN CARLL, JERRY COHEN, JOHN LE CLAIR, and the GREAT STAR COMPANY.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY will be held at STEINWAY HALL, on FRIDAY, May 14, at 8 P. M. The Chancellor, HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., LL. D., will preside, confer the degree on the forty-one graduates, and deliver the prizes. Short addresses will be made by graduates, and an address to the class by Hon. W. R. MARTIN. D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NO. 5 EAST 14TH st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

OPEN DURING THE SUMMER.

PUPILS NOW RECEIVED DAILY for all branches.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF ALADDIN, and POSITIVELY the LAST NIGHTS.

Matinée SATURDAY, of Aladdin, for ladies and children.

WESTON AT THE RINK.

CONTINUATION OF THE HERCULEAN STRUGGLE.

Doors open day and night.

Admission, 50 cents.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AT 9.

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir Square.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE, Nos. 134 and 136 William st., NEW-YORK.

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WALTER L. CUTTING, Executor of the last will and testament of GERTRUDE CUTTING, deceased, plaintiff, against Salmon S. Stevens, William Grau and Louisa J. Grau, his wife, Mark S. Stevens, Michael J. Boylan, Henry B. Gourley, John Heintz and —— Heintz, his wife, Theodore Claasen, Church E. Gates, George Baer, Frederick Boese, Albert Ayres, James Sheriff, Joseph Agate, Morris Hart, William Vandermidden, Dorethea Fischer, Joseph Rannegger, Edward E. Towes, Henry Goldstein, Jacob Hecht, Gustavus Rauchfuss, Vincenzo C. Guili, Elias W. Van Voorhies, Maria L. Van Voorhies, as Trustees of the estate of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Elizabeth Schneider, and Emma Daun, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Courthouse, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 51 Wall street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this amended summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated February 16th, 1875.

MOORE, HAND & BONNEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

a23-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES W. BLISS, Albert T. Whiting, James McKenna, Flavius J. Lake, and Sidney Cushing, plaintiffs, against FRANK J. CHAPMAN, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York at Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 320 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on $180 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and on $300 from March 6th, 1874, at rate 7 per cent. per annum, beside the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 23, 1875. JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 320 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1875.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.

ap23-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN HITCHCOCK and DAVID W. HITCHCOCK, plaintiffs, against FRANK J. CHAPMAN, defendant.—Summons, for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 320 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred nine 38-100 dollars, with interest from the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on $359 38, at rate 7 per cent per annum, and on $450 from March 6th, 1874, at rate 10 per cent. per annum, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 22, 1875.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1875.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.

ap23-1aw6wF*

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DAVID W. IVES AGAINST THE MARINE SAFETY COMPANY, of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Superior Court, made in said action on the 6th day of May, 1875, the subscriber, as Receiver in the above suit, will sell at public auction, at the office of Jere. Johnson, Esq., No. 21 Park row, New-York, on the 17th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock at noon, the following patent rights, and all the right, title, and interest of the defendant therein and thereto issued by the United States Government to John B. Stoner, to wit:

One patent for a floating light-house.

One patent for improved float.

One patent for improved life-saving apparatus, and an application for patent for improved life-saving suit or dress, assigned by said Stoner to the defendant, which sale is to be entirely for cash.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1875. THERON G. STRONG, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT—LOUISA BOCK against CHARLES BOCK, defendant. Summons—for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant CHARLES BOCK.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City on the 3d day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

EDWARD P. WILDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated January 5, 1875. ap16,1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY NIEMANN, plaintiff, against HENRY NIEMANN, defendant.—Summons for relief. To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1875.

BRIGGS & FELLOWS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ap23-1aw6wF*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

13TH WEEK! 85TH TO 92D PERFORMANCE of the

BIG BONANZA!

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK

SATURDAY MATINEE, MAY 15, AT 1:30.

LINA MAYR and OPERA BOUFFE.

LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT and THE BIG BONANZA!

PRICES AS USUAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, special Matinée for the benefit of Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, when a grand combination bill will be offered.

MONDAY EVENING, May 24, 100th performance of THE BIG BONANZA! on which occasion every lady visiting the theatre will receive as a souvenir of the event, A MINIATURE SILVER BRICK of SOLID SILVER from the BONANZA MINES.

Reserved seats for the occasion, $2; to be had ONLY at the BOX OFFICE, on THURSDAY MORNING.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack

Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

For the LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE REGULAR SEASON, Mr. Wallack has the honor to announce A NIGHTLY ALTERNATION of POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE STANDARD COMEDIES, involving the COMBINED TALENT OF THE COMPANY.

FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, the petite comedy of A HAPPY PAIR, and Sheridan's comedy of THE RIVALS.

SATURDAY EVENING, Boucicault's fine comedy of the IRISH HEIRESS.

Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, E. ARNOTT, W. R. FLOYD, J. W. CARROLL, E. M. HOLLAND, E. PLYMPTON, G. F. BROWNE, C. E. EDWIN, W. J. LEONARD, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT in the casts.

In preparation, Lord Lytton's celebrated play of the LADY OF LYONS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

142D TO 149TH TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 15, TWENTY-THIRD MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

JOHN KOCH..........Proprietor

THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.

The public is respectfully informed that the eighth season of this favorite and fashionable summer resort, expressly built for the THEODORE THOMAS SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS, will open on MONDAY EVENING, May 17.

The proprietor takes pleasure in stating that the Central Park Garden has been remodeled, newly decorated, and renovated.

Every effort will be made to retain for this establishment its present high position as a resort unequaled by any of its kind either in Europe or America. Full programme and particulars in Saturday's papers.

Season Tickets for single Gentlemen $15, and for Lady and Gentleman, $25.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Commencement exercises of Spring Class 1875 THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Cooper Union. Friends of the college are cordially invited.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 18, 1875, at 2 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the grounds of the institution. A train leaves Thirtieth Street Station, at 1 P. M., and returning will leave the institution at 5:17 P. M.

GEORGE A ROBBINS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SQUARE grand 7¼-octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $300; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

N. B.—Box for shipping.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN the matter of JOHN H. KIMMEY, bankrupt.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of John H. Kimmey, bankrupt, will sell at auction, for cash, at the stable in Gansevoort street, below West, on FRIDAY, June 4, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M., 19 trucks, 23 horses, 2 mules, a large lot of harness, 2 light wagons, one sleigh, and other articles relating to a carting business. SAM'L MARTIN, Assignee.

GEO. H. BREWSTER, Attorney, No. 37 Pine street.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, a handsome new set of double harness, suitable for carriage or phaeton; also two fine light single harness. Call at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

CARRIAGES.—A LARGE STOCK OF PHAETONS, rockaways, top and no-top buggies, depot and other wagons of my own make at manufacturers' prices.

CHS. GRUBE, No. 141 West Broadway.

STABLE OR PART OF STABLE TO LET—No. 17 West 44th st. Pair of splendid young horses, phæton, and light wagon for sale.

TO LET—STABLE NO. 6 UNIVERSITY PLACE. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 13 and 14, at 8 o'clock, at the

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,

NO. 82 5TH AV.

AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION WILL BE OFFERED. Also, Prof. ZIMMERMANN'S great painting of the

Three Marys at the Tomb of Christ.

EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART!

JOHN FAULKNER, R. H. A., prior to his departure for Europe, will exhibit his entire collection of WATER COLORS at the KURTZ GALLERY, 23d st. Now on exhibition.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. R. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

DANCING.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AT 9.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square.

THE SILK SMUGGLERS.

THE STORY OF THE CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

CHARLES L. LAWRENCE IN JAIL—HOW THE CASE WAS WORKED UP—OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION—PROMINENT PERSONS INVOLVED—ELABORATE NATURE OF THE CONSPIRACY—SHREWDLY-DEVISED CIPHER DISPATCHES.

The Cunard steamer Scythia, on which Charles L. Lawrence, extradited from England on the charge of being concerned in forging entries in the silk smuggling cases, was a passenger in the custody of Detective Mooney, was telegraphed off Sandy Hook at 7:50 o'clock, yesterday morning. At 10:20 she arrived off Quarantine, and was boarded by a revenue cutter, on which were Deputy Marshals Harris and Bernhard, armed with a bench-warrant issued by Judge Blatchford for Lawrence's arrest, the warrant being issued on an indictment found against Lawrence. The deputies took their prisoner on board the cutter, with his baggage, consisting of merely an old leather valise and a lap-blanket. Lawrence, whose hair is gray, and who looks much older than when he fled from the City, seemed glad to get on the cutter, and said he was much pleased at leaving England, complaining of having been ill-treated there. The cutter landed at the foot of Chambers street, and the deputies and Lawrence came to the United States Marshal's office in a carriage. After the deputies had officially reported the arrest of Lawrence, and he had gazed for a little while with intense interest at the new Court-house, the "Ring" mine from which the Americus Club, of which he had been Secretary, had obtained so much pecuniary support, he was taken to Ludlow Street Jail by the deputies, preferring to walk instead of riding, and he might just as well have done so, so far as fear of recognition was concerned, for few, even of his most intimate friends, would have perceived in the haggard, prematurely-old, and rather shabby-appearing fugitive, the bright, vivacious, and fresh-looking "Charley" of a few months ago. From the time Lawrence landed, all communication with him in relation to the charges against him, except by counsel, has been strictly prohibited. Although he has been extradited for forgery only, he can be tried here for either that crime or smuggling, or both. He remains in jail, the question of bail not having been yet raised.

The following statement of the inception and progress of the gigantic smuggling conspiracy in which Lawrence was involved is given by United States District Attorney Bliss:

Late in January of the present year a long investigation, which had been instituted by the Collector and Surveyor of the Port, with the co-operation of some of the special agents, for the purpose of ascertaining in what way goods, chiefly silks and laces, could be sold in this market at prices considerably under the cost of importation, culminated in the seizure of eight cases of goods then recently arrived which had been entered as hosiery, all of which, except one, were found to contain expensive French silks. They were invoiced from St. Etienne, in France, to consignees here, who were found to be fictitious persons. As soon as this seizure was made, the turn of the investigation was directed toward everyone who had anything to do with these eight cases, and to all other entries of goods with which the same persons had been connected. It was then found that there had been, at intervals of about a month each, eight other similar importations of goods from St. Etienne, all invoiced as hosiery, and each case in all the invoices contained, or purported to contain, precisely the same quantities, sizes, and kinds of hosiery, and of precisely the same values. The investigation gradually broadened until down to the present time it has been discovered that within about two years past there have been made at this port about eighty entries, all of which have been made in the name of fictitious consignees. All were fraudulently entered. The goods in the cases were, in fact, chiefly silks, alpacas, mohairs, and laces. They were entered chiefly as hosiery, buttons, corsets, burlaps, manufactures of jute, &c. The duty was paid upon them at the low rate required upon goods which they purported to be, and not at the high rate which they should actually have paid. The Government was in this way defrauded, not only in the rate of duty, but in the valuation, as they were entered as goods of very low value, while they were in fact goods of a high value. With all or nearly all of these entries Charles L. Lawrence was directly concerned. He employed the brokers who prepared the papers; he himself gave the bond required upon entry at the Custom-house, signing the bond as attorney for the nominal consignees, when in fact no such persons existed, and, of course, he could not be their attorney. The way in which the fraud was committed seems to have been by the direct bribery of one of the Deputy Collectors, Robert Des Anges. Under the system which the law provides, and which, from the growing commerce of New-York, has come to be almost absolutely necessary, when an entry is made at the Custom-house, all of the goods in the invoice are not sent to the Appraiser's store to be examined to see whether the contents of the cases correspond with the statement in the invoice. Only one case in ten is sent for such examination, that case being supposed to be selected by the Deputy Collector at random, and it being assumed that if the contents of this case are found to correspond with the invoice, the contents of all the other cases are also correctly stated in the invoice. One case in ten having gone to the Appraiser's store, the remainder of the packages contained in the invoice are at once delivered for consumption to the importer. It is obvious if in any way a case can be sent for examination which contains goods of inferior quality or liable to a lower rate of duty than the remainder of the goods, the Government is defrauded of its proper duty. In the case to which we are referring, Deputy Collector Des Anges designated in each instance the package which was to go to the Appraiser's store, and in each instance the contents of the package which was sent to the Appraiser's store corresponded with the invoice, but did not correspond with the balance of the package delivered to the importer. This coincidence alone, that in every one of these invoices Des Anges should designate for examination the one case by which alone the Government could be defrauded, is sufficient to satisfy any sensible man that he must have been in collusion with the parties seeking to defraud the Government. But the Government is fortunately in possession of a large amount of other and direct evidence, which in the opinion of its officers leaves no question as to the guilt of Des Anges. Immediately upon the discovery of the fraud Charles L. Lawrence escaped to Canada, and thence to England. He was arrested at Queenstown, and in his possession there were found various papers, and among others a letter in the handwriting of Des Anges, without date, signature, or address. This tell-tale letter is in the following words: "No further communication, verbally or in writing. You are followed, and so am I. Let everything go to the devil. Export all you can, but let me alone to try and save myself for the future." There were also found in Lawrence's possession numerous letters and telegrams from his wife and other friends, sent to him after his escape from New-York, and these letters were full of assurances that Des Anges was true to the conspirators and would not betray them. Des Anges had had peculiarly the confidence of all the officers of the Government. So much so that when the existence of frauds was suspected, he was consulted as to the means to be taken to detect them. He had served in our army during the rebellion, chiefly in the Southern Department, and had there made many influential friends. He had also been an officer in the British army, and was believed to have served creditably in that. It has been discovered, however, that he was not a combatant in the British army, but merely a paymaster, and that he had absconded in 1862 from England, a defaulter in his accounts as such paymaster to the amount of £1,400. Des Anges, upon the first discovery of the frauds was indicted, voluntarily surrendered himself, and was allowed to go upon small bail, but after the discovery of the papers found upon Lawrence, and some other evidence, he was rearrested by the District Attorney and has since been in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $15,000 bail. Charles L. Lawrence, as has already been said, fled from New-York to Canada, escaping from the City the very night of the day on which an indictment had been found by the Grand Jury against him for the violation of the Revenue law. He had, by some means, obtained knowledge of the finding of the indictment. He went to Canada and lived openly in Montreal for several days. The District Attorney then reconvened the Grand Jury, and procured an indictment against him for forgery, that being an offense covered by the Treaty of Extradition with Great Britain. Lawrence in a like manner learned of this indictment before proceedings could be taken, and he disappeared from Montreal, his bill at the hotel being paid by one John P. Morris, of this City, who had occupied a room with him. This was on the 10th of February. The District Attorney at once instituted a most vigorous search to ascertain his whereabouts, placing under observation all his friends and associates, who, it was believed, would be likely to communicate with him. Finally, almost simultaneously, Mr. Bliss ascertained in New-York, and Mr. John Boland, a detective sent by the District Attorney to Canada, discovered in Montreal that Lawrence, under the name of George G. Gordon, had reached St. Johns, New-Brunswick, and had thence gone to Halifax, from which place he was about to sail, or had sailed, for Europe. Before the telegram requesting his arrest reached Halifax Lawrence had sailed on the Caspian for Queenstown. The cable was at once employed, and Mr. Schenck was directed by the Secretary of State to take measures for his arrest on his arrival at Queenstown and his extradition to this country. Without waiting for news of the arrival, the District Attorney sent Mr. John Mooney, a detective of this City, and Messrs. N. P. Rice and F. W. Brooks, clerks in the Custom-house, to England, as witnesses against him. He was arrested at Queenstown, on the 7th of March, and taken to London, where he was held until the witnesses reached there. After a vigorous resistance, and several hearings before Sir Thomas Henry, the Magistrate at Bow street, he was, on the 15th of April, ordered to be delivered to Mr. Mooney, to be brought to this country. Under the English law, however, he had a right to appeal, which he could exercise at any time within fifteen days, and therefore he was necessarily retained there until the 1st of May, when he sailed on the Scythia in charge of Mr. Mooney.

After Lawrence was indeed extradited, Abraham Hoffnung, one of the Liverpool members of the conspiracy, offered Mr. Mooney $5,000, gold, if he would allow Lawrence to escape, or be rescued, and subsequently Aaron Wolf, another of the gang, increased the offer to $10,000; and when that was refused, wanted to know how much would accomplish the result. As already stated, there were found upon Lawrence, when arrested, numerous papers, which are very interesting reading, and very damaging to Lawrence and his associates. Among the letters was one written to him by Abraham Hoffnung, of Liverpool, who was one of the European members of the conspiracy. The letter was written on the 1st of March in anticipation of Lawrence's arrival, and was delivered to him at Queenstown. It assures him that he need not have the slightest apprehension that any attempt would be made to extradite him, or that, if extradited, it "will be successful;" that he has "done nothing except commit a breach of the revenue laws of the United States," and that "the courts of Great Britain are not going to aid in any punishment for any such offense," and assures him that he learns that "the fire seems very hot in New-York, but, like all hot fires, will the sooner burn out. The affair will be the usual 'nine days' wonder,' and then will be forgotten. I have heard no news of any importance from there, (I mean New-York.) ——, who is the only one I hear from, seems nervous and anxious; but, mind, he is not without hope that the business will be resumed later on. I think he is a little too sanguine in this. But who can tell what is in the future? I hear that —— was liable to have trouble on his arrival, but I do not believe that he will incur any difficulty." The other letters and telegrams found upon Lawrence consisted chiefly of information as to what was being done to track him down, and of advice as to where he should go. These papers are somewhat metaphorical in the language they use. One of them, from Montreal, addressed to G. G. Gordon at Halifax, states "the doctors in consultation advised the air of Bermuda or the south of France for Mr. Gush. He would possibly find the English climate too severe." Lawrence, unfortunately for himself, did not take this advice, and did find this climate rather severe. Others of the letters contain amusing comments on the lawyers who were acting in behalf of Lawrence and his associates; comments which they would hardly consider complimentary. One gentleman is described as a person who "goes for fees and cases."

There was also found upon Lawrence a cipher, and a key to it containing about 1,500 separate key-words, and adapted for a business with all parts of the world, and with provision for honest as well as dishonest dealings. One phrase in this cipher conveys to the correspondent the information that "I find, in consequence of bad prices and extra demands from the people working with me, that the business will not pay more than fifteen per cent. net. Write Lyon if he wants to continue, the risk is very small." It would seem that fifteen per cent. would be sufficient profit in an ordinary business. In the cipher, words are employed to designate all the offices of the Custom-house. The word "editor," for instance, is found to mean Wharf Inspector. Directions are given in the cipher for the making out of "actual" and "correct" invoices, for the making out of "usual" invoices, of "pro forma" invoices, of "special invoices," of invoices "absolutely correct," also for making the invoices of greater value, and making them of smaller value, and for sending goods without invoices.

Provision is made for indicating the fact that officers of Customs have been removed or threatened with removal. Orders are given that addresses should be changed, as to how goods should be packed, that a change should be made in the names of the consignees, that the Consular invoice should be made in London or in Liverpool, or elsewhere; that "My new man is in trouble," "The old man is in trouble," that "I expect trouble," that "I don't anticipate trouble," that "the whole shipment has been ordered for examination," that the "values should be reduced to one-fourth of the invoice," "to one-third of the actual invoice," "to one-half of the actual invoice;" and, in short, all the machinery is provided for communicating by single words full information, as to everything which had been done or was expected to be done on this side, and full instructions as to how goods were to be prepared and shipped, so as to defraud the revenue. In some instances the cipher is ingeniously prepared, as, so to speak, a cipher within a cipher; for instance, the word "vertical" means, in the interpretation of the cipher, "Let fabulous make leave." But, on turning to "fabulous" in the cipher, we find that that means "William Benjamin," and that "leave" in the cipher means "Consular invoice." So that the words "let fabulous make leave," through the nominal interpretation of the word "vertical," really mean "let William Benjamin make the Consular invoice." And on examination it appears that all, or nearly all, of the invoices received from Liverpool, purport to be sworn to before the Consul by one William Benjamin. It is a curious fact that the cipher seems to have been prepared also with a view of enabling the conspirators to cheat one another or the parties with whom they were dealing, for arrangements are made by which one can be instructed by a single word to "write a formal letter that on account of losses you will be unable to meet obligations to me," and by another word can be instructed, "Send me formal cable that you suspend payment and are writing particulars by mail." The cipher is full of information which has been found of great importance by the District Attorney and the officers of the Government. One paper found upon Lawrence is so extraordinary that it ought to be especially mentioned. On the 26th of May, 1874, District Attorney Bliss wrote to Messrs. Field, Morris & Fenner, of this City, auctioneers, that he had received information that certain goods upon their catalogue of a sale to be made on that day were smuggled, or fraudulently introduced into this country, and he requested them to give him the name of the person who consigned the goods to them. Messrs. Field, Morris & Fenner virtually and peremptorily refused to give any information. When Lawrence was arrested, the original letter written by District Attorney Bliss to the auctioneers nearly a year ago was found in Lawrence's possession. The recent examination has shown that the goods thus designated by Mr. Bliss a year ago were part of the goods fraudulently introduced by Lawrence and his fellow-conspirators, they having been followed by their marks and numbers from the time the goods left the ship until they passed into the auction-room. A very large portion of the goods fraudulently introduced by the conspirators were sold through the auction-house of Field, Morris & Fenner. The agent of the conspirators who nominally dealt with them was Aaron Wolff, who opened with them a series of accounts, some sixteen in number, all, except one or two, in the name of fictitious persons, and he received from Messrs. Field, Morris & Fenner the proceeds of all the goods consigned to them. The aggregate receipts during the year 1874 alone were about $500,000, the invoice value, as stated by Wolff to the auction-house, being about $700,000. Not all of the moneys, however, seem to have been paid direct to Wolff, for checks in the name of Lawrence, or which passed into Lawrence's hands, to the amount of about $80,000, had been paid. It has been discovered that another auction house in the City sold about $250,000 worth of goods, but, becoming satisfied from the way in which the business was done that there must be something wrong in the manner in which he became possessed of them, they refused several months before the frauds were discovered to have anything more to do with him. There is reason to believe that a considerable amount of the goods imported by the conspirators were sold in Philadelphia at auction, and in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and San Francisco. There is also reason to believe that there was quite an amount of fraudulent importations made at New-Orleans and other Gulf ports. Not all of the goods, however, sold in this City were sold at auction. It appears that one Lafayette Graff, nominally engaged in the liquor business in Warren street, under the firm name of M. L. & L. Graff, sold during a period of about fifteen months to Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., in this City, about $460,000 worth of French silks. They have been identified as part of the importations made by Lawrence and his fellow-conspirators. They were standard French silks, the value of which in the market never varies more than a few cents, and they were purchased at from twelve to twenty per cent. less than the market value. The buyer of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co. knew that Graff was a liquor dealer, and not a dealer in silks, but there is no reason to believe that any member of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. had any knowledge of the transaction other than the purchase of silks at cheap rates. The first arrest made after the discovery of the conspiracy was of one Gustavus W. Ball, who was a clerk for Graff, and who was the person who superintended the bringing of the goods from the steam-ship after they had been fraudulently entered. Ball was arrested, and after remaining in jail for several weeks, was released upon bail. The letters found upon Lawrence from his friends contain numerous exhortations as to the necessity of procuring bail for Ball in order to prevent him from confessing and making statements against the other conspirators. Before sufficient evidence was in possession of the authorities to take steps for the arrest of Graff, he escaped to Canada, where he has since remained, living there openly, confident that there is no law under which he can be extradited. After he escaped to Canada it was learned that he had on deposit in a Safe Deposit Company in this City some trunks which were believed to contain valuable property. The District Attorney thereupon commenced a suit against Graff in the District Court of the United States, to recover a large sum of money, and procured from Judge Blatchford an attachment against all the property of Graff, including the trunks mentioned. The District Attorney was immediately met by counsel claiming to appear for Graff, who procured a stay of proceedings, prohibiting the opening of the trunks, and who made a motion to dissolve the attachment. This was based upon an affidavit of Graff's that prior to the issuing of the attachment he had ceased to be an inhabitant of the Southern District of New-York, which, if correct, left the court without jurisdiction to entertain the action, and, therefore, to issue the attachment. The District Attorney, though believing that this statement of Graff's was untrue, found himself without evidence to meet it, and he, therefore, decided to discontinue the action in the United States Court, and to commence one in the State Court against Graff, and to obtain there an attachment against him as a non-resident of the State of New-York, founded upon his own affidavit given in the United States Court that he was a non-resident. The action in the United States Court was discontinued and that in the State Court commenced almost simultaneously. The attachment of the United States Court was released, but only to be immediately followed by an attachment in the State Court.

At this point a singular occurrence transpired—as soon as the action in the United States Court was discontinued, the attorney who had appeared for Graff in that action, appeared in the State Court with an attachment in his, (the attorney's,) favor against Graff, his own client, under which he sought to attach the property in the Safe Deposit Company; he, however, reached the Safe Deposit Company a few minutes after the service of the District Attorney's attachment, and, thereupon, finding that the suit against his own client was likely to fail of accomplishing his object, he then turned round, and as the attorney for his client, Graff, whom he had just sued, moved to dissolve the attachment obtained by the District Attorney. This motion was denied by Judge Donohue, and thereupon an appeal was taken to the General Term, where the question has been argued, but not decided. In the meantime, in consequence of the stay of proceedings, no attempt has been made to ascertain the contents of the trunk. The letters found upon Lawrence, however, indicate a reason why so strenuous efforts have been made to prevent the opening of the trunk. One of them says: "Things look mixed, and all seems quiet; in fact, too much so. The affair has taken a new phase, which may compromise others, through our Mr. G—— giving a power-of-attorney to his wife. When she got to the Safe Deposit Company's office, she found a Marshal had already been there and put his seal on it. A letter from Morris says not to write to him, as nothing is safe. I must tell you that the safe, instead of containing large sums of money, has a receipt for these books, which are in the vaults of the same company. At last writing they had not opened the safe." Another of the conspirators was H. J. Levy, who also fled to Canada. He is believed to have been the person who took a large portion of the fraudulent oaths necessary for the entry of the goods. For a long time the District Attorney was unable to secure evidence on which to found a charge against Levy upon which he could be extradited; he, therefore, caused him to be watched in Montreal for several weeks, confident that he would, at some time, attempt to escape to Europe, and that in doing so he would probably pass through the United States.

Levy ascertained that he was watched, and sought to leave Montreal secretly, but was most industriously and ingeniously followed by Mr. Boland, who tracked him to Quebec. It being then doubtful whether Levy might not undertake to go to St. John and Halifax by sleigh through the woods, without coming into the United States, Mr. Boland was directed by the District Attorney, who had in the mean time procured sufficient evidence to cause his extradition, to secure the arrest of Levy so soon as he should become satisfied that he was not coming into the States. While matters were in this condition the Quebec Police, who had been communicated with, but warned not to make an arrest, without any authority, suddenly arrested. Levy, who, as it afterward turned out, had actually bought his ticket for Portland. After having arrested him, they mysteriously discharged him, without any notice to Mr. Boland or the American Consul. He disappeared from Quebec, and has not since been arrested. There is little reason to doubt that Levy's discharge by the Quebec Police was procured by the direct and improper use of money. We have not, by any means, named all the persons who were concerned in these frauds upon the Government. The conspiracy was very far-reaching, and is believed to have embraced a considerable number of persons whom we have not named. It is obvious that a number of parties in Europe were concerned in it, and also that parties in Montreal were largely concerned, probably furnishing a good deal of the money necessary for carrying it out. Others in this City—merchants and speculators; perhaps, also, officials—were equally involved.

There have been in connection with the hunt of the conspirators many curious things which would take too much space to state. Every movement of the Government officers was watched, the friends of the conspirators even going so far as to ascertain surreptitiously in Washington when extradition papers were issued from the Secretary of State's office. Every obstacle was thrown in the way of obtaining information. When subpœnas were issued for the auctioneer firm already named, and their cartman, to appear before the Grand Jury, they took away the books of their cartman, and forbade him to testify, and themselves started to withhold all the information. After an application for an order of committal for contempt had been made, the parties relented, and thereafter gave to the Government all the information desired.

The amount of which the Government has been defrauded in duties has not been carefully investigated. It is believed, however, that about $3,000,000 worth of goods have been imported at this port by this gang of conspirators within the last two years. Upon these goods some duties were paid. Roughly, it may be said, that there has been a loss to the Government of $1,000,000 at least. The injury to honest importers has been very great.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

HOW CAN FRAUDS BE WARDED OFF?—DEFECTS IN THE SYSTEM EMPLOYED—POORLY PAID EMPLOYES.

The Secretary of the Silk Association of America, in his recently published report, discusses "Smuggling and Customs Frauds," reviewing the important case of Lawrence and his accomplices, the story of which is given herewith. Apropos to this case he says:

"It has been well said that were there no market for smuggled goods, there would be no smuggling. It is a question how far these unlawful enterprises are participated in by so-called reputable merchants; and it is charitable to believe that if irregular practices in their dealings with the Government should be exposed on the part of their subordinates, the principals, who profit by the irregularities, would shelter themselves behind the plea, honestly enough put forward in some cases, that for themselves individually they had no knowledge of anything of the sort going on, and had no idea really that their duties to the Government were of sufficient importance for them to look into the matter and definitely ascertain whether their transactions either were or were not in precise accord with the statute requirements. We frequently hear of reputable merchants being terrified by charges of misfeasance laid at their door, for neglecting plain provisions of law, to which they had in truth but one reply—guilty, but innocent—guilty in fact, but innocent in intent. Public sentiment is very lenient to this class of offenders, and the attention of all law-abiding people should be aroused to the importance of correcting an evil much too widely spread and dangerous to the best interests of the public."

After remarking that the offices of Secretary of the Treasury and Collector of the Port of New-York are now filled by exceptionally good men, he asks the pertinent question, "Is not the system essentially lacking in something needful to a more harmonious and efficient administration?" He then makes the following suggestions:

"In the first place, let the Government invite the co-operation and assistance of its citizens in maintaining the law and exposing its violations.

While it may be said that no unofficial citizen has assisted the Government in ferreting out the silk-smuggling frauds by giving reliable information or otherwise, the inquiry is at least pertinent—has the Government ever invited the merchants of this City, either individually or collectively, to assist them in this or similar cases? If it be a fact that no merchant has gone to head-quarters with definite information concerning the frauds in question, may the fact not be taken to be convincing proof of the general belief of the merchants that their assistance is not desired by the Government, and, if proffered, would be detrimental rather than advantageous to themselves in their business relations with the department? Does not something require to be done to soften rather than intensify the feeling which has prevailed, that the interests of the merchants and the Government are antagonistic?

Secondly—The revenue service, it is conceded, should be made more efficient. With an efficient revenue service every merchant might be the veriest law-breaker, technically speaking, and yet the revenues would be collected. It is the duty of revenue officers to ferret out evidence and check violations of law, and not the business of importers."

Regarding salaries he continues:

"Numerically speaking, the service is not so large that it cannot be supervised. It employs at this port about 1,300 men, all told, less than two regiments of soldiers. As commanding officers it has a General in the Collector's office, a General in the Surveyor's office, and a Colonel in the United States District Attorney's office, whose official function it is to prosecute offenders against the service, and enforce the penalties of the laws.

Let us glance for a moment at the inadequate means at the disposal of the administration here for the discharge of its duties as at present organized. On every hand we find poorly-paid employes in the discharge of most responsible positions; store-keepers in charge of public and general-order stores containing goods valued at millions of dollars, and the salaries of the store-keeper limited by law to less than $1,500 per annum! Examiners of special skill and experience in the Appraiser's office, likewise passing tens of millions in value of goods annually through their hands, receiving $2,500 per annum—and appraisers limited by law to $3,000, whose special qualifications in mercantile service in this City command double and treble the price reluctantly paid by the General Government; and so on through the whole range of the service, from Deputy Collectors and Auditors down, a similar comparison might be instituted!

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, MAY 14, 3:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE CZAR DESIRES A CONFERENCE WITH M. THIERS.

LONDON, May 14.—The *Daily News* reports that the Czar has mentioned his desire to confer with M. Thiers, unofficially, in relation to European affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

O'CONNOR, THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF QUEEN VICTORIA, AGAIN ARRESTED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, May 14—5 A. M.—The *British Medical Journal* says the youth O'Connor, who on the day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales attempted to shoot the Queen, was arrested again on the 5th inst. The Queen was holding a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace, and O'Connor was found standing in the same place, in front of the railings from which he on the former occasion pointed a pistol at the Queen. The arrest was quietly made, and O'Connor was sent to Hanwell Asylum by the order of Sir Thomas Henry, Chief Magistrate at the Bow Street Police Court, on the certificates of two physicians that the prisoner was subject to both suicidal and homicidal impulses.

FRANCE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE THRONE OF FRANCE—HE DECLARES THE PRINCIPLE OF HEREDITARY SUCCESSION AT AN END.

PARIS, May 13.—*La Volonté Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, in a leading article declares that if the Prince Imperial should die, Prince Napoleon would never claim the throne. The principle of hereditary succession is dead. A third Empire, aiming at the restoration of Prince Napoleon or his nephew, would end in ruin. The article concludes: "We never doubted that France, even if consulted through a plebiscite, would energetically pronounce in favor of the Republic, which is the form of government most compatible with universal suffrage."

CENTRAL ASIA.

RUSSIAN ASSURANCES TO ENGLAND OF A FRIENDLY NATURE.

LONDON, May 14—6 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* is informed that Russia has given England friendly and satisfactory assurances in regard to Central Asia.

MELANCHOLY FATE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 13.—A young woman named Sarina Thomas, daughter of a clergyman of Woodhull, Steuben County, in good circumstances, ran away with John Farris, who has a wife in Ithaca, and who robbed her of her watch and some money. She left him and had him arrested, and he was to have gone to prison for six months to-day. The disgrace preyed on her mind so strongly that she, last evening, threw herself before the engine of a freight car at Watkins, and was instantly killed.

SUDDEN AND MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 13.—Henry N. Mygott died in his room at the Berkshire House, in this city, this evening, supposed to be from too much drink, mixed with chloral. He is supposed to have belonged to Washington, D. C. A business card of Sewarl & Willard, of Greenfield, and an affectionate letter from his wife were found in his pocket.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Westphalia, with 648 immigrants, and the Scythia, with 388, arrived yesterday.

For the first time in the history of the Mayor's office, the charges against City Marshals are investigated in private.

The steamer Metropolis left Newport yesterday noon in tow of the Cyclops. She is expected here this morning.

The new shield adopted by the Board of Police for the Police Force will be ready for delivery to the Captains of the several precincts in a few days.

The Cunard steam-ship Scythia, which left Liverpool on May 1 and Queenstown on May 2, reached this port late Wednesday evening, with mail news later by two days' date.

Gov. Tilden and Mayor Wickham have both accepted the invitation to attend the dedication of the new Masonic Hall June 2, and they will also be present at the banquet at Irving Hall in the evening.

The Commencement exercises of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, will begin on Sunday with the anniversary of the Missionary Society.

The joint-committee of the New-England Society, in charge of the arrangement in connection with the Bunker Hill Centennial, will hold a meeting to-day at 12 M. at the office of Alderman O. P. C. Billings, No. 54 William street.

Theodore Reed, arrested for stabbing his step-father, John Walker, at No 19 Desbrosses street, on May 1, was committed to the Tombs by Coroner Croker yesterday, to await the result of an inquest in the case.

Cardinal McCloskey yesterday visited the institutions under the supervision of the Department of Charities and Correction. He was accompanied by the Board of Commissioners, who explained to him the rules and regulations of each institution and the treatment of the inmates.

The last of a series of dramatic and musical entertainments given by St. Paul's Guild, of Trinity Parish, under the management of Rev. A. S. Crapsey, took place last evening in the hall of the new church, corner of Thames and Church streets. The programme of the evening consisted of an old folks' concert and a creditable rendition of "The Chimney Corner."

Owing to the failure of Police Commissioner Smith to accept the office of Treasurer of the Board of Police, to which position he was elected by his colleagues, the employes of the Street-cleaning Bureau have not been paid their salary for April, nor have the laborers, cartmen, &c., in the employ of the bureau, received pay for work done during last month.

A stated meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held at their head-quarters, No. 149 West Thirty-second street, last evening, Mr. Henry G. Loask presiding. Eighteen new names were added to the rolls, and the names of fifty other candidates for membership were referred to the Executive Committee. The association at present has a membership of over 300 persons.

The eleventh annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, No. 152 Broadway, was held yesterday. The following persons were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: Henry N. Day, J. Wyman Jones, William H. Cox, Hugh N. Camp, James L. Hathaway, Charles B. Parsons, William H. Harris, John Olendorf, and R. Hoadley; J. Wyman Jones, President; H. N. Camp, Secretary and Treasurer; C. B. Parsons, Superintendent.

Star of Cuba Lodge No. 742 F. and A. M. have purchased a burial lot in Oak Hill Cemetery, near Nyack, N. Y., containing 816 square feet, and design inclosing the same and erecting thereon an imposing monument. The inducement with the lodge to purchase at Nyack was the impossibility of its ever being disturbed by the growth of cities, and being in point of time and facilities as readily reached as any cemetery on Long Island. The lodge will devote the lot to the use of its own members and for the burial of destitute sojourning brethren.

The Commencement exercises of the Law School of the University of the City of New-York will be held this evening at Steinway Hall at 8 o'clock. Chancellor Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., will preside, and confer the degrees on the graduating class of forty-one members. Short addresses will be made by F. B. Jennings, A. Lybolt, J. A. Cantor, J. I. Stein, J. D. Ahrens, and Mr. J. Keogh, of the class, and an address to the class by Hon. W. R. Martin. An essay prize of $250, and prizes of $150 for the best written and $100 for the best oral examination, will be awarded.

Among the most important scientific and archæological undertakings of the century is the work which the Palestine Exploration Society is prosecuting in the almost unknown region east of the Jordan and Dead Sea. A meeting of this society was held last evening at the residence of the President, Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, whose efforts in its behalf have been crowned with gratifying success. He reported that the subscriptions obtained within a few months past amount to over $28,000. Three gentlemen gave their pledges to make the sum $30,000, whereupon it was resolved to send out a new expedition immediately under charge of Col. J. C. Lane, who was present at the meeting, and gave interesting facts in relation to the work contemplated for the coming year.

BROOKLYN.

The funeral of the late Nicholas Cort, who originated the idea of burning anthracite coal in stoves, took place yesterday afternoon from the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, South Fifth street.

William Hunt was arraigned before Justice Elliott yesterday morning, upon a charge of stealing billiard balls and money, valued at $105, from the saloon of Philip Gritt, No. 341 Fourth street. The prisoner waived examination, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Rev. T. T. Kendrick, the deposed Pastor of the Grand Street Methodist Episcopal Church, whose death was reported a few weeks ago, is living in Richmond Ind. Col. Austen, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, recently received a letter from him resigning the Chaplaincy of that command.

R. H. Olmstead, a German tobacconist, of No. 264 Fifth avenue, who shot himself in Prospect Park on the 5th inst., died from the effects of the wound yesterday morning at the Long Island Hospital. The deceased was twenty-five years of age, and left a wife and three children.

Detective Biggart, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested, in New-York City, William Johnson, aged twenty, and Frank Peters, aged twenty-five, on a charge of burglary in having entered the premises of Christopher Dweller, No. 179 Throop avenue, on the night of the 8th inst., and carried off pigeons valued at $100. The prisoners were held for examination.

Mr. John Pyburn, the newly appointed Commissioner of Police, visited Police Head-quarters yesterday, and officially took his seat. He was accompanied by Commissioner Jensen, who formally introduced him to the other Commissioners and conducted him through the offices. It is said that William H. Muldoon will be appointed Property Clerk at Head-quarters.

The Twenty-third Regiment will hold a reception at its armory in Clermont, near Myrtle avenue, next Wednesday evening, for the purpose of obtaining funds to defray the expenses of its members at Creedmoor Range during the Summer. The programme will include a contest by the regimental team of 1874 for a gold medal, a battalion drill and review by Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townsend.

The following estimates of sums that will be needed by the various city departments for the year 1876 have been received by Controller Powell: Fourth District Court, $7,116; City Hall Keeper and assistant, $5,400. Salaries—Board of Aldermen, $40,000; Department of Assessment, $58,150; Mayor's office, $15,800; appointees of Board of Audit, $6,000. The Board of Estimate will meet on Tuesday next.

The Subcommittee of the Committee on Finance and Supplies of the Brooklyn Board of Supervisors held a meeting of conference with the Charity Commissioners yesterday morning, for the purpose of considering the deficiency in the estimated cost for the support of the institutions under charge of the latter. The amount allowed for provisions was fixed at $29,000. The engineer of the several institutions was instructed to provide an estimate of the amount of coal required during the coming year at the next meeting of the committee.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Quarantine hospital-ship, which has been lying at the American Cotton-docks, at Tompkinsville, during the past Winter, was yesterday towed to her moorings in the lower bay, ready for the reception of cases of contagious disease from the Southern ports.

An attempt was made early yesterday morning to set fire to the premises of Mr. Charles H. Schmeiser, in Brook street, Stapleton. When the inmates of the house arose, a can of kerosene with a fuse attached, and some matches, were found on a back stoop. The place had been sprinkled with kerosene and varnish, and only the failure of the fuse to burn saved the building from destruction. The Police took charge of the articles found, and are trying to find the incendiaries.

Mr. Julius Credo, Treasurer of Edgewater, commenced the sale of property for unpaid taxes on Wednesday, at the Village Hall, Stapleton. Only two plots were sold.

LONG ISLAND.

The prospective passage of the act pending in the Legislature known as the "City Hall bill" has caused general congratulations among property-owners.

The wooden bridge across Newtown Creek is seriously dilapidated. Extensive repairs are suggested by the manufacturers whose heavy teams cross over it to the ferries.

Franz Whittaker, who attempted to commit suicide by the roadside, on Tuesday evening, at East Jamaica, by cutting his throat and wrists with a razor, was still alive last evening, and it is thought that he will recover.

Under the Summer arrangement on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, the traveling public on the south side will be accommodated better than by any previous management of the road. The new schedule of trains will go into effect on Monday next, on and after which date there will be eleven trains each way on every week day, and six trains each way on Sunday. Travelers from New-York can then leave as follows: Bushwick, 6:30 A. M.; South Eighth street, 9:05, 9:40, 10:45, A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M., and midnight. The latter train will run through to Rockaway. On Sunday there will be three trains from Bushwick in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon—the first starting at 9 o'clock.

UNDER THE REBEL FLAG.

MARRIAGE OF RAPHAEL SEMMES' DAUGHTER IN MOBILE.

A letter from Mobile, Ala., 5th inst., to the Memphis *Appeal* says:

"The nuptials of Mr. C. B. Bryan, of Memphis, and Miss Anna Semmes, of this city, were celebrated here to-day at the residence of the bride's father, Admiral Raphael Semmes, the renowned commander of the late war-ship Alabama. The rites were solemnized by Right Rev. Bishop Quinlan, at 12 o'clock noon, in the presence of relatives and a small circle of friends. A reception was held from 12:30 o'clock to 4 o'clock in the evening, during which time the nuptial hall was thronged with the élite of Mobile—with fair women and gallant men. And this hall—it was beautiful, decorated and festooned with every variety of flowers offered by this soft and flowery clime. Suspended from one side of the bridal hall to the other was the large, rich, and magnificent Confederate flag, of the costliest material and most exquisitely embroidered, which was made and presented to Admiral Semmes by the ladies of London, while commanding the Alabama. Beneath this solemn, beautiful, and historic emblem, the marriage vows were taken; Gen. Gordon, of Memphis, and Miss Maud Bailey, of Clarksville, were attendants. Among the guests was the distinguished Father Ryan, the poet and orator. The bride was superbly attired, and her appearance was truly regal; she seemed not only the pride of the exultant bridegroom, but of all who came to greet and bid her be happy. After a thousand blessings from kindred, and as many congratulations from friends, the bridal party left for Clarksville and Nashville, by way of New-Orleans."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

D. B. St. John, of Newburg, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Rear Admiral William Reynolds, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

State Senator B. B. Strang, of Pennsylvania, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia; Rev. Canon G. M. Innes, of London, Ontario, and Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, are at the Hoffman House.

Congressmen William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and George M. Beebe, of Monticello, N. Y.; Judge Dwight Foster, of Boston, and Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A TAMMANY ROW.

During a Tammany meeting at Washington Hall, in the Twenty-second Ward, on Wednesday evening, there was a general fight between the two factions of the party present. Ex-Judge Coulter struck a man, and called for a revolver. Peter O'Neill, the son of the Chairman, was kicked in the groin by John Lyons, an ex-policeman, and so seriously injured that he was taken home and placed in bed, where he still remains. Lyons was arrested, and was yesterday committed by Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, to await the result of O'Neill's injuries, which a Police Surgeon certifies to be of a dangerous character. The disturbance grew out of the quarrel between ex-Judge Coulter and John Masterson, both of whom claim the Chairmanship of the ward committee. The dispute has been referred to John Kelly, who declines, however, to decide in favor of either, for fear of "splitting" the district.

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THE POPULAR FAVORITE AMONG GENTLEMEN who understand excellence and beauty in a HAT, is decidedly KNOX's spring style. The demand for it is wonderful. Buy your hats at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HOW DO YOU KNOW but that your child may be burned or scalded to-morrow? If you would save his life keep DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in the house. 25 cents.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 272 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,273 head, or 369 cars, against 409 cars for the same time last week and 456 cars for the same time last year. The market was slow, 300 head only on sale; the demand was confined to country dealers; 10 cars fresh arrivals were through consignments; sales, 200 head; 150 Illinois Steers, ranging from 975 to 1,542 lb. at $5 75@$7 05; 50 Missouri still-fed Steers, averaging 1,023 lb., at $5 80. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,400 head against 10,200 head for the same time last week, and 7,800 head for the same time last year. The market is at a dead-lock; no transactions. Ten cars fair to good quality on sale mostly clipped; last week's prices asked, and ¼c. off demanded. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,900, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,700 against 11,200 for the same time last week, and 14,100 for the same time last year. The market was dull and slow, the demand being confined to Yorkers and light Hogs. Three cars remain unsold; Yorkers, $7 60@$7 80; heavy Hogs, $8@$8 25.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 13.—Cattle—The market during the early part of the week was firm and fairly active, and prices were ¼c. higher, but toward the close the advance was lost and there was a further decline of ⅛c., closing dull; very best, 6½c.@7½c.; first quality, 5c.@6⅛c.; medium or good fair quality, 4¼c.@5c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3c.@4¼c.; most sales at 5c.@6¼c. Receipt—1,075 head; sales, 963 head. Hogs have been dull. Receipts light, the quality being a trifle better than last week; prices are a shade higher; fair to choice, 10c.@11½c.; receipts, 2,805. Sheep have been dull and lower, and the tendency is still downward; Wool Sheep are not wanted; Sheared, 3½c.@5½c.; few Extra, 5¾c. Lambs dull at $2 50@$4; few Extra, $5; receipts, 3,433 head.

WILMINGTON (N. C.) MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 13.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 30½c. Resin steady at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 30 for Hard; $2 20 for Yellow Dip; $3 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13.—Printing Cloths very dull; offered at 5½c., 30 days, for best 64x64 spot goods.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, May 13.—Spanish Gold, 210¼@210½. Exchange quiet but firm; on the United States, sixty days currency, 83@84 premium; short sight, 87@88 premium; sixty days, gold, 111@112 premium; on London, 138@140 premium; on Paris, 113@114 premium. Sugar quiet, but weak; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 15¼@15¾ reals ℙ arroba; in gold, 7½@7¾ reals.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Scythia, from Liverpool.—Mr. Adams, Mr. Algoevir, Miss Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. Boissevain, Miss Bunce, T. P. Code, Mr. Cohn, A. Campan, Mr. Center, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Evans, Miss Evans, Rev. B. K. Flickinger, Mr. and Mrs. Folsom, Miss Folsom, Mr. Freyman, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, three children, and maid, Mr. Gladstone, J. Gladstone, Mr. Hall, Mr. Harman, Mr. Hennessey, G. Heron, Mr. Heymann, Mr. Hillyer, Mr. Midgley, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Nutting, Miss Palmer, Mr. Paton, W. C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Phillips, Mr. Powers, Miss Powers, Mr. Reeve, H. Reimers, Mr. Burke, Rev. R. J. Nevins, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Irving and five children, Mrs. Johnston and child, Miss Johnston, Miss Jones, Miss N. Jones, Mrs. Kempshall, Miss Kempshall, Mr. and Mrs. C. King and two children, Mrs. King and child, Mr. Laurence J. May, Mr. and Mrs. Mahan, child, and maid, Miss McElroy, Mr. and Mrs. Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, two children, and maid, Mr. Rice, O. Rozco, Miss Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Schaw, Mr. and Mrs. Seeley, Mrs. Vass, Mr. Walker, Miss Walker, F. G. White, E. Wood, F. Barenther.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:44 | Sun sets.....7:09 | Moon sets....2:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:04 | Gov. Island...3:53 | Hell Gate....5:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........THURSDAY, May 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cimbria, (Ger.) Brandt, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Canima, (Br.) Ledlicoat, Hamilton, Ber., A. E. Outerbridge; Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina, &c., H. Gelpcke; George W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston; Mayflower, Fulta, Philadelphia; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia.

Ship Enoch Train, (Br.,) Duncan, London, Henderson Bros.

Barks E. S. Milligan, (Br.,) Mitchell, Brunswick, Ga., Heney & Parker; Spirito, (Ital.) Stangher, Liverpool, J. C. Seager; Mero, (Ital.,) Cortello, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Richmond, Neal, St. Thomas, Miller & Houghton; Candidezza Lauro, (Ital.,) Cette, J. C. Seager; H. H. Wright, Myers, Cardenas, Walsh & Field.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (Ger.,) Ladewig, Hamburg April 27 and Havre May 1, with mdse. and 701 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had westerly winds and stormy weather the entire passage; no date, lat. 46, lon. 47, experienced a severe hurricane, which lasted 12 hours; no date, lat. 44 30, lon. 44 51, passed several icebergs; May 11, lat. 44 35, lon. 70, passed an American brig showing letter T in red flag, bound W.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) MacMickan, Liverpool April 27, via Boston May 11, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Berks, Pendleton, Boston May 11, in ballast to Reading Railroad Co.

Steam-ship Scythia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool May 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 446 passengers to C. G. Franklyn. The telegraph report of 12th was premature.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Ship Calliope, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sinclair, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had variable weather; has been 23 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Hedwig, (Ger.,) Hoefke, Malaga 63 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to E. Tobias & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 16.

Brig Lizzie H. Kimball, (of Newburyport,) Lunt, Viques, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Whitmore & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Schr. Caroline Hall, Aboiate, Virginia.

Schr. Viola May, Owen, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Ella Matthews, McElwell, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. H. H. Pitts, French, Virginia.

Schr. L. A. Warford, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr. Amelia F. Cobb, (of Wellfleet,) Baker, Abaco 7 ds., with pine-apples to J. & J. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Weuberg.

Schr. J. Clark, Northrup, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Urbana, Allen, Providence, for Elizabthport.

Schr. D. W. Sanders, Mott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adelaide, Raynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. War Steed, Gookin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ella Powell, Peterson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Constitution, Young, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. Gussie, Williams, George's Banks, with fish to Roger & Co.

Schr. J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Machiasport, with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. H. Kapp, Cole, Virginia.

Schr. Joseph Allen, Burbank, Virginia.

Schr. Charles K. Kelso, Kelso, Virginia.

Schr. Kate Church, Weeks, George's Banks, with fish to Moore & Lamphear.

Schr. Mary G. Farr, Cromwell, Virginia.

Schr. Amelia, Murray, Virginia.

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Leek, Virginia.

Schr. Paugussett, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Bush, Virginia.

Schr. Selina W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Richmond, Va.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. W.; clear.

SAILED

Steam-ships Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Cimbria, for Hamburg; City of Vera Cruz, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; bark Gauss, for Bremen; brigs Jeremiah, for St. John's, P. R.; Minna Traub, for Matanzas; Myronus, for Cardenas.

BELOW.

Schr. George G. Jewett, Finley, of and from St. John, N. B., with lumber.

Schr. Rosina, ——, Shulee, N. S., with piling.

Schr. Pacific, ——, St. George, N. B., with piling.

Schr. Ellen H. Gott, ——, Rockford, Me., with granite.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, May 12.—Sld. steamers Juniata, Catherine, (from New-Orleans,) for Philadelphia; Margaret, Baker, New-Orleans.

MATANZAS, May 12.—Arr. schr. Francis Satterly, Davis, Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 13.—Sld. for the United States, Kate Burrill, Transit, John Barbour, Sansapareil, Arran, Advice, Mohawk, Ida, Capt. Morris; Lotus, George Bell, Limerick Lass, Emma, Capt. Girber; Porvenir, Domenico, Lanata.

Arr. from the United States on the 11th inst., Prudhoe, Hercules, Minnie Allen.

Arr. on the 12th inst., Lea, Mozart, the latter at Gravesend; Delphin, Mikado, N. C. Kjerkegaard, Wanderer, Commendatore Tonella, the latter in a damaged condition, having experienced heavy gales; Lothair, Bjorntraa, Carl Johann, Germania, the last three in the Channel.

Arr. on the 13th inst.: Kalervo, Tonawanda, Harmonie, Maria, Anna F., Francesco Cilenta, Forsete, Stephensons—the last two at Falmouth. Also arr. Amilcase, Fortuna.

The National Line steam-ship Holland, Capt. Simpson, from New-York May 1, was signaled off the Isle of Wight to-day en route to this port.

A CAREFUL INSPECTION OF OUR NEWLY-BUILT

ROAD WAGONS

Will prove their general superiority, and especially in the following points:

Graceful symmetry of proportion. Highest perfection attainable in mechanical construction. Thorough solidity of workmanship and display of such exquisite taste, even in the most trifling detail of finish, as heretofore has never been attempted in the manufacture of this favorite American vehicle.

We offer the fullest guaranty as to durability and capacity to stand the most trying amount of wear and tear, and will cheerfully compete with any wagon of corresponding weight manufactured in this City or elsewhere.

Bradley, Pray & Co.

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